If you want, as you do, a reliable match.
A match that will light at the very first scratch,
Just mind what I tell you, and think of this catch, and ASK FOR EDDY'S.

Montreal Daily Herald

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

EIGHTY-SIXTH YEAR, NO. 289. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1893. PRICE, THREE CENTS.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

Formally Opened by the Governor-General.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE PRESENT.

The Monument to Generosity Inspected From Top to Bottom—Speeches by Prominent Men, Among Them His Excellency—Mayor Desjardins' Happy Address.



RED LETTER day in Montreal's history was recorded when the ceremonies in connection with the opening of the Royal Victoria Hospital, that monument to the generosity of Montreal's most illustrious citizens, were carried out Saturday afternoon. They were conducted in an impressive manner and with the display and eclat befitting such an important occasion.

The fact that the ceremonies were under Vice-Regal patronage, was in keeping with the intention of the founders when they contributed the funds for the erection of an hospital in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee.

Long before the arrival of the Vice-Regal party, an immense number of ladies and gentlemen, representing Montreal's best people, crowded the upper public ward of the East Wing, where the addresses were delivered. They were entertained with some excellent singing while waiting for Their Excellencies to arrive. Several solos effectually rendered by Mr. Lauterman and W. E. Edwards were loudly applauded.

Sir Donald Smith and Lady Smith were present at that time, but when the ceremonies commenced Sir Donald, with characteristic modesty, was nowhere to be found.

As three o'clock was approaching the Vice-Regal party arrived, consisting of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Captain Urquhart and Munro Ferguson. They were received by the governors of the hospital headed by R. B. Angus and Mayor Desjardins and escorted to the platform arranged for the occasion at the south end of the ward. The party on the platform consisted of Their Excellencies, R. B. Angus, Mayor Desjardins, Sir William Dawson, W. W. Ogilvie, A. T. Patterson, E. T. Clouston.

Doctors Craik, Roddick, Stewart and Adami, and J. J. Robins, secretary.

Among those present were, Hon. J. S. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall, Dr. and Mrs. Blackader, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Gurd, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bethune, M. Bethune, Thos. Tait and Mrs. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. R. Turnbull, T. B. Warren, Geo. Burton, Miss A. Fall, Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell, Mr. W. C. and Mrs. and the Misses Van Horne, W. Clendinneng, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Macpherson, J. E. Casgrain, Dr. Geo. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. John Turnbull, Dr. McArthur, Dr. McKenzie, Mr. and Miss Coussirat, E. Lafleur, P. T. and H. A. Lafleur, Mr. and Mrs. Gault, H. J. Cavanagh, Dr. Lafleur, Mr. and Mrs. James McShane, S. J. Martin, Dr. MacVicar, Arthur Lyman and Miss Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hannaford, Eric Mann, Rev. Jas. Fleck and Mrs. Fleck, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Judge and Mrs. Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. Robin Adair, J. P. Arnold, Dr. Lapthorne Smith, Miss Silcox, Rev. J. B. Silcox and Mrs Silcox, Colonel Stevenson, L. H. Boisseau, Mr. and Miss Crathern, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Beemer, Lt.-Col. Mattice, Mr, and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sadler, Dr. and Miss Evans, Mrs. Grace Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, Charles Drinkwater, Mrs. Drinkwater and the Misses Drinkwater, Mr. and Mrs. Perrault, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, J. A. Green, Mr. and Mrs. James McDougall, Dr. Joyal, Mr. and Mrs. MacMaster, Mrs. J. and the Misses McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Brugle, Dr. Reed, E. M. MacDougall, H. E. Suckling and Mrs. Suckling, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Greenshields, Mr. and Miss Benny, Misses Macfarlane, Mr. Triggart, Judge. Mrs. and Miss Cross, Mr. and Miss Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Popham, Miss Simpson, Miss Larigan, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tucker, G. B. Fraser, E. B. Greenshields, Dr. C. F. Martin, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Wilkins, Geo. Hague and Mrs. Hague, C. L. Porteous, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Girdwood, Miss Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Scrimger, Miss Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. George Hadrill, F. E. Cone, Mr. and Misses Macdonald, E. C. Hopkins, J. W. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Elemenhorst, Dr. and Mrs. Buller, Rev. Prof. Warriner, R. Buchanan, Mrs. Sariman, S. Keoch, Mrs. Joyce, Miss Joly, Mr. and Mrs. Skillon, Mr. and Mrs. D. Morrice, Warden King, L. H. Gault, Prof. and Mrs. McLeod, Miss Featherstone, Mrs. Bains, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. C. W. Lindsay, J. G. Loyd, J. J. Day, H. Cameron, Mrs. Liddell, Mr. and Miss Forsythe, Rev. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Murray, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Moys, Dr. and Miss Stirling, Dr. Brodeur, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, R. C. Jamieson, W. W. Ogilvie and Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Lyal, Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, Hon. E. and Mrs. Murphy, Misses Molson, Miss Carter, W. J. White, Mr., Mrs. and the nurse Hodgson, Ald. and Mrs. Clendinneng, Miss Crowhurst, Miss J. Hughes, P. W. St. George and Mrs. St. George, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Kinghorn, A. W. Beall, Mrs. Beall, J. Stirling, Dr. Finley, Misses Major, Geo. S. Cantlie, Dr. and Miss Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Meighan, Miss Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, H. H. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hyman, R. C. Nelles, Dr. H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Hampson, Dr. and Mrs. Molson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Torrance, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, A. Falconer, R. R. Grindley and Mrs. Grindley, Mrs. and the Misses McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Doctor Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Prof. and Mrs. Donald, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Turpin, H. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hersey, Mrs. D. H. Storr, Miss Maud Abbott, Mr. and Miss Binmore, Mr. and Mrs. H. Birks, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Beveridge, Mrs. Dyson, Mr. Dudgeon, Dr. R. Brown, Mr. and Misses Lamb, Prof. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Rielle, Rev. A. J. Mowatt, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. McLennan, Dr. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sims, Major and Mrs. Sims, Dr. Proudfoot, Dr. Henderson, Prof. and Mrs. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Tasker, Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Taylor, Miss Erskine, Jas. A. Cantlie, Mrs. Cantlie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Newman, Miss Orkney, Mrs. Lavigne, Miss Lavigne, W. D. Lighthall and Mrs. Lighthall. Geo. F. Phelps, Dr. Ault, Miss Fairley, Mrs. R. and Miss Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. Bovey, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, Mr. and the Misses Palmer, Very Rev. Dean and Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Esdaile, Mr. and Mrs. Cushing, Mrs. and Miss Davidson, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Sims, Mr. and Mrs. Sims, Madame Leblanc, Sir Joseph and Lady Hickson, Mrs. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. R. Molson, Rev. Geo. and Misses Douglass, Mrs. and Miss Howard, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Trenholme, Mrs. H. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. Botterell, Hy. Dobell and Mrs. Dobell, G. R. Prowse, T. P. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Small, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Mills, Miss Torrance, Mr. and Mrs. Wanklyn, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Angus and Miss Angus, Mrs. D. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Claxton, Mr. and Mrs. Hartt, Capt. Ibbetson and Mrs. Ibbetson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gault, Mr. and Mrs. Brackenridge, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr., Mrs. and Miss McLennan, Miss Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Miss Summers, Miss Smith, Mr. and Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hoyt, Mrs. Reed, Prof. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gould, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Cameron, Dr. W. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Gillispie, S. Carsley, Dr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Ogden, Mrs. and Miss M. H. Gault, Dr. and Miss Reid, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, Dr. and Mrs. Macvicar, Mr. and Miss Marlet, Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle, Mr. and Mrs. Short, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, Dr. and Mrs. Baker, J. B. Learmont, Mr. and Mrs. A. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. Savage, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Leach, Rev. R. and Mrs. Campbell, Judge Tait and Mrs. Tait, Mr. Hollowell, Dr. and Mrs. Lesperance, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Seargent, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. and Miss Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Haswell, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Stevenson, Dr. Auer, Prof. Bemrose, Mr. and Mrs. Coristine, J. R. and Miss Dougall, Mr. and Mrs. H. R., Ritchie, Mrs. Barlow, A. Thompson, Mr. and Miss Peel, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hosmer, Chas. Chaput, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Lord Bishop Bond, Col. Bond and Mrs. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Arthy, Mr. and Mrs. Hemsley, Mrs. Mackay. Miss Keefe, Mr. and Miss Cowper, Mr. and Mrs. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murphy, James Torrance, B. J. Coghlin, Mr. Cramp and Miss Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Hersey.

Mr. and Mrs. Sise, Miss S. Hyman, Mr. Rodger, Mr. and Mrs. Casile, F. Bond, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Wurtele, Dr. and Miss Adami, Mr. and Mrs. Laing, Mr. and Mrs. R. Reford, Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. James Baylis, W. W. Ogilvie, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Hon. J. K. Ward and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Raynes, Dr. and Mrs. Gurd, W. Sutherland Taylor, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins, Hon. Justice Davidson and Mrs. Davidson, Chas. McIntyre and Mrs. McIntyre, Dr. G. Campbell, Dr. Major, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs MacKenzie, Mr. and Miss Dorey, Mr. and Mrs. Rhind, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gurd, Mrs. Chas. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Labatt, Mr. Redpath, Miss McTaggart, Misses McDougal, Miss Moss, Mrs. G. W. Moss.

THE OPENING ADDRESS.

When everything was in readiness the following address was read by R. B. Angus, president of the Board of Governors:

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., Governor-General of Canada.

We, the Governors of the Royal Victoria Hospital, desire to express the gratification which we experience in being honored by the presence here to-day of the representative of our Gracious Sovereignt at the inauguration of this hospital, which, by permission, bears Her Majesty's most honored name.

The feeling which impelled the founders to seek the privilege of styling the institution, the Royal Victoria Hospital may be accepted as an indication and an example of the loyalty and devotion to our Queen which prevails throughout Canada, and prompts to honorable deeds.

The Governors extend their hearty thanks to the Countess of Aberdeen for her countenance on this occasion and feel assured of her kindly sympathy with the beneficent work of the Hospital.

Your Excellency, as official visitor and protector of the constitution of the Hospital, as provided by the Charter, will ever be received with cordial welcome by the Governors.

The Hospital owes its existence to the munificence of the Right Honorable Lord Mount Stephen and the Honorable Sir Donald Alexander Smith, K.C.M.G., who, in the year 1887, in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen, jointly made a donation of one million dollars for the purpose of erecting and maintaining in Montreal a hospital for the healing of the sick of all races and creeds without distinction, for the advancement of medical science, and for the establishment of a training school for nurses.

The application of the founders for a site on the margin of the Park, indicated as suitable because of its elevation above the densely populated city, was freely granted by the City Council, but a question having been raised as to the propriety of erecting the hospital buildings upon the site originally selected, the founders with ready generosity purchased the land adjoining thereto, and conveyed it to this corporation. On the additional property so acquired the main buildings now stand.

After much careful study by eminent medical men in Montreal and consultation with some of the greatest authorities on the building and management of hospitals in England, the preparation of our plans was entrusted to Mr. H. Saxon Snell, of London, an architect of much experience with such designs, the object of the Board being to secure a building having some degree of stateliness and worthy of its commanding site, and to combine in it with due regard for the conditions of this climate, the most approved sanitary arrangements, and the best facilities for hospital work.

On the twentieth day of June, 1891, the fifty-fourth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign, the work of erection was commenced. It has been carried on without interruption and the building now stands complete, presenting, as the governors venture to believe, a creditable example of good workmanship, a satisfactory realization of the donors' views, and an ornament to the city.

In compliance with the often repeated injunctions of the founders, the best and most approved instruments and appliances have been procured, the aim being that the furnishings and equipment should be so thorough and complete as to meet, if possible, the utmost demands of the highest medical and surgical science of the present day.

It was early seen that the cost of executing the plans, as supplied by the architect, would far exceed the first estimates and this, with other liberal provisions, must necessarily encroach upon the funds originally intended for endowment; but the founders again intimated the hope that the work would in no way be degraded and with abounding liberality engaged to supplement the revenue to an extent sufficient to meet the immediate requirements of the Hospital. While a scale of expenditure is provided for the present, the governors are aware that the filling up of wards, in the expansion of the Hospital, will in the near future involve a considerable increase in the working charges. It has always been contemplated that the Hospital should rest its support to some extent on the broad basis of public favor; and the governors are confident that they can rely upon the benevo-

Continued on Page Four.

THE SNOW STORM.

Eastern Canada, Generally, Gets the Benefit of it.

Shipping at Port Colborne Moves With Difficulty on Account of the Snow and Accompanying Gale—Montreal Street Car Service Feels the Effect of the Fall.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Dec. 3.—A heavy snowstorm from the East commenced at 10 o'clock last night and continued all to-day but is moderating to-night. About a foot of snow has fallen. The steamers Arabian and Glengarry had considerable difficulty in finding the harbor this morning, but managed to get in all right with the aid of the steam fog horn which was kept going. The boats were considerably iced up by the rough and cold weather on the passage down. The Arabian was detained eight or to ten hours by low water in the canal owing to the heavy east wind, but she managed to pull through the lock at 2.45 this afternoon. The water having risen because of the change of the wind to the northward. The steamer A. G. Lindsay, bound for Detroit, light, left at one o'clock this p.m. in the storm. The steamer Pickards arrived yesterday p.m. and lightered at the elevator up to 13.1 inch in order to enter the canal, which was at low water, and proceeded down the canal last night, but is making slow progress because of the bad weather.

TORONTO, Dec. 2.—Snow fell heavily all morning, but ceased during the afternoon. About nine inches fell.

HALIFAX, Dec. 2.—Two inches of snow fell here to-day, but to-night there is pouring rain with heavy easterly wind.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 2.—Nearly half a foot of snow fell Saturday, and this afternoon and evening was fine with fair sleighing. At noon a snow storm again set in with strong wind, which prevails at a late hour to-night. The electric car service after a hard fight abandoned the route to-night, but the company is keeping a new snow plough going round to keep it open. It is the worst snow storm for years at this date.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 2.—At Meat Cave, C.B., a very heavy and sudden squall of wind, with snow, struck there from the northwest at noon. A boat containing John and Michael Donohue, both young men, are supposed to have blown out to sea or foundered. The school was blown down and broken into kindling wood.

Yesterday's Storm.

Yesterday's big snowstorm brought out the sleighs and badly demoralized the Street Railway service. Through the forenoon the cars ran with some regularity, but in the afternoon they, particularly the electric cars, became painfully few and far between, and by six o'clock they stopped running on St. Catherine, Bleury and Park Avenue, and Windsor streets. In the evening several sweepers were sent out and the cars commenced running again. St. Antoine Street horse cars were drawn by four horses. The Street Railway Company made a good fight, but for a time had to acknowledge themselves beaten.

The storm did not materially affect the railway trains.

THE SITUATION IN ITALY.

Zanardelli Still Trying to Form a Ministry.

ROME, Dec. 2.—King Humbert has had a lengthy conference with Generals Cosenz, Ricotti and Primerano on the subject of army reforms. Signor Zanardelli, President of the Chamber of Deputies, who is trying to form a cabinet, imposes as a condition of his acceptance of the Premiership that the military budget be reduced 20,000,000 lire and the naval budget 10,000,000 lire. Extra police measures have been taken to guard against disturbances at the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies.

The disaccord on the military question continues. Signor Zanardelli will, it is said, in order to rally the members of the Monarchic left to his support, offer a portfolio to Signor Alessandro Fortis, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who was Under-Secretary of the Interior under Signor Crispi. It is believed, however, that it will be difficult to get Signor Fortis to join a ministry in which there is a Centrist majority and in which Signori Sonnino and Saracco hold the chief portfolios.

Senators Sonnino and Saracco have declined positively to enter Zanardelli's Cabinet. Zanardelli has abandoned his original plan of forming a cabinet on a broad political basis, and is now trying to organize the members of the Left, among them Alassandro Fortis, the Radical leader.

ROME, Dec. 3.—A Cabinet selected from members of the left has been almost completed. The list reported this evening is as follows:

Premiership and Interior—Giuseppe Zanardelli.
Finance—Palo Boselli.
Treasury—Pietro Vacchelli.
Public Works—Alessandro Fortis.
Education—Niccolo Gallo.
Agriculture—Francesco Coccu-Ortu, or Guido Baccelli.
Posts and Telegraphs—Baron De Riseo.

General Baratteri, governor of the Red Sea colony is regarded as the man for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. No selections have been made for the Ministries of War and Justice.

An Extremist manifesto, signed by thirty deputies, was published this evening. It contains a hot attack on ex-Premier Giolitti and his Ministers, who are described as responsible for this wretched condition of State finances. The Socialists cannot support any Cabinet of similar tendencies, the manifesto says. Further taxes are represented as impossible. The revision of the Bank laws and immediate retrenchment in the department and at the Palace are demanded. This retrenchment must effect a saving, the thirty deputies say, of at least one hundred million lire a year. The Naples Courier reiterates the report that King Humbert intends to forego 7,000,000 lire of his civil list.

Influenza Spreads.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Vienna despatch says influenza is spreading very rapidly. One of the presidents and both of the vice-presidents of the Reichstag are prostrated by the disease. The parliamentary sitting has therefore been hastily brought to a close. One-half of the Government offices are deprived of their staff.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Among the latest distinguished persons who are suffering from influenza is Lord Randolph Churchill. He intended to spend some days in the South of France, but has been compelled to postpone his visit until he recovers somewhat from the attack of the disease. He is confined to the house.

Fears for the Steamer Salerno.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Fears are expressed for the safety of the Union Hamburg steamer Salerno, which left Rio Janeiro early last month for this port. She was laden with a large amount of coffee. The Salerno had a crew of between thirty-five and forty men.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Liberals to Decide About Bringing Out a Candidate.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—The Executive Committee of the Liberal Association met last evening to discuss the question of placing a candidate in the field against Sir James Grant in this city. The matter was talked over, all the members of the executive being present, and it was decided to call a meeting of the association to-morrow afternoon to lay the subject before all the members. There is a general feeling that a contest should take place, although some are in favor of letting it go by default, and husbanding the resources and strength of the party for the general election, as there is not likely to be more than one session before a dissolution. However, to-morrow's meeting will settle the matter.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier will be here to-morrow at noon. He is coming here on private business, and it is just possible that he will be got to attend the meeting. If any of the leading Liberals could be prevailed on to run there is little doubt but the constituency could be carried. Even Ottawa is disgusted with the present Government and its policy of high taxation.

Mrs. Robillard, wife of Mr. Robillard, M.P., died to-day.

Mr. Geo. V. McInerney, M. P., of New Brunswick is in the city.

The employees of the Government Printing Bureau are asking the Government for a reduction of their hours of labor. A delegation that waited on Mr. Costigan represented that the hours of labor might profitably be reduced from fifty-four to forty-nine hours per week. In Washington, the 3,500 employees of the bureau worked but eight hours a day, and received $19.20 per week, with thirty days of paid holidays. In the bureau at Ottawa, the operatives in the course of the year get fifteen holidays, but were "docked" for eight of them. The Secretary of State promised that henceforth the employees should be paid for all compulsory holidays, and that their representations upon other points would receive his earnest attention.

"The International Produce and Manufacturing Exchange Company" is the name of a Montreal concern, with a capital of $200.000, applying for incorporation by Dominion letters patent.

Parliament will be asked next session to extend the time for the completion of the main line of the Hudson Bay Railway to the Saskatchewan until December, 1896.

MELLO MAKES A STATEMENT.

Has No Intention of Restoring a Monarchy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Herald prints the following from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, via Galveston, Texas, December 2:

Senator Ruy Barboza, the exiled Brazilian who is the leader and recognized mouthpiece of the Brazilian Insurgents, has handed me the following communication from Admiral Mello to be transmitted to The Herald:

"On board Aquidiban, Harbor of Rio Janeiro, December 2:

"I am invited by The Herald to define exactly the purpose of the revolutionary movement. I assure you our sole and unchangeable intention as already stated in my last manifesto is to establish a Republican constitutional government which was destroyed by Peixoto; to promote national peace in all the States of Brazil and substitute Civil Government for militarism, and the awful political system developed by an actual dictator, who prepares for our country in this way the tremendous misfortune common to Spanish commonwealths.

"All reports about Monarchical plans as to the navy revolution are absolutely false.

(Signed) CUSTIDIO JOSE DE MELLO."

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres says it is reported from Rio Janeiro that Peixoto's guns have nearly destroyed Fort Villegaignon. Rumors as to the invasion of Sao Palo by the insurgents reached Argentine forts yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A member of the Diplomatic Corps, who possesses an intimate acquaintance with Brazil and Brazilians, to-day gave an interesting picture of the situation in that Republic, as viewed by him. He said: "If the report of a battle near Sao Paulo is correct the revolutionists have made immense strides in their control of the territory south of Rio Janeiro. On the first of July, Gen. Saravia, at the head of the insurgents' forces, was located along the frontier of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. Mello gave his adherence to it after it had been in existence some time. To have reached San Paulo, the revolutionists must have gone by land through the States of Parana and Santa Cataline, to within three hundred miles of the capital of the Republic. These States, San Pablo, Santa Cataline, Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, comprise the richest portion of the republic and have within their borders some of the most important commercial and strategic points in the country. One of these is the port Santos, in San Pablo, from which is exported the greater portion of the coffee of Brazil. Its Custom House revenues, I am told, amount to 80 million dollars a year, by far the largest portion of the receipts of the government.

OBITUARY.

EARL OF WARWICK.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Earl of Warwick died to-day at his seat, Warwick Castle. George Guy Greville, Earl of Warwick, Earl Brooke, was born March 28th, 1818. He succeeded his father August 10th, 1853. In 1852 he married Lady Anne Charteris, daughter of the Earl of Wemyss and March, and of this marriage there is issue four sons and one daughter. His eldest son and heir, Lord Brooke, married in 1881 Frances Evelyn, daughter of the late Honorable Charles Henry Maynard, who is noted for her beauty. Lord Brooke, now Earl of Warwick, and his wife are very intimate friends of the Prince of Wales.

Politicians Have a Fight.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 2.—While Congressman W. S. Foreman, of this district, John H. Coppinger, consul to Toronto, and Col. A. F. Rodgers, president of the Piasa Bluff Association—the western Chatauqua—were in consultation yesterday over the postmastership, an old feud between the consul and Rodgers broke out. The consul struck Rodgers in the eye and Rodgers floored the consul with a cane. The consul then, in spite of Foreman's efforts to restrain him, shot Rodgers in the thigh. The wound is severe. The belligerents were arrested.

The Toronto Mayoralty.

TORONTO, Dec. 2.—A deputation of prominent citizens waited this morning on Warring Kennedy, and asked him to consent to run for the mayoralty. Mr. Kennedy consented to run. Alderman Saunders has consented to step aside in favor of Mr. Kennedy. Mayor Fleming has not yet decided whether to run or not for a third term.

Three Men Dashed to Death.

ALLANTOWN, Pa., Dec. 2.—Frank Kern, Frank Schleshier and an unknown Hun. were instantly killed this morning in descending the pit of Joel Neff and Company's slate quarry at Welshtown. Ice had weakened the wire cable, causing a break as the men were being lowered. They fell 160 feet and were frightfully mangled.

WRECKS AND FLAMES.

Another Serious Day for the Lehigh Valley.

SERIOUS FIRE CAUSED BY A WRECK.

White Haven the Scene of the Conflagration—Two Freight Trains Collided and Started the Fire—Another Collision at the Floren Colliery—What the Officials Say About Things.

WHITE HAVEN, Pa., Dec. 2.—Early this morning two freight trains collided on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in the heart of this town. Fire followed, burning the cars, and it is thought at least three men were burned to death. The flames communicated to the Ruhnke Hotel, and one of the worst conflagrations which has visited this place in many years took place. The trains were manned by non-union men. T. W. Rickers' store was next burning fiercely. From there the fire spread to the large livery stable owned by Edward Cramer, of Easton. For a time it looked as if the town was doomed, but a fortunate change of wind gave the fireman an advantage and the flames were then gotten under control. The total loss by fire will reach $200,000. Both tracks are torn up and traffic cannot be resumed before noon.

BROKE OUT A SECOND TIME.

The fire which was subdued and supposed to be under control, broke out again at 10.40 and has extended, resulting in the burning of the buildings which comprised the entire block. In addition to the structures destroyed as outlined in the previous despatch, the following were consumed in the second outbreak: Smith's Hotel, Briggs' Hotel, Briggs' drug store, G. W. Koons' dry goods store, Fischer's jewelery store, Foerchnett's jewelery store and several dwelling house.

At one o'clock this afternoon the north-bound track had been sufficiently cleared to permit of trains passing. The south-bound track, however, was still blocked with smoking debris.

The engineer, fireman and one brakeman of engine 171 are accounted for. The engineer sustained a broken arm and several bodily contusions. The fireman and brakeman are injured internally.

THERE WERE SEVERAL VICTIMS.

When the fire broke out this morning fumes of burning flesh permeated the air, but the excitement attending the rescue of the victims was so great that this was forgotten for a time.

It is believed their bodies will be recovered in fragments when the wreck shall have been cleared.

Manager Wilbur of the Lehigh arrived on the scene early and directed the movements of the wrecking trains. The employment of the incompetent bands to move trains is declared to have brought about to-day's disaster.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 2.—Later particulars of the terrible conflagration at White Haven, caused by the wreck this morning, are to the effect that the loss is greater than at first supposed. The loss is now estimated at $20,000, irrespective of the company's property. The entire block facing the railway track was consumed, and only a small portion of the goods were saved from the flames.

STILL ANOTHER WRECK.

Late this afternoon a serious wreck occurred at the Floren Colliery, near Avoca. General Yard Master Fred. Bound had taken an engine at five p.m. to the cut-off on the mountain to move some freight. On the return trip the grade was heavy and the yardmaster fearing to trust the non-union engineer took the throttle himself. While passing the collery at a high rate of speed he crashed into a Delaware and Hudson coal train. The Lehigh Valley engine was badly damaged and the coal cars piled in a big heap.

The yard master, it is said, ran contrary to orders, as the red ball was against him at the crossing. An idea of the regularity with which passenger trains are run on this division may be had when it is stated that the only through train which reached here in 24 hours, arrived at 2.45 p.m. to-day.

Coroner Trimmer returned to-night from Fairview, where he investigated the wreck at that place. The jury found a verdict of manslaughter against the non-union employees, placing the responsibility for the accident on them. Two have been placed under arrest.

The Jersey Central Railroad employees refuse to pilot Lehigh Valley trains over the road, on account of the wrecks which have taken place near the line of the Jersey Central, and as a consequence the Valley road between Bethlehem and this city is completely blocked by the big wreck at White Haven and Fairview.

Supt. Esse, of the Wyoming division, who has been working almost night and day since the strike began, broke down this afternoon and was obliged to take to his bed.

STRIKERS FIRMLY UNITED.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 2.—The many wrecks on the Lehigh Valley Railroad have a tendency to keep the strikers firmly united. The wreck at White Haven to-day will cost the company $35,000, and has delayed all passenger traffic. The public opinion along the line is that President Wilbur should do something at once in bringing the strike to an end.

SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT VIEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Mr. Voorhees, Superintendent of the Lehigh, has returned from Bethlehem and re-established his headquarters in this city, saying his presence at the seat of war is no longer required, because the strike is over. On the other hand the leaders of the strike assert that they have made great gains within the past 40 hours and that they are prepared to hold out for some time.

STILL MORE WRECKS.

HAZLETON, Pa., Dec. 2.—While the wreck train was coming from Whitehaven last night, a freight train ran into it at Glen Summit on the L.V.R.R. All aboard fortunately escaped injury. About the same time two other trains collided at Fairview.

AN OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 3.—General Manager Voorhees and Solicitor Drinker were closeted with President Wilbur all day yesterday. They learned of several accidents on the road and then issued this bulletin:

"Coal and freight traffic is as complete as ever. Some malicious mischief has been done along the line, but coal and iron police were attending to that and no call was made for troops. The first accident on the Lehigh division occurred here to-day. Two engines collided in the yard here, both being thrown over on their sides and considerably damaged. No one was injured. Wm. J. Butler, of this place, a new hand, was killed this morning at Bloomsbury Junction, in a wreck."

MANAGER VOORHEES' STATEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—That the Lehigh Valley strike has assumed a serious aspect is shown by the statement issued by general manager Voorhees in which he charges the strikers with having caused the disastrous Whithaven wreck early Saturday morning. The statement says:

"The accident at Whithaven was caused by strikers pulling pins on a freight train that stopped in front of the station. The engineer made several attempts to start the train and each time found it broken in both places. There was so much detention resulting from this that before the train got away the following train run into the rear and caused the collision. Ever since the strike began those of the strikers who lived at Whithaven have been active in all manner of malicious mischief. It is idle for any party to say that this accident and numerous other instances of obstruction to our trains in that vicinity have not been caused by strikers, for the reason that in every case where crowds have congregated or where arrests have been made for assaults, etc., a large proportion of those arrested have been strikers. The company's officers believe that the moderation that has been shown in the utterances of President Wilbur and the stand that has been taken by the company has been by some of the men regarded as an evidence of weakness. They will find that they have been very much mistaken. The company is determined to carry out its purpose as announced to the letter, and more stringent and effective measures will from this time forth be put into execution."

TUNKHANNOCK, Dec. 3.—Near Mahoopany station two "Wild Cat" coal and freight trains coming eastward were smashed up at 4 o'clock this morning. The engine pulling the second train telescoped the caboose of the other, injuring the conductor and brakeman seriously. The caboose was burned and a couple of cars derailed. There is no marked improvement in the passenger service here.

EASTON, Pa., Dec. 3.—Quiet reigned in railroad and strikers' circles to-day, the weather being against both sides. The company sent out a few trains, but there was not much life about the yards. The strikers met a number of new men and induced them to quit the company's employ. The railroad company will begin paying off its strikers here in the morning.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 3.—A heavy snow storm this morning brought all traffic on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, especially the Wyoming division, almost to a standstill. A few passenger trains arrived and departed from here to-day, but they were from three to seven hours late. No attempt was made to move coal or freight trains. The strikers are particularly pleased at the situation. They held a large and enthusiastic meeting this afternoon. It is estimated that 2500 persons were in attendance. There were several minor wrecks on the Wyoming division late last night and early this morning one at Meshoppen, where four freight cars were partially demolished and a train derailed near Glensummit.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN BOYD.

SUDDEN DEMISE OF NEW BRUNSWICK'S GOVERNOR.

He Has Only Held the Office Since September—Sketch of the Deceased's Life.

[Special to The Herald.]

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 4.—Lieut-Governor Boyd attended church Sunday as usual and was in excellent health. About 5 in the evening he was taken ill and Dr. Bayard summoned, but his illness was not considered serious, just bilious trouble. At 9.30 p.m. Dr. Bayard was again summoned and he administered for him and left at 10 o'clock, leaving the Governor resting easily with no serious appearances. A few minutes after midnight Mrs. Boyd went into an adjoining room and returned in about five minutes to find Governor Boyd dead. Drs. Bayard, Inches and MacLaren were summoned, and after a lengthy conference were unable to state positively the cause of death, but said it was either due to heart trouble or rupture of some vessel. The funeral will likely take place on Thursday.

Hon. John Boyd, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, was born at Magherafeet, County Derry, Ireland, in 1828. He came to St. John when a mere boy and in 1839 entered the wholesale warehouse of Messrs. Holdsworth and Daniel. In 1856 he became a partner in the firm under the style of Daniel and Boyd. He was married in 1852 to Annie, daughter of Cereno S. Jones, of N.S. He was called to the Senate of Canada in February, 1879, and in September, 1893, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

England Wants an Exhibition.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Mayors of leading cities and towns in Great Britain have received a circular signed by twenty-five members of the House of Commons and twenty-five other gentlemen, who have formed themselves into a committee to promote a scheme for holding an international exhibition in trade. The scheme provides that the exhibition shall be on the largest scale. It will be held in 1896 or 1897.

News Notes from Quebec.

QUEBEC, Dec. 2.—Leon M. Carrier was brought before Judge Chauveau in Chamber to-day. The preliminary investigation in his case will probably begin Monday.

Mr. Jamieson, superintendent of the C.P.R. elevators, gave a trial to the new 250,000-bushel elevator here yesterday. The whole machinery was put in motion and proved highly satisfactory.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

DEC. 2.	ARRIVED AT	FROM
La Champagne	Havre	New York
DEC. 3.		
La Bourgogne	New York	Havre
Servia	New York	Hamburg

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Fine and Cold With Northwesterly Winds.

TORONTO, Ont., December 3.—11 p.m.—An important depression has moved quickly from the Southwest States northeastward, and is now nearing the New England coast. It has caused a fall of snow throughout the Lower Lake district, with high east to north winds, and is now causing high easterly winds throughout Eastern Canada, accompanied by snow in Quebec and New Brunswick and rain in Nova Scotia. In the Northwest a storm is developing, accompanied by high winds and milder weather.

Minimum and maximum temperatures—Esquimalt, 42-52; Calgary, 24-43; Edmonton, 10-36; Qu' Appelle, 18 below, 12 below; Prince Albert, 24 below 8; Winnipeg, 30 below, zero; Port Arthur, 8 below, 6; Toronto, 21-22; Kingston, 14-16; Montreal, 6-24; Quebec, 6 below, 12; Halifax, 14-36.

PROBABILITIES.

Lakes—Fresh north to west winds; fine and cold.

St. Lawrence—Northeast to northwest winds; fine and colder.

THE QUEBEC HOUSE

Routine Work Put Through at Saturday's Sitting.

Hon. Mr. Hall Will Move That the Montreal Street Railway be Referred Back to Committee in Order to Have the Clauses Struck Out and Re-Inserted.

[Special to The Herald.]

QUEBEC, Dec. 2.—The House sat for about an hour this afternoon to make up for the time to be lost during the coming week on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Thursday being a holiday, it has been decided that when the House adjourns on Wednesday next it shall stand adjourned till the following Monday.

Very little was done to-day. The House immediately went into committee on bill (No. 55) to authorize the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this province to admit amongst its members Thomas Thadeus Nesbitt, doctor of medicine of Laval University.

The bill was passed without amendment.

The bill was next considered to authorize Didier Garneau, student of dentistry, to practice in the Province of Quebec, by shortening the period of his term of study and indenture, for reason of his advanced age and previous experience.

This was passed as amended by the Private Bills Committee, to the effect that the applicant should pass a prescribed examination.

The bill respecting industrial establishments was then considered but definite action was deferred. The object of the act is to ensure the safety of employees in factories, etc., and to provide for the sanitary condition of such establishments. Its principal provisions are as follows: The sanitary condition of the establishment must be in conformity with the regulations of the Board of Health of the province. The ages of employees in establishments classified as dangerous, unhealthy or inconvenient must be, for boys not under 16 years, and for girls not under 18 years. In all all others, boys, not under 12 years; girls, not under 14 years. The duration of employment, except in cases of emergency, shall be not more than 10 hours a day, and 60 hours a week. The penalty inflicted for infringement of the act is, for proprietors, a fine of not more than $200 and costs or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months; and for parents, guardians, etc., a fine not exceeding $50 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Two or three public and private bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Among the returns brought down in the House during the past week was one showing the expenses in connection with the maintenance of Spencer Wood. From this it appears that the cost of that establishment during the five months from June 1st to November 1st was $7,490. Some of the items in the list are as follows: Coal, $840.42; wood (fuel), $199.50; general repairs, $1,011.26; plumbing, $153.40; beating carpets, $122.40; painting, $366.35.

A petition was read in the House Friday from the "Union Protectrice des Monteurs de Chaussures," asking for an act:

1. To secure to wage-earners a cheaper and more expeditious form of procedure in suits for the recovery of wages;
2. To render the sub-letting of contracts illegal;
3. To secure to workingmen a first mortgage upon the product of their toil;
4. To exempt workingmen's wages from seizure, and to define the words "workingmen" or "ouvriers" in such Act so as to comprise all those who work for wages;
5. To facilitate and cheapen the incorporation of Trades Unions and Labor Societies, etc., etc;
6. To amend the Factory's Act of 1885;
7. To give free education to the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec.

Of the Reverend A. Pouliot, and others; praying for an Act authorizing the formation of a new electoral district, composed solely of Magdalen Islands.

Hon. Mr. Hall will move on Monday next that the Montreal Street Railway Bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole with instructions to amend it by adding the clauses struck out on Friday evening. These clauses are:

2. The company shall have power to consolidate with or to acquire, by way of purchase, lease, or otherwise the rights, powers, franchises, privileges, lines of railway, electric wires, power houses, electric appliances, cars, contracts, and property generally of any other company upon the island of Montreal, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, and upon such consolidation or acquisition, as aforesaid, to assume, in whole or in part, the obligations and contracts of such other company towards any municipality or person.

3. The company shall have power to expropriate, for the purposes of its business, any real estate upon the Island of Montreal, in the manner provided by the Quebec Railway Act.

Mr. Stephens will also move at the same time that the following additional clause be added: That the company shall have the right to lay a single track upon and through Notre Dame and St. James Streets, in the new municipalities of St. Cunegonde and St. Henri, on the same terms and conditions as those already entered into between the city of Montreal and the company, and for the same term of years as granted by the city.

An Electrical Decision.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A decision has been handed by Judge Dallas, of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the third circuit, declaring the Weston patent on the hydro-carbon treatment of incandescent lamp filaments owned by the U. S. Electric Lighting Co'y, controlled by the Westinghouse Co'y, to be invalid.

Queen Getting Paralyzed.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Queen of Roumania is again developing symptoms of paralysis and the symptoms are more severe than they were in the previous attack.



SUNSHINE comes, no matter how dark the clouds are, when the woman who is borne down by woman's troubles turns to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If her life is made gloomy by the chronic weaknesses, delicate derangements, and painful disorders that afflict her sex, they are completely cured. If she's overworked, nervous, or "run-down," she has new life and strength.

"Favorite Prescription" is a powerful, invigorating tonic and a soothing and strengthening nervine, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and vigor. For every "female complaint" and disturbance, it is the only remedy so sure and unfailing that it can be *guaranteed.*

If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

THE LOST TRAPPER.

EVENTS OF A WINTER DAY IN THE GREAT MAINE WOODS.

Caught In a Snow Storm on the Mountain While Going Over the Line of Traps. Hunting For Blazed Trees—The Sweet Music of the Rifle's Voice.

"There are times in the life of a Maine woods trapper," said Captain Barker, who is an old time Maine woods trapper himself, "when he'd rather catch sight of his old log camp in the wilderness than run up against a gold mine, for the camp at such times can do for him what all the gold mines on the face of the earth couldn't do —save his life. If you had ever tried trapping in the Maine woods in the depth of winter, you would know what I mean.

"For the sake of an illustration, just imagine yourself trapping there, say along in the month of December. There is a foot of snow on the ground. It doesn't require much imagination to see a foot of snow on the ground in the Maine woods in December. You might multiply it by three and get nearer the truth. You have two camps, and if they are 15 miles apart, it will be nothing unusual. Leading from one of these camps to the other you have two lines of traps, one to the right over the hardwood mountains, where there is good ground for the sable and fishercat, and the other to the left, up a brook and around a small pond, where the otter and beaver and mink work in their various ways, and then up another brook valley to the camp.

"Early in the morning you take your ax and rifle, your bag of bait and lunch and follow the mountain line of traps, while your partner takes the valley line, or vice versa, as the case may be, but the result will be the same. The expectation and calculation is that you are to meet each other at the camp before dark. You go up into the mountains. It begins to snow about 10 o'clock. Your partner has no difficulty in following the valley line, for the creek shows the way, and he will get to camp before dark, cut the wood for the night, get it in, build a fire and prepare for getting supper, expecting to hear you stamping in before long.

"But things go differently with you on the mountain line. There is more snow up there than in the valley. The traveling is hard. The traps need a good deal of setting over and fixing, for the wildcats have been busy along the line robbing you of a sable here and a fisher there, which otherwise would have been your well earned trophy. Then a fisher, fast in a trap, has dragged it away into the woods, and it takes you a good while to find it. A light wind drives the fast falling damp snow against the trunks of the trees, and it sticks there, so that in a couple of hours or so you can't see the blaze marks on them until you have brushed off the snow.

"By and by you find a blazed tree, and then look ahead and try to make up your mind which tree the next blaze is on. You pick out a tree that you think is the one and brush off the snow. No blaze there. Then you go on to another tree, perhaps off to the right, and brush again. No blaze there. Some distance ahead, off to the left, you see a tree. That must be a blazed tree surely, you think. You scrape the snow off that tree. No blaze there. And then you go on, hunting here and there for the next blazed tree, until at last you find it, only to have to repeat the proceeding perhaps before you locate the next one after that one on your course. All this takes much time and annihilates but little distance, and almost before you are aware of it darkness begins to fall around you. You have lost the line altogether now. You don't know whether it is to the right or to the left of you, but you do know that you are still a long way from camp. You have a compass, but as you don't know your course it is of no use to you.

"By this time you have begun to think that there is a good chance for your having to lie out on the mountain that night. You slip your hands into your pockets to make sure that your matchbox is all safe, and feel a little faint when you fail to find it. The likeliest explanation for its absence is that it slid out of your pocket while you were sleeping in your bunk last night. Never before have you realized the importance of always being sure that you have everything that can possibly be necessary on a tramp when you leave camp.

"Your situation now can't be described as a pleasant one. The damp snow through the day, together with the perspiration due to your hard working, has wet your clothing through and through. By and by it stops snowing. The wind has shifted around into the northwest and is blowing a gale. The snow comes piling down from the trees upon you, and it hurts, for it is frozen. The fast scudding clouds look white and fleecy, and you occasionally see a cold looking star up through them. The mercury is liable to tumble down to 25 or 30 degrees below zero before morning. It is madness to think of lying out. You must get to camp or die.

"You are struggling on through the snow and night, fully conscious of the peril of your situation, when suddenly you hear the distant report of a rifle. No one who has ever been there knows how sweet the report of a rifle can sound to his ears when plunging aimlessly about in the darkness, lost in wintry woods, and what a change it can make in his feelings on the instant. If you ever want to hear music that is sweeter than the swell of the grandest organ, let the report of a rifle come to your ears under circumstances such as those. At first you find yourself rushing in the direction from which the sound came. Then you stop suddenly. The awful thought comes over you that it was not a rifle shot you heard; that you only imagined it to be one; that your nerves are forsaking you; that you are losing your senses under the strain. Then there is what seems an age of torture, but it is really only a moment. Then you hear the report again. This time you no longer doubt your ears or your senses. It is your partner, uneasy at your tardiness, and fearing its cause signaling in hope that you will hear. You answer with a shot and stride on for camp, knowing that you are saved.

"By and by you come out in sight of the camp. Bright sparks are shooting up in showers out of the smoke hole. It is but a rough, rude log hut, but no illuminated palace of kings could awaken such joy within your breast as that same hut, with its blazing fire. The finest dinner that was ever spread could never taste as good as the meal of flapjacks, venison and black coffee that your partner has ready for you when you knock the snow off of you and go in. And no downy couch ever brought such rest to mortal man as that bed of spruce boughs on the cabin floor will by and by bring to you."—New York Sun.

Blue.

The announcement of the discovery that colors under certain scientific conditions emit sound will be of interest to humanity, which can now see, hear and feel blue.—Buffalo Courier.

The Wilson Bill.

The bill as made public is not perfect and will doubtless be subject to many criticisms of detail before its final enactment. Its essential character has, however, been stamped upon it by the Committee, and that character is eminently conservative. There is no cause for alarm to any legitimate business interest in any schedule of the new tariff. Protection for the sake of protection may have been abandoned as a motive in the framing of the measure, but regard for established interests and a disposition to maintain the highest revenue rates have evidently been potent with the Committee.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE ART OF FENCING.

Expert Egerton Castle's Views on the Use of the Sword.

Mr. Egerton Castle is one of the most accomplished masters of the art of fencing, and his proficiency therein has gained for him the honorary title of "Maestro de Scherma," informally bestowed by a number of his Italian experts.

Mr. Castle has little doubt that the French system of fencing can be traced at its origin to the ancient Italian swordsmanship, which of course is the source of the modern Italian school. Either one or the other is now followed by all nations in Europe—at least for small sword or puncturing play. The French have undoubtedly more followers, but Mr. Castle considers it an undecided question from a practical point of view—that is, with sword, not foil, in hand—which of the two systems is the better. All the cut and thrust play derives its leading principles from the more elaborate small sword fencing, so that a consideration of development of the latter is found sufficient.

The Spanish school flourished only in the peninsula and is now all but forgotten even there. Germany and England adopted first the Italian, and then the French system. Mr. Castle says:

"It can be safely asserted that the theory of fencing has reached all but absolute perfection in our day—when the art has become practically useless. Under the reign of scientific police arms are no longer a necessary part of a private gentleman's dress, the absurd habit of dueling has happily disappeared, while at war, unless it be against savages, more reliance is placed on powder than on cold steel. It seems therefore paradoxical that the management of the sword should be better understood now than in the days when the most peaceable man might be called upon at any time to draw in defense of his life. It is probably this notion which induces most authors to introduce the refinements of modern sword play into descriptions of duels between 'raffines' or 'cavaliers.'

"The difficulty, first, of getting at the old authors on sword play, and secondly, when found, of realizing their meaning in the midst of their philosophical digressions, seems to have hitherto prevented the investigation of the subject. A critical examination of the old treatises shows, however, that, in the heyday of the dueling mania more reliance was evidently placed on agility and 'inspiration' than on settled principles. It shows, moreover, that most modern ideas of swordmanship should be dismissed in order to realize what a duel with rapiers in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries really was, and how unlikely, not to say futile, are the picturesque descriptions of historical novelists.

"Painters must often wish to have some easy means of ascertaining the most usual method of wielding rapier and dagger, 'colichemardes,' or small sword. Indeed if those old books of fencing, many of which are easily accessible at the British museum and other great libraries, were more often consulted, there would be fewer pictures, even by celebrated artists, representing, for instance, a cavalier attempting to close his hand round the three inch grip of his rapier, instead of screening it under the guard by locking two fingers round the quillons, or of 'mignons' lunging in the most approved modern style and grasping their daggers like stilettos, thumb on pummel, in a manner which would have deprived that weapon of any value, defensive or offensive.

"Actors also, who, in every other case, are most particular about historical accuracy, generally dispose of all questions relative to fighting by referring them to the first fencing master at hand, and accordingly one sees Laertes and Hamlet, with the utmost sangfroid, going through a salute which, beside being perfectly unmanageable with rapiers, was only established in all its details some 50 years ago."

The sword now being truly a thing of the past, Mr. Castle agrees in the view that regards elaborate swordsmanship as only a superior sort of pastime, combining mental excitement and bodily exercise—the excitement of a game of skill not entirely independent of chance, together with the delight, inate in all healthy organizations, of strife and destruction—and an exercise necessitating the utmost nervous and muscular tension, while it affords the refined pleasure of rhythmical action.—Boston Herald.

A Devilfish Story.

While Colonel Goodyear's crew were on the bar and a big charge of dynamite was being raised from the briny depths on account of a faulty cap, which would not explode, the workers suddenly experienced a pulling of the lines which were attached to it. Almost instantly a terrible commotion was heard in the waters, and the spray began to rise above the little boat in immense waves. Suddenly the two workmen, who were in a small boat, were amazed to see the tentacles of a monster devilfish soaring 30 feet in the air.

The foaming sea was about to engulf the little craft, when the party in the large boat observed the commotion. The touch of an electric button would have ended the monster, but the cap had been tried, and the only way to save them was to cut the wire connection and the ropes, which was soon done, and the terror of the seas, after lashing around a short while, disappeared, much to the relief of the party. The thrilling experience, as related by several gentlemen who were in the party, is indeed marvelous. Nothing like it was ever seen by them before, and they all wonder how the two men ever escaped from its awful clutches.—Brunswick (Ga.) Times.

Dreams and Smelling.

I should be much obliged to you and to your readers if they can throw any light upon a subject which has much engaged my attention of late. Why is it that one never dreams of smelling, although no doubt certain perfumes (say that of cooking) might produce a dream, say, of a delicious dinner? I have mentioned this subject to a number of my friends, who all acknowledge that my statement is true, but, without advancing any theory on the subject, they agree that one dreams of eating, talking, walking, flying, hearing both conversation and musical sounds, but never of smelling. I spoke to a couple of doctors, who also said: "How interesting and perfectly true! Odd, it should never have struck us before!" I asked, "Where are the olfactory nerves?" "In closer connection with the brain than any others."—London Spectator.

Europe's Population.

The Woman's Suffrage association of Belgium shows by the latest census held in Europe that the continent's population comprises 170,818,561 males and 174,914,119 females, the latter's majority being 4,095,588. Among 16 European nations the female sex preponderates, most strongly in Portugal and Norway, least in Belgium and France. In six countries—Italy, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Greece and Bosnia —the male sex is in the majority. In Italy the proportion is 993 to 1,000; in Bosnia, 885 to 1,000.

A Protectionest Wail.

We glean from the columns of the highly regarded Inter Ocean that owing to the Wilson tariff bill it will be impossible for pine trees to grow hereafter; that steel rails will cost $500 apiece; that the sheep of this country will lie down and die; that starvation will stare everybody in the face and clasp most of us to its cold bosom; that England will assume a protectorate over the United States, and that the only remote hope of the republic's salvation is to build churches and worship Brother Bill McKinley. The Inter Ocean is the funniest paper in the world.—Chicago Herald.

AT REHEARSAL HALLS.

Funny Scenes When Companies Are Preparing For the Road.

QUEER QUARTERS FOR ACTORS.

The New York Assembly Rooms and the Miscellaneous Uses to Which They Are Put—Players In Training Soon Become Indifferent to Surroundings.

Ordinarily September is the time when owners of halls and assembly rooms in New city reap a harvest from companies preparing for the road who use their places for rehearsals, but this year owing to the financial depression many sensible managers decided to wait a couple of months before sending their attractions on the road, so that the season of the New York hall proprietors has been prolonged to that extent, much to their delight. Many amusing scenes occur at these rehearsals.

Sometimes the actors and actresses find themselves in curious surroundings among people who are strange to them. Sometimes, again, the men and women who live in and about these halls, several of which are far over on the east side of town, ap-



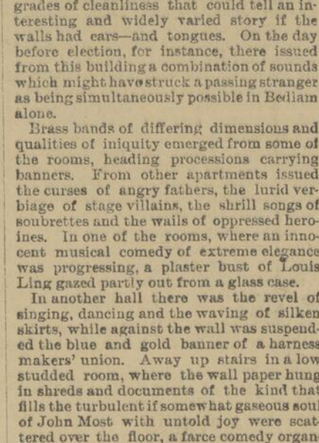
SCENE AT A VARIETY REHEARSAL.

pear to look upon the visitors as intruders. Now and then there is scoffing at the fine raiment of the actresses or sneering at the lordly posings of the actors. But, as a general thing, the people quickly grow accustomed to the annual visitation of the players and pay no more than passing attention to their coming and going. On the east side of New York, in a down town street, there is a building full of halls and rooms of various dimensions, shapes and grades of cleanliness that could tell an interesting and widely varied story if the walls had ears—and tongues. On the day before election, for instance, there issued from this building a combination of sounds which might have struck a passing stranger as being simultaneously possible in Bedlam alone.

Brass bands of differing dimensions and qualities of iniquity emerged from some of the rooms, heading processions carrying banners. From other apartments issued the curses of angry fathers, the lurid verbiage of stage villains, the shrill songs of soubrettes and the wails of oppressed heroines. In one of the rooms, where an innocent musical comedy of extreme elegance was progressing, a plaster bust of Louis Ling gazed partly out from a glass case.

In another hall there was the revel of singing, dancing and the waving of silken skirts, while against the wall was suspended the blue and gold banner of a harness makers' union. Away up stairs in a low studded room, where the wall paper hung in shreds and documents of the kind that fills the turbulent if somewhat gaseous soul of John Most with untold joy were scattered over the floor, a farce comedy organization was engaged in an energetic search for opportunities to introduce "specialties" at the expense of the author.

In the many rooms of this building all sorts and conditions of stage productions have been rehearsed over and over again for years. Here the monarchs of the spectacular world have prepared their most intricate marches, the directors of melodramatic plays have heard the echoes of the building tremble with their blood curdling complications, the farceurs have evolved their greatest burst of humor, and the tragedians have roared forth their declamations at the loudest pitch. Some of the apartments have old fashioned pianos in them, and here the merry soubrette capers to tunes played by elderly fat ladies of the bombazine description, the chorus girl reluctantly permits the stage manager's ideas to dawn upon her mind, and the inscrutable song and dance man wanders by the brookside, or goes strolling in the moon-



ON A REHEARSAL HALL STAIRWAY.

light, or disports himself upon the beach at Long Branch, to the intense delight of myriads of imaginary maidens who are perpetually reduced to pulpy adoration of his charms.

Down on the Bowery, not far from the variety theater center, there is another large building made up of little halls and meeting rooms. This collection of halls is called the Germania assembly rooms, and the companies which rehearse here are mainly, though by no means exclusively, put together for use in the "popular" and variety theaters. Many of the burlesque shows that find their way into places of amusement where the prices of admission are not high are rehearsed under the roof of this establishment, and the actor or actress who enters here is, nine times out of ten, of the quality that can "play a part and do a turn"—that is to say, he or she cannot only interpret a speaking role after a fashion, but can also introduce a song and dance or some other vaudeville feature.

Altogether a glimpse at a hall rehearsal is a highly amusing experience for a person who sees one for the first time.

The Beauty of It.

Some men never grow tired of admiring their wives, and one of these, whose wife was a handsome girl, was recently showing a friend of his a new house they had just moved into.

"I can't say I admire the house," said the friend candidly, as they looked at it from the front gate.

"Well, there's one beauty about it," said the owner.

"Where?"

"On the inside."

"What is it?"

"My wife," and after that it seemed to the friend that the whole place was beautiful.—Detroit Free Press.

THE BROOK.

I looked in the brook and saw a face,
Heigh ho, but a child was I!
There were rushes and willows in that place.
And they clutched at the brook as the brook
ran by;
And the brook it ran its own sweet way,
As a child doth run in heedless play,
And as it ran I heard it say,
"Hasten with me
To the roistering sea
That is wroth with the flame of the morning
sky!"

I look in the brook and see a face,
Heigh ho, but the years go by!
The rushes are dead in the old time place,
And the willows I knew when a child was I;
And the brook it seemeth to me to say,
As ever it stealeth on its way,
Solemnly now, and not in play,
"Oh, come with me
To the slumbrous sea
That is gray with the peace of the evening
sky!"

Heigh ho, but the years go by—
I would to God that a child were I!
—Eugene Field in Chicago Record.

Stopping an Engine Short.

An ingenious contrivance for stopping an engine in a machine shop is being introduced. The whole mechanism occupies not more than a cubic foot of space and consists of an electro-magnet, a system of small levers and a cylindrical chamber at right angles to the steam supply pipe, this chamber containing two connected valves, one thick and the other thin. When the steam is shut off, the thicker valve lies across the main supply pipe, but when the steam is on the two valves lie in the cylinder on either side of the supply pipe. When in this position, the valves fit loosely enough into the cylinder to allow a strong pressure of steam on all sides of them.

The motive power of the mechanism is furnished by two small electro-magnet spools, through which a current is sent by pressing the button in any part of the shop, this attracting to the magnets a small bar of steel, which is fastened at one end of an angular lever. At the end of the lever's other arm, which runs horizontally, and on its under side is a small notch, into which, when the machine is ready for action, fits the end of a vertical lever, to which is fastened a valve lever, hanging by the perpendicular, and so arranged that when it falls the two levers separate.

The action of the magnet raises the end of the horizontal arm of the angular lever, and loosens the smaller vertical lever, so that the weight of the valve swings it down in a semicircle, thus hitting a cam and tripping a valve. This exhausts the steam outside of the smaller valve in the cylinder, and the steam beyond the other drives it across the supply pipe with great force, shutting off the steam from the engine within 15 or 20 seconds.—New York Sun.

Income.

No one is less respected than a man who muddles away a large income, nobody knows how. For all expenditure there should be something to show, and that something ought to have either usefulness or dignity or permanence to recommend it. But every now and then we meet with cases of expenditure perfectly mysterious. A man of princely inheritance or preferment does nothing, makes no figure, helps nobody, has no expensive tastes, yet not only spends every sixpence of his income, but gets into difficulties. His domain is neglected, his house ill furnished, his equipments shabby, his servants ill paid, his subscriptions in arrears, his hospitality mean, his sons stinted, his daughters portionless, his estate encumbered; in fact, everything goes to wrack and ruin about him.

Instead of performing his part in sustaining the great fabric of society, as far as his influence extends, there is one vast dilapidation. He may be said to crumble and crash in every direction. Nobody can say where the money is gone. It has not benefited friends, assisted dependents, built churches, fertilized the soil, ornamented the country, delighted the town, or done any thing that a man can lay his hand upon. It has all been dribbled and fribbled away on hollow pretenses and petty occasions.—Jenness Miller Monthly.

Her Hopeless Ignorance.

The following conversation is an example of my wife's hopeless ignorance of salmon fishing. One afternoon while I was out several neighboring ladies chanced to call, and as usual over their tea opened fire with the usual query as to my sport on the river.

"Oh, yes," said her ladyship in an abstracted manner, "my husband caught a salmon yesterday."

"What size was it?" inquired one of the fair visitors.

"Eleven feet long," was the reply.

There was of course much tittering at this.

"Then it must have been 11 inches long," was the amended answer.

Increased merriment ensued.

"Well," said my wife desperately, "I know it was 11 something. Perhaps it was 11 pounds."—Blackwood's Magazine.

The Doctor Knew.

A man was being wheeled away with the dead at the time of an epidemic. The victim suddenly raised his head and demanded of the man who was taking him along the street where he was taking him to. "To the deadhouse," was the reply. "But I am not dead," said the poor man. "Oh, you be quiet," said the man who was pushing him along. "I guess the doctor knows more about this than you do, and he says you are dead."—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Cruel Wretch.

Wife (severely)—John, you have wasted a great deal of money in your life.

Husband (meekly)—I know it, my dear.

"Well, don't you regret it?"

"There is a certain $5 bill I gave the minister I shall never cease to regret, my love."—Texas Siftings.

An expert declares that he knows of at least 600 counterfeits of the old masters which are now hanging in private galleries in the United States, and all of which were originally purchased in Europe at very high prices.

The body of a man with a pencil behind his ear, a pair of shears in his right hand and his pockets filled with gold has been excavated at Pompeii. He is supposed to have been a tailor who advertised well.

Gold leaf, when beaten into one-two hundred and fifty thousandth of an inch, appears to be of a beautiful green when held up to the light. Such sheets are really semitransparent.

One of the early Washington coins, of which only two specimens are known to exist, bears the legend: "Washington the Great, D. G."

A colored philosopher is reported to have said, "Life, my breddern, am mos'ly made up of prayin for rain and then wishin it would cl'ar off."

The Baby's Card.

The present fashion is to have a small card with the baby's name in full and date of birth tied to the parents' card with a tiny bow of white ribbon. The larger card bears the names of both parents, thus:

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM STEVENS
while attached to it is the wee one:
ARTHUR WILLIAM STEVENS
Born November 27, 1893.

The cards should be engraved, and sent as soon as possible after the birth of the child. They are enclosed in an envelope the size of the larger one.—Ladies' Home Journal.

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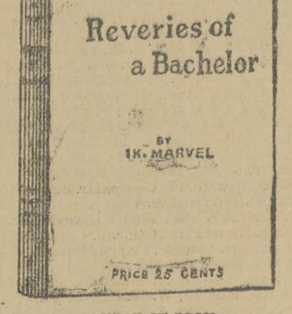
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7. Dream Life, - By IK. MARVEL.
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Another delightful companion for idle hours is this collection of magazine papers, which Hawthorne entitled "Mosses from an Old Manse." Like all his works, it is distinguished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

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3. Vicar of Wakefield,
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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."

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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.

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RULES FOR SINGERS.

How and When to Practice—Avoid the Tremolo—Pronounce Distinctly.

The following rules for singers laid down in The Etude are worthy of the attention of amateurs:

Be perfectly natural. Sing as you talk and read. All practice should be done with medium power of voice, with out forcing. Forcing a voice means ruining it forever. Practice must be regular, thoughtful and systematic, except in cases of sickness. Only miss practice when dinner is missed. Under ordinary circumstances there should not be less than an hour daily devoted to voice exercises. This should be divided into three twenties or two thirties. For these voice exercises, each and every vowel sound should be taken in turn.

Half an hour daily devoted to declamatory reading aloud and reciting, especially of the text of songs, etc., to be sung, will be very well spent time. Practice standing erect before a mirror, and without any accompaniment. By this means many facial contortions and mannerisms will be obviated. Acquire ease, self control, grace of manner and poetry of motion. An audience is often captivated as much by the bearing and manner of a vocalist as by the singing. Be unremitting in the effort to enlarge, extend and enrich the voice. The muscles controlling the voice will surely yield to treatment, just as any other of the bodily muscles. All that is wanted for insuring flexibility is the aforesaid regular, thoughtful, systematic practice. Always dwell well on the vowel sounds and round off the consonants clearly and distinctly at the end and otherwise.

Be very careful where, when and how breath is taken. Never in the middle of a word, never in the middle of a sentence if it can be avoided, but always where it least disturbs the sense of the words. Sense first, sound second. Always, where practicable, breathe through the nostrils and "from the hips." By no other method than deep diaphragmatic breathing can the lungs be thoroughly utilized, especially in singing, and remain sound, healthy and vigorous. Breathing is so vitally important to good tone production that there should be daily practice in special breathing exercises, and in whistling if possible, in the open, fresh air. It is, moreover, absolutely necessary for good, easy breathing that the clothing round the chest and throat be loose.

Avoid all gliding, sliding, scraping and "tobogganing" in producing tone. Avoid the tremolo as you would a leper. Let your motto always be, absolutely pure tone or none. Study the words to be sung through and through and sing them as though you felt them. Try to let them come from the heart as well as the throat, as this is the only way to reach the hearts of others. Be very careful to pronounce each word correctly and to articulate every syllable, every letter, as clearly as it is possible. One singer who can be easily understood—no matter what the language sung—is worth 50 whose words are mouthed, mumbled and lost to the audience.

Art Serge For Curtains.

A material sold under the name of art serge comes in neutral tints, chiefly peacock blue and soft green shades. These serges are designed for window curtains. They are double width, very durable, and are to be lined with satin to match, supplemented with ball fringe. The combination produces a very harmonious result, and if the curtain is looped up to the overhead valance and left to hang in graceful folds the effect is very elegant.

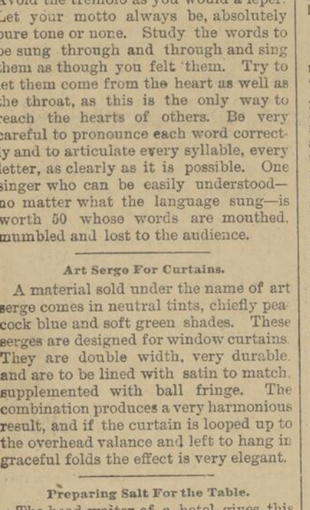
Preparing Salt For the Table.

The head waiter of a hotel gives this advice: When you dry salt for the table, stir in a teaspoonful of cornstarch to a quart of salt and let it grow cold before it is put into saltcellars. Then the salt will not grow moist in damp weather or cake together in lumps.

A Convenient Veil Case.

A case for veils is a convenience that every woman will appreciate, for it keeps the veils smooth and free from wrinkles. Do you want to make one for a friend? If so, follow these instructions from The Household:

Cut four pieces of cardboard 10 inches long and 7 inches wide. Cover two of them with white linen embroidered with small flowers in white or colored silk, or



A CASE FOR VEILS.

with some apt quotation if preferred. Cover the other two with some pale tint of india silk and overseam them together, the silk with the linen, the silk to form the inside of the case and the linen the outside.

Take 1¼ yards of satin ribbon 2 inches wide, and cut into four strips, two of them to be cut 2 inches longer than the other two. Tack these as shown by the diagram, the two shorter ones at C C and D D, the two longer ones at A A and B B. The ribbons, thus arranged, serve to hold the veils in place, and the case can be opened on either side.

A RESPECTFUL TYRANT.

Beaumarchais and His Servant on the Eve of the Author's Death.

Beaumarchais, a famous French author, had a servant, Antoine by name, who had been long in his service, and against whose tyranny he seldom ventured to rebel. One evening in his old age the great man was engaged in a game of chess, when Antoine entered and said, somewhat sharply but respectfully:

"Monsieur, it is 10 o'clock."

"Very well, Antoine," the master answered; "but let me finish this game."

"If you don't come now, monsieur, you will be tired tomorrow morning."

"Oh, no, I think not, Antoine."

"And being tired you will not want to get up."

"Oh, yes, Antoine, I shall get up."

"No, monsieur, you will not get up."

"All right, Antoine. I will go in a few moments."

"And if you are not up, monsieur, at the usual time, you will derange your whole day."

"In a minute; in a minute."

"And you will have no appetite for breakfast, monsieur."

"Come, now, let me finish this game. Can't you see the clock is fast?"

"But the clock is slow, monsieur."

"I tell you it is fast!"

"The clock is slow, monsieur."

"Now! Now! The game is almost done, and then"——

"But if the game were almost done you would not have so many pawns left, monsieur."

"Antoine, I should have been done already if you had let me alone."

"But I shall not let you alone, monsieur."

"I tell you I shall finish the game! Get out, Antoine.

"We will get out together, monsieur."

"Antoine, I'm not a baby!"

"You do not cry, monsieur. Apart from that there is not much difference."

The dialogue went on in this way for some time. Beaumarchais, shrugging his shoulders, moved a pawn on the chessboard, and then Antoine, bowing very low, and with a great outward air of respect to the company, seized the board and tipped it over, dumping the chessmen in a heap on the floor.

Beaumarchais was on the point of flying into a violent rage, but at the sight of his valet, who stood by wearing an air of sweet humility joined with the consciousness of duty nobly done, he burst into a loud fit of laughter and suffered himself to be led home and put to bed.

The very next morning Beaumarchais was found dead in bed. Whether or not the excitement of this mild controversy with his valet hastened his death is not known. Antoine, at any rate, was sure that he had done his duty, and it is quite possible that his care of the old gentleman had already prolonged his life.—London Million.

A Rich Arab's Attire.

A rich man among the Arabs dresses richly. His shirt is fine linen. His inside vest is buttoned; the outside one worn loose. A long paletot often takes the place of the latter. It is cut part way down from the neck, and the loose armholes allow the arms to be held in or outside. The wide trousers are bound about the waist by a rich scarf. Over all is frequently worn the long loose tunic, cut V shape at the neck, and with short sleeves low down.

The hands are frequently kept inside—in winter for warmth—and an Arab reaches out from the V at the neck for anything he wants handed to him with a peculiarly limited motion which at first you fail to comprehend. The burnoose is an out of doors garment, and the fez may or may not have the turban cloth. The swell wears European socks, and his slippers, usually trodden down at the heel by the common or careless, are handsomely embroidered or of fine morocco, red or yellow.

The calf is naked. Parts of this dress are dropped at intervals, according to the weather or habit. There are few persons more really magnificent than a well dressed Arab sheik or a man of wealth. In our days of business suits, which cloak the godly and ungodly alike, the dress is uncommonly attractive—on an Arab. That it would suit our habits one will scarcely allege. But the trousers have one manifest advantage. They do not, cannot bag at the knee.—Harper's Magazine.

An English Parson's Fish Story.

The Rev. F. T. Wethered writes to us from Henley vicarage, Marlow: "One of my sons, an officer in the army, while spinning for pike from a skiff in the broad reach above Newlock weir last Monday afternoon got hold of a large trout. He was fishing with a small spoon bait about an inch in length. After some smart play my son managed to bring it alongside the boat, and his sister, who alone was with him at the time, made an unsuccessful effort with the landing net. The fish once more ran the line out, but was again brought into close quarters. On another attempt to get the beauty into the net the triangle at the base of the spoon became entangled in the meshes, and after a regular tug of war, as they described it to me at the time, the fish broke the tackle and escaped. My children had ample opportunity for gauging its size, and they are confident that the length was fully 36 inches and that it was proportionately broad. A storm of rain was raging at the time. As an angler myself, I think you will like to have this perfectly accurate account."—London Times.

A Practical Joke.

A female minstrel company invaded Fargo lately, and of course had a full house. Among the jokelets was one of the "practical" sort, in consequence of which a good many who occupied front seats, and some who didn't, are reported "all broken up." One of the beauties connected with the show was sent around to the entrance door in street costume, where she demanded admittance. The doorkeeper stopped her, whereat she screamed: "Let me in! My husband's in there and I'm going to take him out!" Instantly several hundred men—some bald and some not—began trying to get under the seats, while one made a dash out of the window and escaped in the darkness.—Northwest Magazine.

A Decided Gump.

Dora—Mr. Nicefello seems to have a bad cold.

Clara—Well, it's his own fault. When he called last evening, he sat down on a chair way off by himself, although there were loads of room on the sofa. Then, to give him an excuse for moving, I complained of the heat, and opened the window behind him, but there he staid, like a lump, the whole evening.—New York Weekly.

Strategy.

Captain—What is strategy in war? Give me an instance of it.

Sergeant—Well, strategy is when you don't let the enemy discover that you are out of ammunition, but keep right on firing.—London Tit-Bits.

AFTER LONG YEARS.

PART THIRD.

CHAPTER II.

CONTINUED.

"Who are you!" was Dennison's first astounded question.

The wild black eyes lifted themselves to his face—two small hands clutched his arm tightly. Where had he seen eyes like those before?

"Oh, sir! don't leave me, please! I am so afraid! it is so late."

"Late! Egad, I should think so. Rather late for a little girl to be wandering the streets of any city, French or English. You are a little girl, aren't you?" doubtfully.

"I am sixteen years and six months—and I didn't want to wander the streets. I lost my way," was the answer, somewhat angrily given.

"Who are you?"

"I am Gordon Kennedy."

"And do you have come to have lost your way, if I may ask, Miss Gordon Kennedy?"

The big black eyes lifted themselves again to his face in solemn, searching scrutiny. Evidently the gaze was reassuring; she drew a long breath of relief and clung confidently to his arm. But again Terry was nonplussed—where had he seen some one like this before?

"I came from Scotland—from Glasgow," the girl answered, with a certain old-womanish precision. "I came in search of a person residing in Paris. I reached here in the train to-night. I have very little money, hardly any, and I was foolish enough to try and find the person I wanted on foot, instead of in a cab. I lost my way naturally; and I know so little French, and speak it so badly that I could not make myself understood. I did not know what to do; I wandered on and on; it grew dreadfully late; I thought I would stay in a church porch until morning out of the rain. While I was looking out for one, those two dreadful men followed and spoke to me. I ran away and they pursued. I screamed for help and you came. And I am very, very much obliged to you, sir," concluded Miss Gordon Kennedy, with another solemn, upward, grateful glance of the lustrous eyes.

"And how do you know whether I am any better than the two men you fled from?" Terry asked, with a half-laugh.

"Ah, sir, you are English, and you have a good face. I am not afraid of you," the girl answered, with a second profound sigh of relief.

"Thank you," Terry said, still laughing; "it is the highest compliment ever paid me in my life. Well, Miss Kennedy, it is getting on for two o'clock, and is raining, as you see. Shall I look up a convenient church porch, or what shall I do with you? Even a church porch in Paris on a wet night is not altogether a desirable lodging for a young lady of sixteen. Where shall I take you?"

"I don't know," the girl answered, with an air of anxious distress. "If it were not so late, so dreadfully late, I might try to find her. Tell me, sir, are the theatres closed yet?"

"Closed two hours ago. You don't think of exchanging the church porch for a theatre, do you, mam'selle?"

"Don't laugh at me," she returned, with a sudden flash of the black eyes; "there's nothing to laugh at. I want to find a person who belongs to a theatre—a lady, an actress. She plays at the Varieties."

"At the Varieties?" Terry repeated, a little startled. The flashing black eyes had once more discomfited him by the resemblance to other eyes he had somewhere seen. "I know some of the ladies who play at the Varieties. May I ask what is her name?"

"It is Madame Felicia."

They were walking swiftly along through the rain. At these words Dennison stood still. She looked up at him in surprise. Again, by the glare of the street lamps, that same, striking resemblance, flashed upon him, Madame Felicia. Why, the child was sufficiently like Madame Felicia to be her own daughter. Well—Terry suppressed a whistle, and still stared blankly down at his little companion.

"Well," she cried, impatiently, "what is it?—Why do you look at me so? Have I said any thing strange? Do you know," with a sudden glow of hope, "Madame Felicia?"

"Come on," was Terry's answer; "you'll get your death standing there in the rain. Do I know Madame Felicia," Well—a little. Do you know her?"

"No."

"You don't! Then, why—if I may ask—"

The dark eyes looked up at him again with another petulant flash.

"No, you may not ask! I can't tell you. I want to find Madame Felicia—the actress who plays at the Varieties. That is all I intend to tell you. I have come all the way from Glasgow alone to find her. I must find her—to-night, if possible. She is the only friend I have in the world. Oh, sir, you have been very good to me. You have done me a great service—I know you have a kind heart; take pity me, and, if you know her, take me to her."

"Does she expect you?" Terry asked, staggered.

"No, sir, she does not; but all the same she will take care of me."

"You are quite sure of that?"

"Quite sure, sir."

"Have you ever met Madame Felicia?"

"Never to remember her, but I know what she is like. It is a great many years since she came to see me. We lived in Canada then."

"We—whom?"

"Joan and me. Joan is my foster-mother, and she is dead. But I have no right to tell you this. I won't tell you!" with a child's impatient petulance again.

"You speak of Madame Felicia visiting you in Canada," Terry went on, taking no notice of the brief outbreak of anger; "you must make a mistake, mademoiselle. The Madame Felicia I know was never in Canada in her life."

"Look here!" cried the girl excitedly. She disengaged her arm, and produced a photograph from the pocket of her dress. "Look at this? Is your Madame Felicia anything like this?"

They pause again—again beneath a street lamp—and he looks at the picture Madame Felicia, sure enough—to the life—a softly tinted, perfect likeness.

"Well?" the girl impatiently demands. He hands it back and looks at her with strongest curiosity.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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DOG AGAINST HYENA.

The Protector of the Monkeys Proves the Better In a Savage Fight.

With his teeth firmly imbedded in the neck of the big hyena, the huge African hunting dog in the happy family cage at Hagenbeck's declared his authority, protecting the bears and monkeys from the infuriated beast. It was shortly after noon, while the rest of the animals at the circus were enjoying their quiet, peaceful midday meal, that the attendants and performers were suddenly aroused from their meditation by most fiendish howls.

Running to the cage, they saw a sight they will never forget. In the center of the cage, with a dog snapping at his ears, was the big hyena Cæsar, usually a peaceful, well trained animal, biting the paws of a little-nose bear whom he attacked, and to whose assistance the dog had sprung. Just how the fight started is not known, but it was between the small-nose bear and the hyena, most probably over some meat. It has always been a question at Hagenbeck's as to which one would win in a fight, the dog or a hyena, and now the hyena is a sadder and wiser animal.

The battle was probably the most terrible one ever known to have taken place in captivity, and it was gory from the start. Seizing the small bear by the head, the hyena bit his ears until the little black brute could stand it no longer, and with howls of pain tried to get at the striped monster, who, seeing that the bear was showing fight, made vain attempts to get at his neck. The dog who protects the monkeys, after sending them up the bars of the cage to a place of safety, jumped at the hyena, who immediately released the bear and paid his respects to the dog, trying his best to free himself from the sharp fangs deeply imbedded in his sides. In the meantime the noise and howls aroused the other animals around the ring, and in true animal fashion they started in to howl and roar, just to make the thing more terrible if possible.

Taking advantage of a moment's relapse to free himself the hyena turned on the dog, who proved too lively for him, and returning bite for bite got at the hyena's foreleg. With a vicious snap he crunched the bone at the joint, at the same time forcing his antagonist into a corner of the cage, and jumping on his back again tore a big strip of flesh from under the ear, causing the hyena to give up the battle. The bears then jumped in, and each one amused himself by taking a mouthful of flesh from the beast's neck, who was so terrified that he was howling with pain and with a sad look in his eyes seemed to appeal to the crowd around the cage for protection.

Two of the biggest and huskiest keepers, armed with stout sticks and long, sharp iron spikes, entered the cage and drove the dog off. The veterinarian then came in and bound up the hyena's wounds.

The cage was a sight after the conflict. The straw was pushed into one corner, and the walls and bars were spattered with blood and small pieces of flesh, tufts of hair lying around on the floor outside. After being quieted down, the animals resumed their usual ways, and the monkeys, who, while the conflict was going on had never stirred from their place of safety on the board above the floor, came down, and jumping around the dog, their special favorite, licked him all over and seemed to applaud him on his fierce attack on the fiendish monster and their protection.—Chicago Times.

Sale of Paintings of Masters.

The Society of Arts, of Canada, Nos. 1666 and 1668 Notre Dame Streets, sells paintings of masters. Moreover, it gives purchasers large facilities of payment.

BIRTHS.

DUBE—On the 28th ult., at 60 St. Louis st., the wife of David Dube, of a daughter. 291

DUSSAULT—On the 30th ult., at 329 Cadieux street, the wife of Honre Dussault, grocer of a daughter. 291

HOERNER—On November 26th, at 68 Prince Arthur street, the wife of David J. Hoerner, of a daughter. 291

McLEAN—At 38 Court st. Sherbrooke, Que., on Nov. 25th., the wife of D. M. McLean, of a son.

GERVAIS—On the 1st December, 1893, at No. 39 Napoleon Street, St. Cunegonde, Montreal, the wife of Alfred Gervais, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LAMPMAN-SCHRAM—On November 27, at Basingstoke, Caistor Township, by the Rev. W. H. Garnham, B. A., Mr. Robert M. Lampman, to Miss Amanda Schram. 291

PHILPOTT-HILLIER—By the Rev. Father Quinlivan, at St. Patrick's Church, 30th November, 1893, William N. Philpott, youngest son of Nehemiah Philpott, D. C. C., of Gloucestershire, Eng., to Alice Maud, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Hillier, Esq., of Quebec. (English papers please copy, Gloucester Journal.) 291

LAMBERT-CANNON—In Kingston, Nov. 28, by the Rev. Father Neville, Michael Lambert to Mary J., youngest daughter of Mrs. David Cannon. 291

DEATHS.

McCAY.—On Saturday, Dec. 2nd, 1893, John McCay, aged 40 years. Funeral from his mother's residence, 274 St. Charles Borromee Street, on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 7.15 a.m., to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 289

McLAGAN.—At 2777 St. Catherine Street, on the 2nd of December, Henry Rodgie, aged 6 months and 17 days, son of P. W. and F. E. McLagan. Funeral at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 4th Dec. 289

LOGAN.—Suddenly, at Windsor Mills, on Dec. 2nd, Thomas Logan, President of the Canada Paper Co. Date of funeral later. 289

DIXON—In this city on 30th November, Margaret Owens, beloved wife of Jno. E. T. Dixon. Funeral from her husbands residence, 2621 St. Catherine st., on Sunday, Dec. 3rd at 2 p. m., to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances respectfully requested to attend, without further notice. 289

HUTCHISON—At Ottawa, on December 1st, Helen Campbell Hall, aged 84 years, widow of the late William Hutchison, and mother of Alex. C., and J. H. Hutchison, of this city. Funeral from the residence of C. A. Hutchison, 3121 St. Catherine street, to Mount Royal Cemetery on Tuesday, December 5th, at two o'clock p. m. 289

BROUILETTE—On the 1st inst., at 11 Parker street, Eugene, son of Adrien Brouilette, aged six years. 291

WRIGHT—At Toronto, Ont., on November 26, Maria Phœbe Zwick, wife of Henry H. Wright, M. D. 291

CANTIN—In this city, at his late residence, No. 1145 Dorchester st., on the 30th Nov. 1893, Augustin Cantin, shipbuilder, aged 84 years and 5 months. Funeral private.

THOMAS—In this city, November 27th, Henry Thomas, Lessee and Manager of the Academy of Music, aged 50 years and 9 months.

MACCALLUM—At the Western Hospital, Montreal, November 24, 1893, of pneumonia, Susie MacCallum, eldest daughter of Mr. Donald MacCallum, of St. Andrews, P. Q. 287

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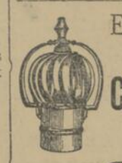
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MONTREAL, DECEMBER 4.

RECIPROCITY IN COAL.

There is perhaps no other article which it would be so clearly to the advantage of the United States and Canada to exchange freely as bituminous coal. Yet the approach of such an amendment to the customs laws of the two countries as will make this possible has been the signal for an excited outcry on both sides of the line, and we draw the public attention to it because it vividly illustrates how indifferent to the public good the beneficiary of protection is. Canada has vast deposits of coal in the Maritime Provinces, immediately south and easily reached by water which affords the cheapest carriage, is New England with its immense factories and great manufacturing industries. The coal for these factories is brought from the southern states though were it not for the artificial obstructions erected by parliaments, they would get their fuel from the adjacent deposits to the north at a lower rate. Further west in Canada the conditions are reversed. There are no coal mines in Quebec and Ontario and the market is supplied chiefly from Pennsylvania and Virginia mines though along the St. Lawrence, Cape Breton coal finds many purchasers. West of Montreal practically all the coal used is imported subject to a duty of 75 cents per ton. Into the Canadian Northwest, though there are immense tracts of lignite to be found there, great quantities of American coal are imported. On the Pacific slope Canada has the coal, and the United States does the importing. The Nanaimo mines, in spite of the American duty of 75 cents a ton, supply most of the coal used north of San Francisco. The result of the American duty has been to oblige New England and the Pacific States to pay more for their coal than they should, while the Canadian tariff has imposed a similar burden on the people of Ontario and the Western Territories. Free trade in coal would increase the market for Canadian coal in New England and the Pacific coast, but for every ton of American coal thus displaced a market would be opened up in Central Canada. The output of the mines would not be restricted nor the revenue decreased; nor would the required readjustment of business be difficult to make.

A great gain would, however, accrue to the public, which would get its coal cheaper. Cheap coal is a desideratum. It would lessen the operating expenses of thousands of enterprises, make more prosperous those which are now paying, and put others which are now staggering along, on their feet. The coal duties take a million dollars in cold cash out of our railways in the course of the year. "They can well afford it," is the usual reply to this. Perhaps they can, but they don't. They take the bulk of it out of the public in some form or another. It is the controllable expenses of a business that stand all the cutting, and if the uncontrollable expenses are swollen unnaturally the knife goes the deeper in the other place. If a railway corporation is taxed a million dollars a year it tries to get it back by reducing expenses on the one hand and increasing rates on the other. The shareholders suffer last of all. It is the same in every line of business. There is nothing clearer than that, under the existing forms of taxation, the rich cannot be taxed without the poor carrying a large proportion of the burden. If heavy taxes are laid on real estate, rents go up; if mortgages are taxed, interest is affected; if the raw materials of a great industry are made dear by legislation the wages of those engaged in it are depressed to the point of mere subsistence; and even an income tax would in many cases pass over the head of the object of the legislation only to hit his business dependents.

Thus the effect of a tax on coal is to increase the expense of every enterprise which uses it, and therefore to decrease wages, to impair the quality of the product, and raise its price to the highest possible point. It is a blight on industry. And whom does it benefit? No one except a few middlemen whose claims for special legislation should not weigh for a second against the interests of the people.

There are many other articles in which free trade would prove a great boon to both Canada and the United States, but none in which so clear a case can be made out as in the matter of coal. Yet we shall see, without fail, an agitation designed to coerce the Canadian Government into retaining the duty on American coal irrespective of what action the United States Congress may take, and it will be supported by all the selfish and ignorant cries which Protectionist ingenuity can invent. But if it shall show the people how silly and pointless these cries are such an agitation will be welcome.

THE ONTARIO BY-ELECTIONS.

The importance of the by-elections in Ontario on Saturday must be recognized. In North Bruce the candidate of the Patrons of Industry defeated both Liberal and Conservative nominees. In East Lambton, where the contest was between a Liberal and a P. P. A. candidate, the latter won. Both were losses to the Mowat Government.

The North Bruce election is intelligible. The Patrons of Industry is a respectable organization with well defined aims; it is its right to run candidates; and to elect them if they can. One may doubt whether the Patrons are taking the right course to obtain the reforms they chiefly wish by displaying hostility to a Government which is economical, broadly liberal and progressive. But this of course is a matter of opinion.

But the election of Mr. McCallum in East Lambton is a disgrace to the constituency and to the Province. He was the candidate of the Protestant Protective Association, whose cardinal privilege it is that no Catholic shall hold public office, whether high or low; and we can imagine no greater calamity that could befall this country than a succession of victories such as this despicable cause achieved in his election. However, the Liberals of that constituency are not responsible; they showed their detestation of the P.P.A. by fighting it. But what were the Conservatives doing? They, as the vote shows, were all voting for Mr. McCallum.

KING WINTER has made his appearance this year in somewhat surely and uncivil fashion. In place of making his approaches in regular course he rode into town on Saturday on a piping north wind, and yesterday completed his investment of the city by banking the doors of the citizens with snowdrifts, knocking the street car service out of time and playing mad pranks at every corner. Yet he will get a hearty welcome; and in his retinue of courtiers we soon shall see the wheeling skater, the hunter of the elusive puck, the blanketed snowshoer hieing him over the mountain on frosty nights and blustering afternoons, the curler with his quaint phrases, not to speak of the coal merchant who esteems him a monarch worthy of universal homage.

AN OTTAWA newspaper says that it is proposed to expunge from the petition asking the Governor-General to pardon McGreevy and Connolly the clause to which exception was taken in these columns a few days ago. Better reform it altogether and have a new one written.

WHEN THE Ethiopian changes his skin, and the leopard his spots, Geo. E. Foster will reform the tariff.

CORRESPONDENCE.

That Marriage.

To the Editor of The Herald.

SIR,—I was much surprised to read in Saturday's Herald that sensational account of a late marriage which took place at the Church of St. Louis de France. As I had the pleasure of acting as the groom's witness, I was in a position to know exactly what took place. On such occasions it is natural that the bride should be rather nervous. The bride appeared particularly so when asked if she would take the groom for her husband. She remained silent for a few seconds when she was requested by the officiating priest to sit down for a moment and recover herself. She did so for a few seconds; then, of her own accord, and, without a word from anybody, the bride came forward and unhesitatingly performed the marriage ceremony, Since then the usual happy telegrams have been received from the happy pair, now on their wedding trip in Quebec. I am sure The Herald will very much regret publishing a report which can have no other effect than to spoil the pleasure of a happy wedding tour.

J. X. PERRAULT.

Montreal, Dec. 2nd, 1893.

Commercial Travellers.

To the Editor of The Herald.

SIR,—Having read the correspondence between Messrs. L. A. Wilson and Fred. Hughes, permit me to say that the latter gentleman told me personally that if Mr. Wilson would resign in favor of Mr. Watson, "he would be placed on the board, and his chances of being president next year would be much better." I may add that: If Mr. Hughes does not intend to help him (Mr. Wilson) later on he was not justified in making such propositions.

F. X. D. DEGRANDPRE.
Director D.C.T.A.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

North Bruce and East Lambton Lost by the Government.

TORONTO, Dec. 2.—Two by-elections for vacancies in the Provincial Legislature took place to-day and in both constituencies the Government candidate was defeated, the Patrons of Industry in North Bruce and Protestant Protective Association in East Lambton winning the seats. The candidates in North Bruce were McNaughton (Patron), Pierson (Liberal), George (Conservative). The returns are not yet quite complete, but, so far as known, the result gives McNaughton about 550 over George, and about 575 over Pierson.

The candidates in East Lambton were P. D. McCallum (Protestant Protective Association), and Dr. McKinnon (Reformer). The result gives the P.P.A. candidate 376 majority, with one polling place to be heard from.

HON. WILFRID LAURIER.

How to Get The Herald's Fine Portrait.

The Herald has published a fine portrait of the Hon. Mr. Laurier. It is printed by the zinc-etching process, on superior paper, and is 18 by 24 inches in size.

Thousands of these portraits have been distributed throughout Canada, and have given unbounded satisfaction. The Herald is in receipt of hundreds of letters in commendation of this portrait, which is unanimously voted to be the best likeness of the Liberal leader ever published.

Readers of The Herald can secure this portrait by sending in their names and addresses with two three-cent stamps to pay for tubing and mailing.

Steinitz Leaves Quebec.

QUEBEC, Dec. 2.—Mr. Steinitz, the world renowned chess player, was entertained at an oyster supper on Saturday night, by some of the members of the Quebec Chess Club. The affair was recherche, and quite a number of members were present. The champion left by the C. P. R. the same night for New York. He expresses himself extremely well pleased with his reception by the players of the old-rock city.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

Continued from Page One.

lence of their fellow-citizens to adequately sustain a work so charitable in its objects and so advantageous to the community.

The governors are happy in having secured the gratuitous services of prominent and accomplished physicians and surgeons, whose teaching and practice will, they believe, acquire for the Hospital a high reputation in the medical profession.

Amid the rejoicings of the day a note of sadness unhappily intrudes. Sir John Abbott, the first president of the hospital, who had devoted much time and labor in the work of organization and construction, was, unfortunately, not permitted to see the crowning of the edifice, and the loss of his directing hand was a sorrowful experience to the Board.

The governors, in addressing Your Excellency, crave the privilege of uttering a word of thankfulness for the great benefit bestowed upon our country and especially on the city of Montreal by this benefaction, which is appreciated, not only on account of its costly character, but because of the wide spirit of liberality in which it has been conceived. We trust it will realize the highest aspirations of the founders by serving for generations to come as a powerful means of advancing medical science and treatment, and thus contributing to the comfort and relief of suffering humanity.

Thanking Your Excellency for the interest you manifest in this noble work, we now ask that you will be pleased to declare this hospital open and devoted to the high purpose for which is is designed.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency's reply was as follows:—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—"I thank you heartily for this address. The eloquent and warm expressions of loyalty which are here expressed, and which, indeed, pervade the whole statement, will be gratifying not only to myself as Her Majesty's viceroy, but to the Queen's loyal subjects in Canada, who are here so numerously represented to-day. Such expressions are on any public occasion graceful and opportune; but are of course more conspicuously appropriate in relation to the event of to-day, when we are to inaugurate this magnificent building which originated in connection with the jubilee of our beloved Queen, and are now in happy fitness and harmony with the noble work which is destined to bear Her Majesty's illustrious name.

Ladies and gentlemen, I feel sure that you will have listened with interest to this address, because it has given us a brief review of the history of this enterprise since its inception, and though you doubtless are well aware already of the chief features of this narrative, its recital will have quickened in your minds the impressions and sentiments which it cannot fail to arouse. And doubtless the uppermost thought in the minds of all of us is with reference to the princely liberality of the founders of the hospital, they have performed a deed of great munificence, of practical philanthropy and of Christian benevolence. Ladies and gentlemen, if as I have said, your minds are full of the thought to which I have referred it is my duty to endeavor to voice that sentiment, but here I am confronted with a difficulty. If I endeavor to give utterance to your feelings and to mine with reference to these two benefactors, one of them, if he is present, will certainly consider that I am saying too much; if on the other hand I am guided by what I know are his feelings and wishes, you on your part will naturally consider that I have said too little. That I think is a dilemma; the only way out of it that occurs to me is to confine myself to the safe ground of congratulation. Assuredly we may offer congratulations on this occasion to Sir Donald Smith and to Lord Mount Stephen, and also congratulations to you, the citizens of Montreal. Another pleasant feature in the occasion is this, that there is no reason for a moment to suppose that the establishment of this hospital, endowed with all the best and most excellent equipments of modern medical science, means any disparagement to that excellent institution the Montreal General Hospital, which has been doing such splendid work during many years. There is always room for improvement, but it is fitting on this occasion, when we are met together to organize a great work in the cause of suffering humanity, to remember what the General Hospital and the other Hospitals have done in that cause.

I noticed a marked expression of applause and appreciation when reference was made in the address to the good fortune of the governors in securing the services of such a distinguished band of physicians for this hospital. (Applause.) I am sure the students understand the benefit of that in an especial degree. I shall not be out of place also in alluding to our appreciation of the cheerful manner in which they inaugurated this meeting with melody, (Applause) and I am sure we ought all to be obliged to them for the entertainment they provided for us during the interval. Another point noticed was the comprehensive character of the institution. It is open to all who are in need of the ministrations of such a benevolent work as this. I cannot also help alluding to what I have heard with regard to a proposal which will be made to the governors with reference to still further enlarging the benefits of this institution in the way of medical instruction and training, namely for ladies who wish to take up a medical career. That is a subject on which I shall offer no opinion here. No one need of course employ a lady physician unless they choose, but if ladies do adopt the profession they should be given every opportunity to keep up the character of this great department of science.

I pass on to another topic in the address, viz., the fact that this great work, having been brought to its present point, must be carried on with efficiency; there must be means for the inevitable extension which will be found necessary in some respect or other. That means that the Hospital should be a matter of personal interest to the whole of the citizens of Montreal; it means that they should have a share in its promotion, and there is only one way that I know in which this can be done. It means the old story, an appeal to the purse, or rather, I should say, it means the privilege in some way or other of taking a practical interest in the work. One of the governors has promised the splendid donation of $25,000 to this work." Turning to one of the gentlemen on the platform, His Excellency was understood to say: "Am I at liberty to mention the name?" The gentleman (Mr. Angus) seemed to demur on which His Excellency continued, "Well, ladies and gentlemen, I won't mention the name; but I have just been speaking to the gentleman. (Roars of laughter.) Well at any rate, that is a very effective example, which I hope will be followed out if it is to be really representative of support. Of course there should be every degree of donation and support from the smallest up to such comprehensive sums as I have mentioned. This is a sufficient hint, I trust, on this point. Ladies and gentlemen, it would be wrong for me under present circumstances to continue my remarks, and I shall only conclude by again expressing the general feeling of intense satisfaction at the benefit in store for the many suffering members of society in the community. I am sure upon no work could the Divine Blessing be more fitly invoked and more surely looked for and expected, and though there may be no religious service in the ordinary sense of the word, these proceedings are in the fullest sense an occasion where the thankfulness of a devout kind cannot fail to be expressed, whether audibly or otherwise, for the fact of this hospital being endowed, as it has been, is an example of the best method of carrying out in a practical manner the great precepts of Christianity.

I now declare the Royal Victoria Hospital open."

At the conclusion of His Excellency's address, Mr. Angus said that out of consideration for the vast concourse of people within and without, the proceedings would be cut as short as possible, and he would omit some further remarks which he had intended making and would call upon the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine to say a few words.

Dr. Craik stepped forward and was received with applause, the McGill Glee Club breaking out in a happy chorus. His address is summarized below:

DR. CRAIK'S ADDRESS.

On such an occasion as this, it would seem to be fitting that a few words should be said as representing our Medical Board, and all those who are to be more immediately concerned in the care and welfare of the sick. As one of their members I would wish to say that we fully recognize and appreciate the importance and even the solemnity of the duties which are to be committed to our care. Our mission is to save and to prolong human lives, to relieve and to mitigate human sufferings, to cure disease, and, as far as possible, to restore the sick and the maimed to health and to usefulness. All these are our solemn duties, never under any circumstances to be lost sight of, and all others must necessarily be subordinate to them. If, in carrying them out, we can be instrumental in promoting the cause of sound medical education, or in giving to our nurses a good practical and scientfic training, it will be our privilege and our pleasure to do so, but these and all other objects must be secondary to the great object of ministering to the sick. But onerous though our duties must necessarily be, it is our good fortune to be able to enter upon them with a degree of cheerfulness and even lightheartedness not given to many. All that wealth and open-handed liberality could do to lighten our labors, has been done by our generous founders, and no expense has been spared to make the Royal Victoria Hospital as complete and perfect in all its appointments as any hospital at home or abroad.

Such generosity on the part of our benefactors makes it incumbent upon us to show to the world that their gifts have been well bestowed, and to see to it that the best possible use shall be made of them. And how are we to make the best possible use of such gifts? By so applying them that they shall do the greatest good to the greatest number of those whose needs are greatest.

The expenditure for building and equipment may now be said to be practically at an end, and the expenditure for management and maintenance to have just began, and we must ever be mindful of the fact that from this time forward our expenditure must be from revenue and not from capital and as our income is, so only must be our expenditure. It is not for me, nor is this the time to enter into any detail as to our future revenue. Suffice it for the present to say that the same generous benefactors who have reared this stately edifice have also provided for the immediate wants of those for whom its doors have this day been declared open.

May we not then fairly hope that the Royal Victoria Hospital starting to-day upon its mission of mercy, may go on from generation to generation, ever increasing in usefulness and ever growing in the affectionate good will of the community, and that it may become a legitimate course of pride to its generous founders, a public benefit to the city of Montreal and to Canada.

All honor to our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, whose name it bears and who is so worthily and welcomely represented by our illustrious visitors, Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, and last, though by no means least, an evidence that this great and growing young northern country, with its hardy and self-reliant population, will not willingly be behind, either in works of benevolence or in those more practical and utilitarian qualities, all of which tend to make a nation great, prosperous and happy.

THE MAYOR'S REMARKS.

Mayor Desjardins was then called upon and made an excellent speech. After enumerating the fine public buildings that had been opened during the past year he said that after all Montreal was keeping up its good traditions. From the moment Maisonneuve had placed his foot upon this soil, the people had been enlightened by Christian faith and works.

A factor in the pride of Montrealers was in the grand institutions rising like enchanted castles on all sides as monuments to the memory of those who had been doing good to the community. In deference to the wishes of the people, the Council had purchased the Chateau de Ramezay whose buildings brought vividly to the mind so many matters of historical interest. The people were just beginning to erect monuments to their great heroes. Referring to the Maisonneuve monument, he was happy to say that it was erected through the co-operation of both races. While they wanted new monuments, they also wanted the old monuments to stand. It would not do to erect new and destroy the old ones. What would have become of the good habitants if they had been deprived of the comfort of leaning against that noble column in Jacques Cartier Square? He spoke of his boyhood days, when few monuments were erected in the city, and when Nelson's was one of the principal sights of interest. It had always reminded himself and the comrades of his youth of the glory of the hero in whose memory it was erected. In this, as in the case of the Maisonneuve Monument, the citizens of both races had co-operated in its erection, the French citizens with a spurt of loyalty to a government which had treated them since their severance from the mother country, and which still treated them, with the utmost fairness.

He wished to take advantage of the opportunity to offer thanks on behalf of the citizens of Montreal to His Excellency the Governor-General for his kindness in telegraphing to the Queen that a recent event was not to be looked upon as significant of any ill-feeling. There was absolutely nothing in it—and it was so understood on the other side.

It was strange how logical events really were. Not many years ago Montreal had voted a million dollars to the C. P. R. scheme then projected. The people had enjoyed an excellent return for their investment in the success of that national, patriotic and well founded enterprise. The two enterprising men who stood at the head of that grand project, and who had invested their millions, had come back with these same millions and had given Montreal another good return.

As the Mayor sat down the "Meds" of McGill got in their cry of "What's the matter with the Mayor, He's all right," etc., etc. This was heartily taken up.

When quiet was restored Lord Aberdeen arose and said it was part of his duty and privilege to prepare for Her Majesty some report of the inauguration of the magnificent building, fittingly celebrating Her Majesty's jubilee, because of the appropriateness of its object. In this report the Mayor's remarks should and would be included. He then suggested that three cheers be given for the Mayor and for the two founders of the hospital. These were all given with a will as well as for Their Excellencies, who were also informed that they were "all right." This concluded the ceremonies as far as the speech-making was concerned.

Their Excellencies and Mr. Angus spent some time afterwards in going through the different parts of the hospital, conducted by the Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Roddick, Dr. Craik and Dr. Stewart.

Many of the visitors also made a thorough tour of the building, and it was nearly six o'clock before the quiet necessary to such an institution was obtainable, although as there are no patients at present, such quiet was not necessary. Everything will shortly be ready to receive patients.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Josephine Murray, who kept a boarding-house at No. 156 Schermerhorn Street, was burned to death last night.

LETTER FROM WINNIPEG.

Names Proposed for the Lieut-Governorship.

Special Correspondence of The Herald.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 29.—Speculation is again rife over the Lieutenant-Governorship question since the result of the Winnipeg election has made it improbable that the Government will dare to throw open the constituency of Lisgar by the appointment of Mr. Ross Scaith's chances are now considered better than ever. Another name has been mentioned in this connection, one which it is claimed meets with the approval of nearly all Liberals and a large section of the Conservative party. It is no other than that of Mr. W. F. Luxton. There are a great many reasons why it may be accepted as almost beyond peradventure that he will not get the appointment. First because it is unsolicited on his part and second because he has never been a party heeler. Nevertheless if the unexpected should happen, it would be an immensely popular appointment and in the light of recent happenings it might be a telling move on the part of the Government and secure them in the good graces of the people of Manitoba.

Messrs. Foster and Angers' unfortunate summing up of the conditions which prevail in Western Canada does not redound to their credit as expressed by citizens of the west. It is to be feared that the Hon. gentlemen's records for veracity have been further shaken. Old politicians as they are it is thought that they would have been discreet enough to have kept their opinions to themselves until after the Winnipeg election. The writer has good reason to believe that their statement to the effect that there was no cry for tariff reform in the west changed several score of votes in the by-election.

Winter has set in earlier in Manitoba than for years past. Sleighing has been good for a week and the additional fall of a foot of snow last night gives everything a decidedly wintry appearance.

Winnipeggers are counting on an active social season. The annual round of balls have commenced at the Hotel Manitoba, four large skating rinks are catering for public patronage. St. George's Snow-Shoe Club will hold its usual round of winter functions. In the sporting world hockey will stand pre-emeinently as the favorite game. The hockey craze has extended to the provincial towns and the season's championship schedule includes outside points. Winnipeg will not send a team east this winter but it is understood that an endeavor will be made to bring one of the leading eastern teams west.

ROD. ROY.

HERE IS ENTERPRISE.

Development of a Large Property by the Drummond Lumber Co.

[Special to The Herald.]

DRUMMONDVILLE, Dec. 1.—On September 28, 1892, a company was organized by W. Mitchell, general manager of the Drummond County Railway, and others, by letters patent secured from the local Government, under the name of the "Drummond Lumber Company." They purchased from Hall & Price, Quebec, 40,000 acres of land in the counties of Arthabaska and Nicolet. At the last session in Ottawa the Drummond County Railway Co. got a charter from the Dominion Government to extend the road to Point Levis. The property mentioned is on the line of the railway, about 70 miles from St. Hyacinthe, and on November 28, 1893, just 14 months after the purchase of the property from Hall & Price, the Drummond Lumber Company loaded a train of lumber and wood for New York and Montreal, which was hauled out by the Drummond County Railway over the 23 miles of new road completed this summer.

In this short space of time the "Drummond Lumber Co." erected a large saw mill, have cut a large quantity of logs, have peeled 6,000 cords hemlock bark for New England, and have cut a large quantity of firewood for the Canadian market. They have built a village of fine houses in the middle of the woods (about 40 miles from Levis), where they now have a population of over 400 people; have stores, shops and a school. The name of this village is Forestdale. The whole of this has been done in fourteen months.

The extension of the Drummond County Railway to Levis will be of incalculable advantage to this part of the country, and will develop property which would have remained lost to the rest of the Province, and which everyone should be glad to see progressing.

There remains about 40 miles from Forestdale to be built to connect with the Intercolonial, and the company expect to have this completed early next season.

A Chapter of Accidents.

Coroner McMahon held an inquest on Saturday afternoon at Notre Dame Hospital on the body of a Mrs. Grandin, who had died suddenly the previous day in her house, 1527 Notre Dame street. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

A two year old boy named Pierre Lefebvre, living with his parents on Sanguinet street, St. Jean Baptiste Village, after eating some tinned tomatoes was taken violently sick, and expired inside of an hour. An inquest will be held to-day.

An old man named James Kiley, living on Murray street, was found dead in his chair yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

McClanaghan's Claims.

The Park Commissioners held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, Ald. Cresse in the chair; Ald. Wilson and Farrell being also present. The first subject brought up for discussion was an application from the Golf Club Co., asking permission to take a plot of ground near Park Ranger McGibbon's residence in order to make a new ground. The matter was sent to the City Attorney for his opinion as to the committee's right to grant the application.

The only other matter of importance was Mr. McClanaghan's bill of damages, amounting to $11,000, in which he considers he has been deprived of by the city allowing the Exhibition Co. to farm out his refreshment privileges, as specially granted him under his lease with the city. This was also sent to the City Attorney.

A Big Surprise.

"Do you happen to have any money about you, Snaggs?" said Manchester, to his friend.

"Sorry, Manchester," was the reply, "but I haven't a quarter of a dollar to my name just now."

"Then," rejoined Manchester, as he producted a fat roll of bills, "then you will be glad to get back this tenner I borrowed from you a month ago."

Snaggs fainted.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Misunderstood.

Clara—Don't you think he is stupid?

Maude—They say he is awfully dissipated.

Clara—How I have misjudged him!—New York Herald.

ASSURED

The kidneys, liver and bowels are the avenues through which waste matter travels from the system.

If allowed to get clogged or neglected disease is sure to follow.

Cleanse these organs thoroughly by the liberal use of St. Leon Mineral Water, elimination then becomes simple and easy, and the climax of health and happiness is assured. St. Leon Water Co., 54 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

The Christmas Month

HAS OPENED OUT WELL.

Yesterday was a rattling good day for business and we propose to

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING

from now till the last stroke of midnight, New Year's Eve.

☞ Everything of the VERY CHOICEST in Fancy Staple Groceries, Provisions of all kinds,

Fine Teas and Pure Coffees.

and the finest line of Pure and Genuine Wines and Liquors in all Canada.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION

THE VERY FINEST DROP OF

GOOD OLD PORT WINE

that can be purchased in Canada to-day is our importation from Messrs. Mackenzie, Driscoll and Co., of Oporto.

Mackenzie's £150 "Particular" Oldest Port.

We call it the "Royal" Wine [£150 stg.], and our price for it is only $2.50 per bottle, $25 per dozen.

☞ Note—10 per cent. discount for cash to parties taking one dozen or more.

Our Next Highest Grade is One of TAYLOR'S WINES.

Shipped by Messrs. Taylor, Fladgate and Yeatman, of Oporto.

Taylor's £100 "Oldest and Choicest."

We call it "Our Old Reserve" £100 Port, and our price for it is $2 per bottle, $9.50 per gallon, $20 per dozen.

☞ Note—10 per cent. discount for cash to parties taking one dozen or more.

FRASER, VIGER AND CO.

Next comes another of TAYLOR'S WINES

Taylor's £90 Tawny Very Old Delicate Port.

We call this our "Private Stock" £90 Port, and offer it to consumers at $1.75 per bottle, $9 per gallon, $10 per dozen.

☞ Note—10 per cent. discount for cash to parties taking a dozen or more.

Then follows

Messrs. Martinez-Gassiot & Co.'s £80 "Extra-Particular Old" Port.

We call it our E. P. No. 3 and our price for it is $1.50 per bottle, $8 per gallon, $17 per dozen.

☞ Note—10 per cent. discount for cash to parties taking one dozen or more.

Next comes.

Our "Four Diamond" Choice Old Delicate Port.

One of Cockburn's Wines, shipped by Messrs. Cockburn, Smithes and Co., of Oporto. Our price for the "Four Diamond" is $1.25 per bottle, $6 per gallon, $13 per dozen.

Then comes the popular favorite, one of

SANDEMAN'S WINES.

Shipped by Messrs. Sandeman and Co., of Oporto. A popular wine at a popular price and especial good value. Our No. 10 "Sandeman" port, very superior rich old wine, $1 per bottle, $4.50 per gallon, $20 per case.

☞ The best sellers we have in Port Wines are the above two grades, "No. 10" and "Four Diamond," and consumers will kindly bear in mind that we allow at present 10 per cent. discount for cash to parties taking one dozen or more.

We have also.

The No. 4 Port, Fine Fruity Wine

at 75 cents per bottle, $3.50 per gallon, $8 per dozen. And

The No. 2 Port Superior Sound Young Wine

at 55 cents per bottle, $2.50 per gallon, $6 per dozen.

GENUINE TARRAGONA PORT,

35 cents per bottle, $1.50 per gallon, $4 per dozen.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

OGILVIE'S

PATENT HUNGARIAN FLOUR

Fresh From the Mill Every Day.

Ogilvie's Flour, barrels, $4.50 each.
Ogilvie's Flour, ½ barrels, $2.50 each.
Ogilvie's Flour, 25 lb bags, 65c each.
Delivered to any part of the city.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

VIENNA SAUSAGES and BOLOGNAS

From Goldmann, of New York.
Smoked Breasts of Beef. Extra Large Choice Smoked Tongues, etc.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Grant's Fresh Cambridge Sausages.
Grant's Jellied Tongue.
Grant's Head Cheese.
Etc.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

WEBB'S CREAM SUGAR CORN

The State of Maine

is renowned through the Union for its growth of fine Sugar Corn.

We offer Webb's Maine Packed Cream Sugar Corn at 20 cents per tin, $2.25 per dozen.

Webb's Maine Packed Cream Succotash (Corn and Beans), 20c per tin, $2.25 per dozen.

Webb's Main pack Cream Lima Beans, 20c per tin, $2.25 per dozen.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

1,000 Dozen Canned Vegetables,

$1 per dozen assorted.

Tomatoes, Corn, Peas and Beans

The best brands packed in Canada—10 cents per tin, $1 per dozen.

5,000 Tins Extra Fine French Peas.

20 cents per tin, $2.25 per dozen.

Petit Pois Extra Fins a l'Anglaise.
5,000 tins Fine French Peas, 17 cents per tin, $1.90 per dozen.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

FAMILY GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE

199 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE MAN WHO EARNESTLY desires relief but is possessed of an insatiable craving for strong drink, and the use of Morphine and other opiates, will find a perfect antidote if he will call on the GERMAN REMEDY CO., at the Turkish Bath Hotel, 140 St. Monique street. It is no Gold Cure, but a purely vegetable remedy, entirely harmless, giving strength by its use, and affording an infallible cure, or the remuneration will be returned.

T. H. SCHNEIDER,
Manager.

OUR STORE

Is a Store, and yet it is an Exhibition of Furniture, suitable for all classes, Prices lately reduced, to suit all pockets. OWEN McGARVEY & SON, 1849 to 1851½ Notre Dame Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE QUEEN'S.

THIS WEEK—To-night, 8.15. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday, 2.15.

First Time in Montreal

L'ENFANT PRODIGUE

(The Prodigal Son)

A Musical Play Without Words, by the Famous Original Paris Company.

Note—For this exceptional engagement, Prices $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c and 25c. Seats now on sale at Theatre, N. Y. Piano Co., Shepherd's and Hotels. Next Week—JOHN DREW, in the **Masked Ball**, Monday Evening, Dec. 11, PRESS NIGHT.

THEATRE : ROYAL

Afternoon and Evening—WEEK Commencing Dec. 4.

WEBER & FIELD'S OWN COMPANY

Positively the Largest and Strongest Vaudeville attraction on earth, consisting of the following well-known artists:

Mlle. Paquette, eccentric French dancer and singer; McIntyre & Heath, James F. Hoey, Mache & Masaud, Marion & Bell, the Famons and Weber & Fields, the German Senators

Prices 10, 20 and 30c; reserved seats 10c extra, plan at Theatre from 9 a. m., to 10 p. m.

Coming—THE IVY LEAF.

OPERA FRANCAIS,

M. R. SALLARD, - Manager.

Monday, Dec. 4—The Chimes of Normandy. (1st act); L'Etincelle, La Perruque
Tuesday—Les Surprises du Divorce.
Wednesday—Carmen. Thursday—10th Gala Soiree—Le Maitre de Forge. Friday—Carmen. Saturday—Le Maitre de Forge. Saturday Matinee—Josephine Vendue Par Ses Sceurs. Tickets at Theatre, also at Hardy's, 1637 Notre Dame Street. Popular prices.

The Art Association of Montreal.

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

NEW GALLERY NOW OPEN.

Loan Exhibition of Paintings, including THE COMMUNICANTS.

9 a. m., to 6 p. m. 8 to 10 p. m.

ADMISSION - - - 25C.

FANCY FAIR OF THE SEASON

Under the patronage of the GOVERNOR GENERAL and the COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN, Temple Emanu-El. To be opened by HON. J. J. CURRAN, Solicitor-General.

TO-NIGHT at 8, doors open at 7.30, Orchestra of the Academy of Music and Temple Choir.

Admission 10c, with a chance of door prize.

AUCTION SALES.

By Benning and Barsalou.

IMPORTANT SALE

—OF—

Fancy Goods, Small Wares, Cutlery, Glassware, Plush Goods, Toys, Jewelry, Dolls Etc., Etc.

AT AUCTION.

The subscribers have received instruction from a Wholesale House to sell at their salesrooms,

86 and 88 St. Peter St.,

On Tuesday, December 5th,

and the following days, the balance of a wholesale stock of Fancy Goods, consisting of Plush Goods, China Goods, Dolls, Toys, Ornaments, Brushes, Combs, Work Boxes, Block Games, Stationery, Jewelry, Photo-Frames, Shell Goods, and Holiday Goods, etc., etc.

The whole without reserve.

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

BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

Trade Sale

Of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, Scotch Linen, Boots and Shoes, Etc., Etc., AT AUCTION.

The subscribers have received instructions from several manufacturers and importers to sell at their stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th DECEMBER, in lots suitable to the wants of the city and country trade, a large assortment of Dry Goods, suited to the Fall and Winter trade, comprising 300 pieces Assorted Tweeds, Coatings, Naps, Serges; 200 pieces Dress Goods, Flannels, Blanket Cloths; 300 pieces Prints, Linings, Wincys, Ginghams; 200 pieces Table Linens, Crash, Shoe Duck; 2,000 dozen Assorted Linen Towels, Table Cloths; 500 dozen Braces; 150 dozen Shirts and Drawers; Umbrellas, Gloves, Ties Shirts and Collars, Curtains, Yarns, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Shawls, Braids, Notions, and a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Plushes, Silks, Cashmeres, English and Scotch Tweeds, Dress Goods, Muslins, Jerseys, Circulars, Underwear, Men's Ladies' and Children's, and a variety of other goods.

100 lots Ready-Made Clothing.

Also a consignment of Boots and Shoes and a variety of other goods.

All the above goods are new and attractive, and will be sold without reserve.

Sale at TEN a.m.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS.

We offer for sale some very fine lots suitable for factories, near C. P. R., on Notre Dame and Fullum Streets, and several fine lots on corner of Mance Street, Park Avenue and elsewhere.

HUTCHINS & BROWN,
New York Life Building.

TO LET.

Fine Stone Residence on Upper University Street—Private Terms.
Nice Stone Residence, Handsomely Furnished, Mackay Street.
Stone House on Drolet Street—Cheap.
Stone Residence on St. Hubert Street.
Stone Upper Tenement, Bourgeois Street.
Fine Brick Residence on St. Hypolite Street.
Two Nice Tenements on St. Dominick Street.
One Nice Tenement on Lagauchetiere Street.
Nice Brick House on Plateau Street.

HUTCHINS & BROWN,
New York Life Building.

CLEARING SALE!

—OF—

Kensington Millinery!

Our ANNUAL CLEARING SALE of Fall and Winter Goods has commenced. Our entire stock will be offered at very large reductions from the marked price. Owing to various causes the season has been a short one our stock is heavier than usual, and many of our rich goods MUST BE SOLD.

Our friends and customers know that we keep no common goods, that our reductions are genuine, and our stock of the highest class and quality. Inspection invited and no one urged to buy.

The Kensington Millinery Rooms, 2252 St. Catherine st.

GEO MORRIS.
Proprietor.

SPORTING WORLD.

Montreal Bowling Team Defeated at Ottawa.

The Opening Game of the Canadian League Series—Freshmen Play Football—St Lawrence Yacht Club Meets—The Mitchell-Corbett Fight Almost a Certainty.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 3.—The opening match in the Canadian Bowling league series was played on the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Club allies Saturday, and ended in a defeat of the Montreal team by 182 pins. The bowling was not up to the standard of either team, only Walsh, of the visitors, doing anything like creditable work with the balls. He made a grand burst on his last string, this total being 233, the highest of the evening. Following are the scores :

M.A.A.A.

	I.	II.	III.	Total.
Walsh	172	166	233	571
Willison	160	140	187	487
Rubenstein	156	140	166	462
Micaud	143	146	159	448
Baillie	143	155	142	440
Summerhays	131	145	150	426

Total—2834.

O. A. A. C.

	I.	II.	III.	Total.
Gallup	142	198	206	546
Lyon	164	202	164	530
Morrison	164	154	174	492
Watson	161	181	147	489
Baine	167	147	174	488
Hamilton	139	146	186	471

Total, 3016.
Majority for Ottawa, 182 pins.
Referee, Dr. Harris.

Victoria Rifles Bowling Competition

The spoon competition for week ending December 2nd, resulted as follows :

	Score	Handicap.	Tot.
R. W. Smith	529	90	619
J. A. Wright	499	90	589
H. Jackson	492	90	582
H. Hough	532	45	577
J. A. Grant	486	90	576
G. Hiam	486	90	576
P. Danford	474	90	564
T. Smith	502	45	547
D. McCrae	509	45	554
G. H. Ferguson	494	45	539
J. Clifford	440	90	530
J. Warmington	438	90	528
R. W. Withycomb	522	scratch	522
J. McLennan	521	"	521
E. E. Belcourt	503	"	503
C. Stewart	516	"	516

A practice match will be held on Wednesday evening next. Teams will be picked on the alleys.

THE RING.

Corbett's Training Quarters.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 2.—Delany and McVey, who will train Corbett for his coming fight with Mitchell, arrived in Jacksonville to-day. They stated that Corbett will probably reach here about the 14th inst. When asked as to the location of the training quarters, Delany said: "As yet nothing definite in that way has been settled. The location is immaterial to Corbett. He only stipulates that it shall be healthy." Delany says he has no doubt that the contest can be pulled off in Florida if Mitchell will come to time. Among Corbett's party will be the Australian, Dan McCreedon, who is after the scalp of Bob Fitzsimmons; and Tom Tracey, the clever 140-pounder, Mrs. J. J. Corbett, Mrs. Delany and Miss Howard will reach the city to-morrow.

The Mitchell Party Confident.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 2.—Charles Mitchell, the English pugilist, in a personal letter to Bat Masterson, declares everything is settled for the fight to take place at Jacksonville, Fla., on Jan. 25, and that the $5,000 a side forfeit is up, and the men have received their $5,000 for training expenses. He says that while he is doing well in the show business, he is also training so that he will not have to devote more than three weeks to active, steady training to be in condition for the fight. Mitchell says that the fight cannot be stopped in Florida, and closes his letter with the following sentence: "No matter what you may think of Corbett's fighting, you will have no reason to be ashamed of the work of your old chum."

Masterson thinks there is but one man in the world who can whip Corbett, according to Queensbury rules, and that man is Mitchell.

ATHLETIC.

Police Stop An Entertainment.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 2.—A boxing and wrestling entertainment for the benefit of the Mid-winter Fair took place at the Oakland Theatre last night. McLeod and White, two San Francisco wrestlers, were matched for a one hour's contest. McLeod used his hammer grip to good advantage, and won two successive falls. White then gave up the contest, as his arm was almost broken. Young Mitchell and Jim Ryan, champion middleweight of the coast, and champion of Australia stepped into the ring, each weighing about 150 pounds. Champion Jack McAuliffe refereed the fight. Ryan had the best of it up to the seventh round and might have finished the fight had he been able to follow his advantage. Two blows on the chin and jaw made Mitchell very goggy, but at the end of the round Mitchell had the best of it. The police stopped the fight in the eighth round. The referee decided the contest a draw.

BILLIARDS.

A World's Championship Trophy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—In order to bring about an international billiard match for the championship of the world between Piot Garnier and Vignaux, the famous French experts, and Frank Ives, Jacob Schaefer and George Slosson, the proprietor of a New York sporting newspaper has decided to offer a valuable billiard trophy to represent the billiard championship of the world. The trophy will be open to every billiard player in the world to compete for, providing he complies with the rules. After the trophy has been competed for and won, the successful competitor will be compelled to defend the trophy against all challengers, and accept all billiard challenges, and either accept or forfeit the title of champion and trophy. The trophy will become the personal property of any billiard player who shall win it three times in succession or hold it three years against all comers.

Schaefer Will Not Meet Ives.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A special from Chicago says: Jacob Schaefer has declined to make the proposed balk line billiard match with Ives, and the champion will probably not meet Schaefer until his return from Paris next year.

FOOTBALL.

Yale Youngsters Defeat Harvard.

NEW HAVEN, Con., Dec. 2.—The thirteenth annual game between the Yale and Harvard Freshmen was played on the Yale field here this afternoon, resulting in a surprising victory for the New Haven Youngsters by a score of 30 points to 4.

Army vs. Navy.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—The West Point Cadets met the Maryland Middies here this afternoon, and the Middies won by a score of 6 points to 4.

Yale's Excuse for Their Defeat.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 2.—Yale's defeated football players have been straggling back alone and in pairs throughout the afternoon and evening, but they will not all arrive till Monday. The players are as downcast and heart-broken a set of men as ever represented the blue of Yale in a losing contest. They admit that Princeton won the game on its merits, but can't help feeling that their hard contest with Harvard had much to do with the final score.

AQUATIC.

St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

The St. Lawrence Yacht Club held a meeting at the Queen's Hotel Saturday evening for the purpose of making arrangements for the holding of a grand tombola later in the season. Nothing definite as to dates, etc., was done, but several committees were appointed who will report at a meeting to be held on next Saturday night in the Queen's Hotel parlors. There should be a grand rally of yachtsmen present.

TURF.

Against Bookmaking.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 2.—The second day's racing of the Philadelphia Hunt Club, came to an abrupt termination to-day. The Mayor informed the lessees of the track that he would cause the arrest of all the officials if they persisted in permitting pool selling and bookmaking on the track.

HOCKEY.

The Wanderers' Club.

The Wanderers' Club is fast becoming a big club. The number of new members joining this year is surprising, and to give everyone a chance to practice the whole club is divided into four sections, and will play one against the other during the season. Two days a week have been agreed upon at the Crystal Rink.

THE OWNER OF KING MORELLO.

Frank Van Ness and His Interesting Career on the Turf.

There are few better known horsemen in America than Frank Van Ness, owner of the great Morello. Van Ness began his turf career as a jockey when only 13 years old. A number of years later he got together a stable of running horses, but a jockey sold him out for a new coat and hat in his first race as owner, and in disgust he left the bangtails for the trotters. His experience in this line was ended by the American Trotting association, which expelled him for alleged dishonest driving. This charge has since been disproved.



FRANK VAN NESS.

When Van Ness was expelled, he at once turned to the runners again. He saw the then unknown Morello at Washington, and bought him for $2,250, with money he borrowed from a friend. Van Ness then sold a half interest in Morello to William M. Singerly, the Philadelphia newspaper owner. As a weanling, Morello had been sold for $100 to Bernard Doswell, a Virginian, and horsemen considered him dear at that price.

Morello easily won the $70,000 Futurity of 1892. This year he ran a mile and a quarter in 2:05, equaling when a 3-year-old the record made by Salvator at 4 years, and is now looked upon as king of the American turf. His winnings the past season were $30,000, and Van Ness says he would not sell the great son of Eolus-Cerise for $150,000. He believes Morello will be the best handicap horse in America in his 4-year-old form next year.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Wheel has investigated John S. Johnson's remarkable records at Independence and pronounces them correct and honest. Johnson has covered a mile from standing start in 1:58 1-5.

A six days' bicycle race will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, beginning Dec. 24.

It seems to be as difficult to find a place where Steinitz and Lasker can play chess for the championship as it does to secure a battleground for Corbett and Mitchell.

In France women have taken to wheeling with a decided vim, and races for ladies are quite frequent. Two of the fair sex have already ridden 24 miles in an hour.

Last year the auction of boxes for the horse show brought $52,535. The sale this year brought $28,875, only a little more than one-half as much.

Captain Anson says that he is 41 years of age, but baseball writers declare that the old man is older.

The old and successful cup defender Volunteer will sail as a sloop next season.

Bob Fitzsimmons believes that Corbett can easily whip Mitchell, that he (Fitzsimmons) can best Corbett and Mitchell, and just now it looks as though Mrs. Fitzsimmons could hold her own very well in a certain family.

Captain John M. Ward thinks a professional football league would be a paying investment.

Turf Plunger Versus Bookmaker.

"I can appreciate nerve when it is exhibited by a bookmaker," said a man who was at the Elizabeth track recently. "Ike Thompson, one of the gamest bookmakers in the country, stood crying, 'Eleven to 5 against Candelabra.' 'Pittsburg Phil' stood near by and took $500 worth of it every time he turned to shout. This continued until the bookmaker stood to lose $8,000, when the plunger evidently thought he had enough of Thompson's money. Well, Candelabra won, and 'Pittsburg Phil' got his money. But Thompson did not become despondent. He waited for Trinculo and Chattanooga and took all the money the plungers wanted to play upon those animals, and it all remained in his strong box."

The Western Baseball League.

The organization of the Western Baseball league has at last been completed, and will enter upon the season of 1894 with these eight cities: Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Sioux City, Detroit, Indianapolis, Columbus and Toledo. St. Paul and Omaha could not make a sufficiently strong showing.

Do You Want a Piano?

Either new or second-hand, square or upright, for cash or on easy monthly payments? Do you want to exchange an old piano or an organ for a new upright? If so, send your name and address on a postal card to L. E. N. Pratte's piano rooms, No. 1676 Notre Dame Street, and he will promptly mail you a handsomely illustrated catalogue, together with special prices and terms. Several bargains in second-hand pianos, from different makers, at low prices.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers and their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. It will revive the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The duel between M. Etenne and Millerand was fought to-day. M. Millerand was wounded in the right side. Swords were the weapons used.

PRESIDENT CASIMIR-PERIER.

He Succeeds in Satisfying President Carnot.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—It is stated that the Ministry just formed by M. Casimir-Perier has decided to accept an interpellation after it has made a declaration on Monday as to its programme. The Ministry is constituted as follows: M. Casimir-Perier, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Jonnart, Minister of Public Works; M. Duboss, Minister of Justice; M. Marty, Minister of Commerce; M. Bordeau, Minister of Finance; M. Spuller, Minister of Instruction; M. Reynat, Minister of the Interior; M. Del Casse, Minister of the Colonies; General Mercier, Minister of War; Admiral Lefevre, Minister of Marine; M. Viger, Minister of Agriculture.

At half-past five o'clock this afternoon M. Casimir-Perier introduced his colleagues to President Carnot. The Ministers will not meet to-morrow evening to hear the Premier's programme. A hitch has occurred regarding the Ministry of the Colonies. All those to whom the place was offered have declined to accept office and this is the only portfolio now unfilled.

The Radical members of the Chamber of Deputies propose the election of M. Brisson as President to succeed M. Casimir-Perier.

PERSONAL.

Senator Cochrane Hillhurst is at the Windsor.

Walter Barwick, Q.C., of Toronto, was at the Windsor Saturday.

Wm. R. White, of Pembroke, solicitor for the C.P.R., is in town.

Hon. M. Dickenson, of Detroit, and Post-Master-General of U. S., is at the Windsor.

Fred G. H. Williams, city editor of The Gazette, is recovering from a very serious illness.

The Lord Bishop of Algoma preached at Grace Church, Point St Charles yesterday morning.

Wm. R. White, of Pembroke, and brother of the Speaker of the House, is at the Windsor.

Earl of Ava, the second son of Lord Dufferin, was at the Windsor. He left for Ottawa last night.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, of Toronto, is the guest of the Countess of Aberdeen at the Windsor Hotel.

By Wire and Cable.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The Reichstag to-day formally approved the action of the Bundesrath in raising the customs duties upon Russian imports during the tariff war of last summer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A special to The Times from St. Thomas says the Brazilian cruiser America has arrived there and all on board are well.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The gold imports this week amounted to $664,000.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The committee of the Reichstag, to which was referred the Commercial Treaty with Spain, has approved of the treaty by a vote of 15 to 6.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The steamer Lucania, which arrived early this morning, made the passage from Queenstown in five days, 15 hours and 39 minutes.

PICTON, Ont., Dec. 2.—The new steamship Aberdeen was successfully launched to-day. She was built by A. W. Hepburn, and will have a capacity of 10,000 bushels of grain.

KINGSTON, Dec. 2.—Warden Lavelle, of Kingston Penitentiary, indignantly denies the report that his resignation has been demanded by the Government.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Chas. Minkozski, a prominent banker, dropped dead in the Convention Hall this afternoon.

TORONTO, Dec. 3.—The Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic will meet here again, for the purpose of taking further evidence, on Wednesday morning.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The influenza epidemic in Kiel spreads rapidly. Three hundred marines are under treatment.

Congress Meets To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The 53rd Congress will assemble in regular session to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The day session will be comparatively brief. The president's message will be read, the deaths of representatives O'Neill and Lilley of Pennsylvania will be announced and then adjournment. The message is expected to be unusual length and will be of interesting on account of some radical features. The purpose of the Ways and Means Committee is said to be to rush the Wilson Bill through the House as quickly as possible. Before that measure is taken up, however, there may be something done to protect the interests of the United States in the Pacific railroads which have gone into the hands of receivers.

To Die by Electricity.

SING SING, Dec. 2.—John Delfino, who is to die in the electric chair to-morrow morning, took a farewell of his wife and children this afternoon. It was an affecting parting, Delfino is apparently resigned to his fate. He has received daily visits from the Rev. Father Kilo, and has professed penance. His father, mother and sister saw him for the last time last Wednesday. The arrangements for the execution have been completed. The chair and apparatus are ready, and the witnesses have been invited by Warden Durston to be on hand at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The Situation at Melilla.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—The U. P. correspondent in Melilla sent this despatch yesterday via Malaga:—"Everything here remains quiet. General Campos has visited all the camps, forts and hospitals. Marquis De Castello has disbursed much money to the wounded in the name of Don Carlos. General Campos continues to treat by letter with Muley Araaf.

Died From his Injuries.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Dr. Paul Hoffman, assistant superintendent of public schools in this city, who was run down by a cable car on Friday night last at 26th. Street and Broadway, died this morning from the effects of his injuries.

Neutral Zone In Siam.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A special despatch to The Standard from Paris says it is believed that an Anglo-French commission will be nominated to proceed to Siam for the purpose of examining into and deciding upon a neutral zone between the French and the British possessions.

A melodrama of the most stirring kind was being given at a theatre in a small provincial town. In one of the critical scenes the hero suddenly became aware of the fact that he had come upon the stage minus his poinard. Without a moment's hesitation he made a dash at the traitor, exclaiming: "Die villain! I ment to strike thee with my dagger, but I left the weapon in my dressing-room, and will, therefore, strangle thee in the presence of this indulgent audience!"—Tit-Bits.

SOFIA, Dec. 1.—Premier Stambuloff, announced in the Sobranje to-day that the Cabinet would be reorganized, as M. Jivkow, Minister of Public Instruction, had resigned on account of advanced age.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Lord Dunraven has suffered from an exceptionally severe attack of influenza, but is now making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Pere Hyacinthe, has consented to preach the Advent sermons in the Protestant chapel in the Rue Taitbout. It is reported that he has been converted from Catholicism, but no adequate basis can be found for the report.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Baltimore Visited by a $400 000 Blaze.

BALTIMORE Md., Dec. 2.—Fire to-night in West Baltimore consumed property valued at $400,000. It was one of the most destructive fires ever occurring in this city, and the loss of many lives was narrowly averted. Within two hours the commercial world was bereft of some of its enterprises and a city renowned for its historic surroundings and imposing edifices was wiped out by the dreadful conflagration. Hundreds of wage earners had just been dismissed for the day when the cry of fire rang through the six storey Dooble building at South Paca Street and Cides Alley. Number 34 South Paca was occupied by three firms. The Dentch Litho. Co., the drawers and overall factory of Mat. John and Co. and the shoe factory of Charles Heiser. Annie Taylor became frenzied and leaped from a second storey window to the ground. She is dangerously injured.

BIG FIRE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A fire started last night at Poulter's paper manufactory, Rowagate dock. The works extended from Cannon Street to the river. The flames spread rapidly through the seven-story warehouse. Thirty steam fire engines played upon the burning buildings, and were helped by powerful river floats. Owing to the narrow street, the firemen were unable to effectually combat with the fire, and it looked for a long time as though widespread destruction would be wrought. The warehouses were crowded with inflammable material and the flames raged furiously and spread to the warehouse of Lumes and Sons, exporters of paper.

At 3 o'clock this morning the fire was confined to Poulter's buildings. Shortly afterwards the roof fell in, and the fire burned itself out.

WARKWORTH, Ont., Dec. 2. — Albert Bonney's barns, situated five miles west of here, were burned this morning at one o'clock with contents, thirty-one head of cattle, seven horses, this year's crop and implements. Loss about $3000; insurance, $1000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Comell building, 139 to 143 Centre Street, was burned to-night. Loss, $50,000.

ANARCHISTS IN LONDON.

Unsuccessful Attempts to Speak in Trafalgar Square.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The London Anarchists tried to hold a meeting in Trafalgar Square to-day despite the refusal of the Home secretary to grant them permission. A large force of mounted and unmounted police was present to disperse them. At 3 o'clock the few of the Anarchist leaders gathered at the pedestal of the Nelson column to confer as to the program. Shortly afterwards Samuels, Nicoll, Prip, Presberg and about 200 other anarchists arrived and mingled with the small crowd near the column. Samuels and Nicoll had bundles of the Commonwealth and Justice, Anarchists' newspapers, which they sold in the crow. Other anarchists scattered anarchist leaflets. One leaflet was headed "Facts About the Chicago Anarchists"; another "Down with the Politicians." While men were distributing the leaflets other anarchists came in small groups to the square. Those most active in making arrangements and scattering the literary propaganda were followed by detectives in citizens' clothes. Samuels early took alarm and retired to the North Terrace to watch the proceedings. Nicoll, however, continued throwing out the tracts although four detectives were close at his heels. He did not venture to speak. Comrade Quinn standing in the shadow of Gordon's statue tried to address the gathering crowd, but he was seized by four constables, hustled off in the direction of the National Gallery, and warned not to return. An Anarchist youth, named Benham, mounted a passing omnibus and tried to speak, but he was hustled off and warned as Quinn had been. On the south side of the Square, the Austrian, Herzog, began speaking. He was taken forthwith to Scotland Yard. Quinn followed Herzog until detectives took after him and chased him along the embankment. Comrade Laurence tried to speak from the pedestal, but was taken down and marched away by the police. The police then cleared the Square.

Mr. Van Allen Declines.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Mr. Van Allen declined the Italian mission as a result of the newspaper comments on the allegation that he contributed $50,000 to the Democratic National Campaign Fund at the late Presidential elections.

News from Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 3.—The criminal libel suit instituted by A. W. Ross, M. P., against R. L. Richardson, editor of The Winnipeg Tribune, was dismissed by the Police Magistrate.

Mayor Thos. W. Taylor is to be re-elected by acclamation.

Memorial to Prof. Jowett.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—An influential meeting was held at London University this afternoon to organize a fund for a memorial to Prof. Jowett, master of Balliol College, Oxford University, who died a short time ago.

SEXUAL decline may be arrested before decay; strength may be restored; powers when impoverished by youth's reckless overdrafts may be reinvigorated by our home treatment

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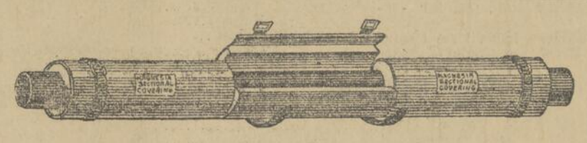
Interest allowed on balances.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 713 Superior Court. J. Sauvé, plaintiff, vs. the Canada Atlantic Railway Co., defendant. On the 13th day of December, 1893, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the business place of the said defendant, No. 38 St. Sacrament 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 desks, office furniture, etc. Terms Cash. Alb. H. Renaud, B.S.C. Montreal, Dec. 2nd, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 6655. Circuit Court. Marc. Trudel, Plaintiff, vs. Joseph Garnier, Defendant. On the 13th day of December, instant, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 1729 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 carpets, etc. Terms Cash. D. Lanoix, B. S. C. Montreal, Dec. 2nd, 1893.

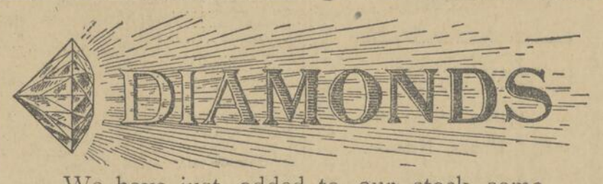
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 8005. Circuit Court. Robert S. C. Bagg, plaintiff, versus Wm. Orme, defendant. On the 13th day of December, 1893, at at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, at No. 105 Laval Avenue, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household effects, etc. Terms cash. S. C. Marson, B.S.C. Montreal, 2nd Dec., 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 7731.—Circuit Court. Joseph M. O'Brien, plaintiff, versus Frances B. Godin, defendant. On the thirteenth day of December, 1893, at eight of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said defendant, No. 42 Rivard 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 household furniture. Terms cash. David Garrick, B.S.C. Montreal, 2nd December, 1893.



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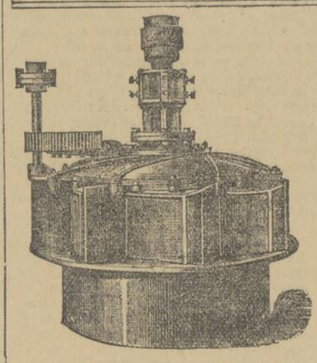
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LIVING BURIAL IN THE EAST.

Fatal and Nonfatal Inhumation by Natives of the Orient.

The annals of eastern nations furnish abundant examples of this custom, which has been resorted to from a variety of motives and under very different circumstances. The practice may be employed for the purpose of extinguishing life or maintaining life for a long period without food or drink. There is therefore a fatal and nonfatal kind of living inhumation. The most common description of burial alive (jamadh) is leper burial, which used to be very frequently resorted to in India, often at the request or urgent entreaty of the victims of this loathsome disease. A pit was dug by the relatives of the leper or by other lepers and the unfortunate cast into it and smothered with earth. In some cases the wretch was burned to death before being thrown into the pit. Opium water was frequently drunk by executioners and executed on such occasions.

This cruel rite lingered in Cashmere and some parts of Rajpootana till within very recent years. Indeed it is questionable whether it is now altogether extinct. Lepers have been known in the extremity of their distress and misery to commit suicide by jumping into pits. Burial alive has also in India constituted a mode of suttee, or voluntary sacrifice of life by widows, who have been cast by sympathizing and obliging relatives, at their own earnest request, into the same graves as their deceased husbands. Homicidal burial alive has been used as a means of punishment of crime, torture, revenge or murder, and the burial has been in such cases either complete or incomplete.

The nonfatal form of living burial has always excited more interest than the fatal, which, however, supplies material for a strange and large chapter in the history of human crime. The phenomenon of hibernation yields some sort of countenance to the idea that the animal organism is capable, under certain circumstances—namely, conservation of the body, heat, perfect inaction and preservation from all external stimuli—of living for weeks, if not months, without food or drink, and records of prolonged fasting, with or without sleep, are forthcoming with the regularity of the announcements of gigantic gooseberries, sea serpents and eight legged calves.

The alleged proceedings of Indian fakirs and Persian dervishes are cited in support of the possibility of human hibernation in underground cells. The proceedings of these gentry must, however, be very liberally discounted. They certainly achieve some very extraordinary feats of endurance and self abnegation. Their efforts to set at defiance the laws and inclinations of the body, and by contemplation, fasting and neglect of the ordinary usages and requirements of life to mortify the flesh and become absorbed into the divine soul, which is, according to the tenets of pedantism, the spring and essence of existence, surpass the physiological possibility and necessarily engender imposture, which may be conscious or unconscious, or both.

The element of imposture, involuntary or designed, enters into all their proceedings, and is seldom either diligently looked for or detected. The love of the marvelous is strongly developed among Orientals, and fakir stories must be taken with a liberal grain of salt. Tales of prolonged living burial are common enough in India, but in no case has the proceeding been subjected to scientific observation or systematic watching, and in some instances the grave in which the devotee has proposed to hibernate has been uncovered after the lapse of a few days and its occupant found dead. —British Medical Journal.

A Fable For Hard Times.

Once upon a time two frogs who had been living in comfort and ease in a cool pool of water were accidently scooped up by a pious milkman in a bucket of water, which he poured into his can in order to give his milk more body and thereby increase his revenue. The frogs were astonished to find themselves in an unknown element, in which it was not possible to support life, and they had to kick vigorously in order to keep their heads above the milk. One of them, being disheartened by being shut up in the dark in an element entirely new to him, said: "Let's give it up and go to the bottom. It's no use kicking any longer." The other said: "Oh, no. Let's keep kicking as long as we can and see what the outcome will be. Maybe things will change presently." So one frog gave up and went to the bottom. The other kept kicking, and when the pious milkman got to town and opened his can, behold! the frog had kicked out a lump of butter large enough to float him, and he was sitting on it very comfortably.

Moral—In hard times never give up, but keep kicking.—Age of Steel.

How He Got There.

A boozy, broken man took a strange way to ride to his home in Alleghany on the Manchester line the other night. He got on a car starting from Pittsburg and took a seat, looking unconcerned until the conductor asked him for his fare. He then told him he hadn't a cent. The conductor proceeded to put the drunken man off, but had no trouble, as he staggered out into the street without making the least resistance. He had gone four blocks nearer his home. The next car was mounted, and the same trick was practiced, by which he gained three squares more. He did this, being put off one car and jumping the following one, gaining from three to five squares each time, until he arrived in front of his home. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

Slang.

Says The Christian Advocate: "Any one possessing even in a moderate degree a knowledge of the resources of the English language can make known any idea the human mind can conceive or that slang ever expressed in chaste words and a style which can elevate the uneducated hearer or reader, and not degrade the cultivated. Many use slang under the impression that it is more forcible. That can be so only when there is no force in their minds. It is to be feared some use it in the pulpit, 'to court a grin when they should woo a soul.'"

The Crucial Test.

The Poet—It's no use; I'm afraid that I shall never reach the highest pinnacle of poetical success.

The Poet's Wife—Why, dear, what do you mean? Don't all the first class magazines accept and print your poetry?

The Poet (gloomily)—Yes, I know they do. But the big advertisers always send my verses back. Somehow or other I can't seem at all to hit their taste.—Louisville Journal.

Business.

Dyspeptic Guest (in restaurant)—Do you live on these victuals yourselves?

Proprietor—We do, sir.

"I should think it would be mighty bad for your health."

"My friend, we are not in this business for our health."—Chicago Tribune.

No Cure, No Pay.

Men who are weak, nervous, broken down; men who suffer from the effects of disease, over-work, worry; from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood; men who have failed to find a cure, do not despair, do not give up! Forty years' experience has proved that Dr. Clarke's celebrated method of treatment can be depended on with absolute certainty to effect a permanent cure. So confident am I that it will cure even the worst cases that I am willing to let you deposit the money in your local bank to be paid me after you are cured and not until then; this makes you absolutely safe. If unable to call, send for free question list and be cured at home. Everything sent sealed, secure from exposure. Call on or address, naming this paper, Dr. F. D. Clarke, Merrill Block, Detroit, Michigan.

HOW TO REACH A RIPE OLD AGE.

Travel Constantly on Railways and Wait For Death In an Accident.

If a man take a ride of the average length, which is almost 24 miles, in a railway train in this country, what is his chance of getting killed? According to the interesting report of the interstate commerce commission just out, it is one chance in 1,491,910. If a young man of 20, jilted by his sweetheart, should determine to commit suicide without sin by getting accidentally killed in a railway accident he might do it. Certainly he might do it.

If he were to get on a train as a passenger and ride, ride, ride at the rate of 35¼ miles an hour, day and night, every hour of every day and every day in the year, if he had average luck, he would eventually get surcease from the gnawing pain at his heart somewhere in the course of passing over 35,542,282 miles, for, according to these official figures, one passenger is killed for every 35,542,282 miles that a passenger is carried.

According to the same, he would be injured in some way 8¾ times or eight times and a bad scare. It is a little better than one chance in three that he would come to an untimely grave in consequence of a collision, but if he preferred to have the train run off the track to kill him he would have only one chance in nine to be satisfied. His possible journey would have taken him around this weary world and past the place where she went to housekeeping with the other fellow 1,421 times, and would have cost him, at the rate of 3 cents a mile and $2.50 a night for a sleeping berth, $1,087,016.48. In this melancholy state of mind he wouldn't care how his shoes looked, and the porter needn't disturb his grief for a daily quarter.

And when, after all his journeying to his death, and glowering out of the window at every unsympathetic rock that might have fallen before the engine, and cursing every vagrant browsing cow that might have trespassed on the track and didn't, he finds at length "the golden key that opens the palace of eternity," it is a bigger chance than there are figures for that he will not be ready to go.

For the scenery of this world becomes interesting after awhile, even to one smitten with disappointment and angry with all creation. There are many pretty acquaintances to be picked up in the course of a long journey also, and time is a great healer of lovesickness, even though a slow one. He would be in his one hundred and thirty-fifth year by the time his desperate purpose was achieved, and he would have more sense than he started with.

He would have had leisure to reflect from time to time on how his false sweetheart's false teeth became her now. How her rheumatism was, whether gray hair and spectacles changed her much, and how she managed with those great-grandchildren of hers.—Pittsburg Times.

Weariness.

In a lecture at Cambridge, England, on the subject of "Weariness," Professor Michael Foster said undue exertion was exertion in which the muscles worked too fast for the rest of the body. The hunted hare died not because he was choked for want of breath, not because his heart stood still, its store of energy having given out, but because a poisoned blood poisoned his brain and his whole body. So also the schoolboy, urged by pride to go on running beyond the earlier symptoms of distress, struggled on until the heaped up poison deadened his brain, and he fell dazed and giddy, as in a fit, rising again, it might be, and stumbling on, unconscious or half conscious only, by mere mechanical inertia of his nervous system, falling once more poisoned by poisons of his own making.

All our knowledge went to show that the work of the brain, like the work of the muscles, was accompanied by a chemical change, and that the chemical changes were of the same order in the brain as in the muscle. If an adequate stream of pure blood were necessary for the life of the muscle, equally true, perhaps even more true, was this of the brain. Moreover, the struggle for existence had brought to the front a brain ready to outrun its more humble helpmates, and even in the best regulated economy the period of most effective work between the moment all the complex machinery had been got into working order and the moment when weariness began to tell was bounded by all too narrow limits. The sound way to extend those limits was not so much to render the brain more agile as to encourage the humbler helpmates, so that their more efficient co-operation might defer the onset of weariness.

Verdigris.

The word "verdigris" is commonly explained in English dictionaries as meaning (literally) either "green of gray" (French vert de gris—"so called from its color between green and gray," Richardson), or "green of brass" (Low Latin viride aeris). The latter term Skeat (Concise Etymological Dictionary, 1882) states to have been "the usual name in alchemy" for verdigris.

Littre, who quotes (s. v. vert de gris) the ancient forms verte grez (thirteenth century) and vert de grice (fourteenth century), says, "La forme la plus ancienne est verte grez, qui peut-etre doit se decomposer en vert aigret, le verd produit par l'aigre, l'acide." Skeat says (loc. cit.), "Vert grez is literally 'green grit,' a substitution, as I think, for old French verderts, verdigrease. Cot., (the correct form)."

M. Paul Meyer has now no doubt about the identity of "vert de gris" with "vert de Greece." In a note on the foregoing passage, he speaks of the vert there mentioned as being "sans doute le vert de gris ou verdet, substance colorante que l'on faisail originairement venir de Grece. Vert de gris signifie proprement 'vert de Grece.'" —Academy.

His First Case.

A worthy bailie in the county of Fife, Scotland, had been recently elected to a seat on the magisterial bench. Prior to his election he had visited Edinburgh and had heard the death sentence passed on a murderer by one of the lords of session. On his return a culprit was brought before him charged with stealing chickens, the charge being fully proven by the evidence adduced. The bailie, rising to the occasion, thus addressed the prisoner:

"John Thompson, the Lord has blessed you with health and strength, in spite of which you go about stealing hens. The sentence of the court is 20 days, and may the Lord have mercy upon your soul."—Detroit Free Press.

Senator Washburn as a Gymnast.

Senator Washburn of Minnesota has probably the finest home gymnasium of any of his colleagues. Not a day passes—not even Sunday or holidays—but what he takes an hour's exercise in this gym. It is fitted up in his house and is a model of its kind, containing the largest amount of apparatus possible in a limited space. He is an adept with the Indian clubs and can swing them with a facility that would put to blush many a professional swinger.—Boston Advertiser.

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The Phoenix Insurance Co.

HARTFORD, November 24th, 1893.

Mr. Gerald E. H[illegible] having tendered his resignation as General Manager of the Canadian Branch of the Company, to take affect immediately, it has been accepted as of this date.

We take pleasure in announcing the appointment of Messrs. GE[illegible] R[illegible] E[illegible] MAIT AND SMITH and JOHN W[illegible] [illegible]AM TATLE[illegible], of Montreal (firm name S[illegible]ith & Tatle[illegible]), Managers of the Canadian Branch from this date.

The headquarters of the Canadian Branch will be as heretofore, at 114 St James Street, Montreal, opposite the Postoffice, which will be their address.

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A. O. Raymond ... 1576 " "
Emile Demers .... 1611 " "
E. Silverston ..... 1893 " "
City Hotel ...... 1912 " "
Balmoral Hotel ... —— " "
Mrs. Bricault ..... 1931 " "
J. N. Soly ...... 1949 " "
J. F. Redmond ... 2036 " "
J. McAran ...... 2090 " "
M. A. Curran ..... 2096 " "
N. S. Wilkins .... 2674 " "
Mrs. Mondeau .... Court House News Stand
F. R. Presseau .... 37 Chaboillez Square.
W. T. Ross ...... 20 " "
P. Lefebvre ...... 45 & 47 " "
M. Magna ...... 361 St. James Street.
J. Boudreau ...... 337 " "
T. Collins ...... 504 " "
E. Desjardins ..... 526 " "
Queens Hotel .... cor. St. James & Windsors
L. Lizzette ...... 1000 St. James Street.
Mrs. Clancy ...... 1021 " "
D. Rea ...... 1039 " "
C. Lefort ...... 1115 " "
E. Larionght ..... 1505 " "
Craig Bros ...... 1568 " "
T. La Belle ...... 1582 " "
Lyman & Sheppard 1633 " "
Jules Leblanc ..... 601 St. Catherine Street
F. Donato ...... 686 " "
E. J. Fitzpatrick .. 704-708 " "
C. A. Lavoigne .... 971 " "
J. A. Walsh ...... 980 " "
J. C. Gaudry ...... 856 " "
T. S. Harkins ..... 1242 " "
Louis Bouchard ... 1285 " "
J. A. Cyprihot .... 1346 " "
Maxime Ayotte ... 1450 " "
John Haly & Co .. 1496 St. Catherine Street
Louis Trudel ...... 1526 " "
T. Gabeau ...... 1632 " "
G. Dumont ...... 1826 " "
J. J. Greaves ..... 1728 " "
Mrs. Ryan ...... 2108 " "
Mrs. Milloy ...... 2117 " "
R. N. McCallum .. 2229 " "
E. M. Renouf .... 2238 " "
Miss Kieth ...... 2294 " "
F. E. Phelan ...... 2331 " "
W. Drysdale ...... 2365 " "
J. Foster Brown .. cor. Mansfield and St. Catherine Street.
D. C. Viau ...... 2631 St. Catherine Street
H. J. Lalond .... 2633 " "
Jas. Mock ...... 2643a " "
R. N. McCallnm .. cor. Green Avenue and St. Catherine Street.
M. A. Angle ...... 586 Dorchester Street.
E. Davis ...... 135 " "
E. Wiggins ...... 712 " "
P. Murphy ...... 814 " "
P. Paradis ...... 1028 " "
D. Walker ...... 110 Centre Street.
Mrs. Vipause ..... 13 Place D'Armes.
J. Turner ...... 263 Centre Street.
K. J. Takahashi .. 125 St. Frs Zavier Street
E. D. Kelly ...... 7 6Rleury Street.
R. Sims ...... 97 " "
G. Stephen ...... 99 " "
C. Pringle ...... 143 " "
S. A. Joslin ...... 207½ " "
C. J. Brinson & Co. 326 " "
Miss A. Curzev ... 293 " "
A. St. Antoine .... cor. Roy & Berrie Street.
Adolphe Martin .. 48 St. Martin Street.
W. M. McMillan .. 662 St. Denis Street.
E. D. McMillan ... 10 Beaver Hall Hill.
D. McInnes ...... 61 Quesnel Street.
Mrs. McNeil ...... 545 William Street.
Windsor Hotel ... News Stand.
D. G. Ou meo ..... 39e Cherrier Street.
Gus Oakes ...... 161 Roy Street.
A. Raymond ...... 219 "
Richelieu Hotel ... News Stand.
A. Renaud ...... 1231 Rue St. Jacques St.
A. Roussin ...... 72 Montana Street cor. Roy Street.
A. Rolland ...... 538 Sherbrooke st.
Mrs. Swift ...... 135 Mount Royal
Mrs. Slater ...... 379 Wellington St.
Miss Smith ...... 32 Cathcart St.
N. Lapoint ...... 64 Quesnel St.
J. Lawson ...... 106 McGill st.
L. Leduc ...... 193 Chatham Street.
T. A. Langlais .... 31 German Street.
A. Laroche ...... 511 Wellington Street.
J. Kearney ...... 9 McCord Street.
Mrs. Kannon ..... 145 Ottawa cor Colborn
W. Johnson ...... 8 Coursol Street.
E. A. Joyce ...... 228 Roy Street.
J. Henderson ..... 139 St. Peter Street.
Mrs. Gibbons ..... 129½ McCord Street.
J. A. Gervais ..... 35 Cherrier Street.
P. Gahan ...... 24 McCord Street.
M. B. Fournier ... 1394 Ontario Street.
J. Foster ...... 270 Duluth Street.
E. Arnold ...... 105 Mountain Street.
M. Dwyer ...... 114 Fulford Street.
Z. Dupuis ...... 716 St. Urbain Street.
Mrs. C. Aldridge .. 186 Pine Avenue.
C. Belanger ...... 212 McGill Street.
Mrs. Bradford .... 220 Seigneurs Street.
Mrs. Brabant ..... 176 Richelieu Street.
Mrs. Buchanan .... 579 Wellington Street.
W. S. Caldwell ... 595½ " "
Joseph Carroll .... 297 & 299 Roy Street.
W. Carignan ...... 101 Delisle Street.
A. S. E. Cairns ... 52 St. Bernard Street.
Bonaventure Dep.
Windsor Depot...
Dalhousie Station.
St. Lawrence Hall News Stand.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Commencing Nov. 29, 1893.

Leave Windsor St. Station for

Ottawa, 4.45 p. m., *9.10 p. m.
Boston, s9.00 a. m., *s8.20 p. m.
Portland, 9.00 a. m., †8.20 p. m.
Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, s8.25 a. m., *s9.00 p. m.
S. S. Marie, St. Paul; Minneapolis, *9.10 p. m.
Winnipeg and Vancouver, 4.45 p. m., 9.10 p. m.
Ste. Annes, Vaudreuil, etc.—s8.25 a. m., 4.15 p. m., 6.15 p. m.
Brockville, s8.25 a. m., 4.15 p. m.
Winchester—s8.25 a. m., 4.15 p. m.
St. Johns—s9.00 a. m., 4.05 p. m., ‡s8.40 p. m., *s8.20 p. m.
Sherbrooke—4.05 p. m., ‡s8.40 p. m.
Waterloo and St. Hyacinthe, 4.05 p. m.
Perth—s8.25a 4.15 p. m., *s9.00 p. m.
Newport—s9.00 a. m., 4.05 p. m., *s8.20 p. m.
Halifax, N. S., St. Johns, N. B., etc., ‡s8.40 p.m.
Hudson, Rigaud and Pt. Fortune, 6.15 p. m.

Leave Dalhousie Sq. Station for

Quebec, 8.10 a. m., §s3.30 p. m., s10.30 p. m.
Joliette, St. Gabriel and Three Rivers, 5.15 p.m
Ottawa, s8.50 a. m.
St. Lin, St. Eustache and St. Agathe, 5.30 p. m.,
St. Jerome, 8.50 a. m., 5.30 p. m.
St. Rose and Ste Therese, 8.50 a. m., (a) 3 p. m., 5.30 p. m.; Saturday, 1.30 p. m., instead of 3.00 p. m.

‡Daily except Saturdays. *Run daily, Sundays included. Other trains week days only unless shown. sParlor and sleeping cars. §Sundays only. (a) Except Saturdays and Sundays. †Connection for Portland daily except Saturdays.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,

129 St. James Street.

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"The D&H" NEW YORK AND MONTREAL AIR LINE.

Shortest, Quickest and Best Line to New York,

—AND TO—

SARATOGA, TROY, ALBANY, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

Quick Time. No Delays.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

8.40a.m. Daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 8.50 p. m. Wagner Buffet Drawing Car through to New York.

6.10 p.m.—Night Express, daily, arriving in New York at 6.45 a. m. Wagner Buffet vestibule sleeping car through to New York.

Trains make close connection at Troy and Albany, East and West.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.

Information given and Tickets sold at the Company's Office,

143 St. James street, Montreal.

J. W. BURDICK, Gen. Pass. Agent, Albany, N.Y. W. H. HENRY, Agent, Montreal

Central Vermont Railroad.

TRAINS LEAVE GRAND TRUNK STATION AS FOLLOWS:

For New York.

8.30 A.M. Except Sun.	Fast train via Rutland, Troy and Albany, ar. New York,	8.50 p.m.
8.30 A.M. Except Sun.	Express via W. R. Jc. and Springfield, ar. New York	10.00 p.m
6.00 P.M. Daily	Fast Night Train via Troy and Albany, ar. New York	6.45 a.m.
8.25 P.M. Daily	Night Express via Springfield & New Haven ar. New York	11.30 a.m

For Boston.

8.30 A.M. Except Sun.	Day Express via Rutland and Fitchburg, ar. Boston	7.20 p.m.
8.30 A.M. Except Sun.	Fast train via White River Jc. & Lowell arriving Boston	7.15 p.m.
8.25 P.M. Daily	Night Express via Concord and Nashua ar. Worcester 9.28 a.m., ar. Boston	8.15 a.m.
8.25 P.M. Daily	For Boston via Bellows Falls and Fitchburg. For Worcester and all New England points via Winchendon.	

Wagner New Vestibule Buffet Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars on all through trains.

For tickets, Time-tables and other information, apply to the Company's office, 136 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Passenger Agent.
S. W. CUMMING, General Pass. Agent, St. Albans, Vt. F. W. BALDWIN, Gen. Supt.

Nov. 19th, 1893.

BREWERS, ETC.

J. H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,

Ale and Porter Brewers,

Have always on hand the various kinds of

ALE AND PORTER

IN WOOD AND BOTTLES.

FAMILIES REGULARLY SUPPLIED.

1006 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

Wm. Dow & Co.

Brewers and Maltsters,

Chaboillez Square, - Montreal.

India Pale, Pale, XXX and XX Ales, Crown Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

Bell Telephone, 359.

The public are cautioned against dealers who refuse our labels on bottles filled with other Ales.

The following City Bottlers are alone authorized to use our trade mark Labels, viz:
WM. BISHOP, 53 Dorchester street.
FERGUSSON & HUMPHRIES, 36 Adeline street.
The T. J. HOWARD BOTTLING CO., 683 Dorchester street.
THOMAS KINSELLA, 241 St. Antoine St.
JAS. VIRTUE & SON, 19 Aylmer street.

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— THE —

Prince of Table Waters.

For sale at the Clubs, Hotels and leading grocers. Those who wish for a pure and pleasant table water would do well to give it a trial. Endorsed by the leading physicians of Montreal. Telephone orders promptly filled. If your grocer does not keep it, send to

J. A. HARTE.
1780 Notre Dame street.

DAWES & CO

BREWERS,

PALE ALES AND PORTER,

LACHINE, P.Q.

Montreal Office, 521 St. James Street,

BELL TELEPHONE, 563.

None but the following city bottlers are authorized to use our labels:—
Euclide Beaudoin .... 274 Visitation
J. Elzeord Caisse .... 174 Wolfe
Moise Viau .... 29 Turgeon, St. Henr
Joseph Deroches .... 172 Drole

SHIPPING.

CANADA SHIPPING CO.

Beaver Line of Steamers.

WINTER SAILINGS.

Between Liverpool and Boston via Halifax from Liverpool.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Boston.
		Dec 20
Dec 2	Lake Winnipeg	Jan 3
Dec 16	Lake Ontario	Jan 17
Dec 30	Lake Superior	

Connection is made at Halifax and Boston with the different railways for all points in Canada, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and the Western States of America.

These steamers have superior accommodation for Saloon, Intermediate and Steerage Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

Rates of Passage—Boston to Liverpool. Saloon, $40; Second Cabin, $30. Steerage to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Queenstown, $24.

THROUGH RATES MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL—Including Rail Fare to and from Boston.

Saloon. $47.50; round trip, $92.50; Second Cabin, $35.50; round trip, $71.00; Steerage, $29.50

Passengers embark at Boston after 8 p.m. the day previous to the advertised sailing date.

Passengers can obtain through tickets by the Beaver Line to and from all points in Canada United States and Great Britain and Ireland.

Through Bills of Lading are granted for freights to and from all points by most direct routes.

For freight and other particulars apply: In Belfast, to A. A. WATT, 8 Custom House square; in Queenstown, to N. G. SEYMOUR & Co.; in Liverpool to R. W. ROBERTS, 21 Water street; in Quebec, to H. H. SEWELL, 125 Peter street; in Boston, to E. A. ADAMS & Co., 115 State street.

H. E. MURRAY,
General Manager.

4 Custom House Square, Montreal.

Dominion Line

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Liverpool Service via Londonderry

	From Portland.	From Halifax.
Oregon	Nov. 30, 1 p. m.	Dec. 2, 2 p.m
Labrador	Dec. 14, 1 p. m.	Dec. 16, 2 p.m
Vancouver	Dec. 28, 1 p. m.	Dec. 30, 2 p.m
Oregon	Jan. 11.	Jan. 13.
Labrador	Jan. 25.	Jan. 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Portland or Halifax to Liverpool or Londonderry: first cabin, $45 to $70; return, $95 to $130, according to steamer and berth; second cabin to Liverpool, Belfast or Glasgow, $30, and $35; return, $65.

Steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, $24.

The steamships Labrador and Vancouver do not carry cattle.

The saloons are large, airy and amidships. Ladies' Rooms and Smoking Rooms have been placed in the most convenient positions; Promenade Decks are very spacious, and every attention is paid to the comfort of passengers.

For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents,
17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

Black Diamond Line.

Steamship Cape Breton	2500	tons capacity
" Louisburg	2450	" "
" Cacouna	2000	" "
" Bonavista	1650	" "
" Coban	1350	" "

The above A1 iron steamships will run regularly throughout the season from

For St. John's, Nfld., direct:
Steamship Louisburg .... Sept. 23

For Charlottetown, P.E.I., North Sydney, Cape Breton and St. John's, Newfoundland.
Steamship Coban .... Oct. 21
Steamship Bonavista .... Oct. 27
Steamship Coban .... Nov. 11
Steamship Bonavista .... Nov. 17

These vessels have comfortable cabin accommodation. For freight or passage, apply to
Peake Bros. & Co., Charlottetown P.E.I.
Vooght Bros. North Sydney, C.B.
Harvey & Co St. Johns, N'fl'd.
or to

Kingman Brown & Co.,

14 Place Royale, - Montreal.

Hamburg-American

PACKET COMPANY.

HANSA LINE.

(WINTER SERVICE.)

Intended Sailings from Hamburg to Boston.
SS. Mentmore .... Nov. 22
SS. Gothia .... Dec. 8

From Boston to Hamburg.
SS. Markomannia .... Nov. 29
SS. Mentmore .... Dec. 10
SS. Gothia .... Dec. 30

Through bills of lading granted in connection with the Canadian and American railroads to all principal points in Canada and the Western States. Also in connection with the Hamburg-Calcutta Line to East India Ports, via Suez Canal; the German-Australian Co. to Australian Ports; the Deutsche Levante Line to Black Sea, Greek and Levantine Ports; and the Woermann Line to West Coast and Southwest Coast of Africa, calling at Madeira and Canary Islands, also Cape of Good Hope, Natal and East Africa in connection with the Union Steamship Co.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned General Agents, respecting passage, to the HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., D. CONNELLY, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT for the Canadian Service, 14 Place d'Armes Square, Montreal: regarding freight and other particulars, apply to

MUNDERLOH & CO.,
61 St. Sulpice Street.

Montreal, Oct. 30th. 1893.

PASSAGE TICKETS TO OR FROM EUROPE

Allan, Allan-State, Dominion, Beaver, North German Lloyds, Hamburg American, White Star and all New York lines, also to Newfoundland, Havana, Florida, India, So. Africa, Australia and So. America.

W. L. S. JACKSON,

GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENT,

1761 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

Telephone 725.

WILLIAM BYRD,

Contractor,

Office, 683 Lagauchetiere St.

TELEPHONE 390 HOUSE, 7280.

Estimates for all classes of Wood Work, Alterations, Repairs, etc., etc.

40-BUYERS GUIDE-40

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The Shipping Manufacturers' List,

2000 CATALOGUES 2000

IN ONE VOLUME.

M. J. HENRY, Publisher,

73 St. James St., Montreal.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamships

Proposed Sailings. Subject to Change. 1893-4.

Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland, Royal Mail Service.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
16 Nov	Numidian	7 Dec	9 Dec.
30 Nov	Mongolian	21 Dec	23 Dec.
14 Dec	Laurentian	4 Jan	6 Jan.
28 Dec	Numidian	18 Jan	20 Jan.
11 Jan	Mongolian	1 Feb	3 Feb.
25 Jan	Laurentian	15 Feb	17 Feb.
8 Feb	Numidian	1 Mch	3 Mch.
22 Feb	Mongolian	15 Mch	17 Mch.
8 Mch	Laurentian	29 Mch	31 Mch.
22 Mch	Parisian	12 April	14 April.
5 April	Numidian	26 April	28 April

The steamers of this service carry all classes of passengers. The Saloons and Staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music Rooms and Smoking Room on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam. Second cabin accommodation is a special feature on these steamers.

Steamers will sail from Portland about 1 p.m. on Thursdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Grand Trunk railway train, due at Portland about noon, and from Halifax about 1 p.m. on Saturdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Intercolonial railway train, due at Halifax at noon.

Trains connecting with the steamers leave Montreal for Portland or Halifax: Via Canadian Pacific railway, 8.20 p.m. Wednesday, arriving at Portland 9.30 a.m. Thursday. Via Grand Trunk railway, 10.15 p.m. Wednesday, arriving at Portland 12.10 p.m. Thursday. Via Canadian Pacific railway, 8.00 p.m. Thursday arriving at Halifax 11.00 p.m. Friday. Via G.T.R'y and I.C. R'y, 7.55 a.m. Friday, arriving at Halifax at 1.35 p.m. Saturday.

RAILROAD RATES—From Montreal to Portland, first class, $7.50, second class $5.50; from Montreal to Halifax, first class, $7.50, second class, $5.50.

The steamships Parisian, Sardinian, Mongolian and Numidian carry first cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers. The steamship Laurentian carries first cabin only on the voyage to Liverpool.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, by steamships Mongolian, Numidian and Laurentian, $45 and $50; return, $95 and $100. Second cabin, outward, $30 and $35.

London and Portland Direct Service.

From London.	Steamship.	From Portland
20 Dec	Montevidean	10 Jan.
10 Jan	Brazilian	31 Jan.
21 Jan	Montevidean	21 Feb.
31 Feb	Brazilian	14 March

And regularly thereafter.

Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service.

(Late State Line of Steamers.)

From new Pier, foot of W. 21st St., New York.

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From New York.	
17 Nov	State of California	7 Dec.	10 a.m
24 Nov	*Grecian	14 Dec.	
1 Dec	State of Nebraska	21 Dec.	3 p.m.
8 Dec	*Peruvian	28 Dec.	
15 Dec	*Norwegian	4 Jan.	
22 Dec	State of California	11 Jan.	8 a.m.
29 Dec	*Grecian	18 Jan.	
5 Jan	State of Nebraska	25 Jan.	8 a.m.
12 Jan	*Peruvian	1 Feb.	
19 Jan	*Norwegian	8 Feb.	
26 Jan	State of California	15 Feb.	1 p.m.
2 Feb	*Grecian	22 Feb.	
9 Feb	State of Nebraska	1 Mch.	1 p.m.
16 Feb	*Peruvian	8 Mch.	
23 Feb	*Norwegian	15 Mch.	
2 Mch	State of California	22 Mch.	11 p.m.

And weekly thereafter

Steamers with a * will not carry passengers from New York.

The Steamships State of California and State of Nebraska are lighted throughout by electricity, and have excellent accommodations for all classes of passengers.

Rates—First cabin, $40 to $60; second cabin, $30; steerage to Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Liverpool, $23.

Glasgow, Liverpool, St. Johns, Halifax and Philadelphia Mail Service.

From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Philadelphia.	From St. Johns
4 Nov	7 Nov	Carthaginian	28 Nov	3 Dec
18 Nov	21 Nov	Assyrian	12 Dec	17 Dec
2 Dec	5 Dec	Corean	26 Dec	31 Dec
16 Dec	19 Dec	Carthaginian	9 Jan	14 Jan
30 Dec	2 Jan	Assyrian	23 Jan	28 Jan

And every two weeks thereafter.

Calling only at St. Johns on return voyage to Glasgow.

Carrying all classes of passengers from Liverpool to St. Johns and Halifax, and from St. Johns to Glasgow.

No passengers carried to or from Philadelphia.

Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service.

From Glasgow to Boston.	Steamships.	From Boston to Glasgow on or about.
11 Nov	Sarmatian	29 Nov.
25 Nov	Siberian	13 Dec
9 Dec	Pomeranian	27 Dec
23 Dec	Sarmatian	10 Jan
6 Jan	Siberian	24 Jan
20 Jan	Pomeranian	6 Feb
3 Feb	Sarmatian	20 Feb
17 Feb	Siberian	6 March
3 March	Pomeranian	20 March
17 March	Sarmatian	3 April
31 March	Siberian	17 April

And regularly thereafter.

These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

For freight, passage or other information apply to any authorised agent of the line or to
H. & A. ALLAN,
92 State Street, Boston,
25 Common street. Montreal.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

LANE ROUTE.

New York to Liverpool & Queenstown.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Umbria	Sat.	Dec.	2.	1.00 p.m.
Lucania	Sat.	Dec.	9.	6.00 a.m
Etruria	Sat.	Dec.	16.	10.00 a.m
Aurania	Sat.	Dec.	23.	3.00 p.m.
Umbria	Sat.	Dec.	30.	11.00 a.m

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $50 and upwards. Second cabin, $35 and upwards, according to steamer and location.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO.,
General Agents.
THOMAS WILSON, Agent,
30 St. Francois Xavier street.
Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street,
Montreal.

American Line.

New York to Southampton

(From Pier 43, North River, N. Y.)

From New York.

New York	Wed. Nov. 22,	3.30 p.m
Paris	Wed. Nov 29,	10.00 a.m
Berlin	Wed. Dec. 6,	5.00 a.m
New York	Wed. Dec. 13,	8.30 a.m
Paris	Wed. Dec. 20,	3.00 p.m
Berlin	Wed. Dec. 27,	8.00 a.m

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw Channel steamers.

Rates of passage, to Southampton, London or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer.

Intermediate passage, $35 to $60. Special Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage at very Low Rates.

For freight or passage apply to International Navigation Co., No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street
W. F. EGG,
129 St. James St., Montreal.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

FOR SALE.

Rights to use in the Dominion of Canada for a Royalty, the process covered by letters patent No. 17590, granted 5th September, 1883, to Marshall J. Allan and William E. Bradley, for improvements on the art or process of making whiskey. Apply to Frankford Whiskey Process Company, R. L. MURCHISON, Attorney

Trade and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

The Local Stock Exchange Was Active and Stronger.

Pacific was the Feature—Richelieu Advances Several Points—The Week's Fluctuations—A Good Bank Statement—Other Stock Markets.

SATURDAY, Dec 2.

The somewhat unusual spectacle of late of an active and strong stock market was seen this morning. Good reports had been received from London regarding Pacific, and trading in this stock was the feature of today's market. No less than 625 shares were sold at 75, the stock closing 75 bid, with none offering under 75½. One of the principal "bulls" in Richelieu said the other day that the stock was going up to 80. If individual efforts amount to anything, this prophecy will be fulfilled. A fair start was made in this direction this morning, the stock advancing from 65½ at the opening to 68 at the close, 210 shares being sold. The other stocks were quiet and steady. In Bank stocks the day's transactions were 13 Montreal at 218, and 60 Merchants at 150⅞.

Money locally and in New York is unchanged. Exchange is still firm but dull. Another good bank statement was published, loans showing a fairly satisfactory increase. The stock market was fairly steady; sugar recovering a portion of its lost ground. The London market was reported dull and steady for Americans.

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.
625 Pacific	75	75	75	†½
13 Bank of Montreal	218	218	218	†¼
60 Merchants	150⅞	150⅞	150⅞	—¼
210 Richelieu	68	65½	68	

† Increase. —Decrease. Total shares sold 908.

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

DESCRIPTION.	Dec. 2. Ask.	Dec. 2. Bid.	Dec. 1. Ask	Dec. 1. Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	75½	75	74½	74½
D. S. S. A	7	6	7	6¼
D. S. S. A. pfd	18	14	18	14
Grand Trunk 1st	....	....	....	....
Wabash, pfd	....	....	....	....
Commercial Cable Co	136½	135	136½	135
Montreal Telegraph Co	142½	141	142½	140
Rich and Ont. Nav. Co	68½	68	66½	65½
Montreal Street Railway	166½	163½	166	163½
Montreal Gas Co	180½	177½	179⅞	177
Bell Telephone Co	140	138	140	138
Royal Electric Co	137	125	135	123
Intercolonial Coal Co	50	25	....	....
Can. N. W. Land Co	....	....	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co	125	105	125	100
Dominion Cotton Co	114	105	115	....
Canada Colored Cotton Co	78	70	78	70
Merchants Mf'g Co	130	....	....	....
Montreal Loan and Mort. Co	....	....	....	....
Montreal 4 p. c. stock	....	....	....	....
Cable New	....	....	....	....
BANKS.				
Montreal	218½	216	218½	210
Ontario	....	111⅞	....	111⅞
People's	125	116	125	116
Molsons	....	156	....	156
Toronto	....	238	....	238
Jacques Cartier	125	117	....	....
Merchants	152½	150	152½	150
Eastern Townships	....	....	....	....
Union	....	....	....	....
Commerce	136⅞	135½	137	135½
Merchants' Bk. of H'f'x	140	130	....	....
Quebec	....	....	....	....
Ville Marie	90	....	....	....
Hochelaga	130	120	....	....
Nationale	....	....	....	....
BONDS.				
C. P. R. Land Grant 5s	....	109	....	....
Canada Central 6s	....	....	....	....
Champlain & St. Law. 6s	....	....	....	....
Montreal Cotton 5s	....	....	....	....
Dominion Cotton 6s	....	....	....	....
Canada Colored Cotton 6s	100	98½	....	....
Royal Electric 5s	....	....	....	....
Bell Telephone Co.	....	....	....	....

THE WEEK IN STOCKS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 2.

The features of interest in the local stock market this week have been Pacific, Richelieu, Royal Electric and Cable. Pacific has more than maintained the strength of last week, on continued buying in London and closes 1¼ higher than a week ago. In Richelieu the "bull" element is again to the fore with promises of the changes they are going to make in the organization of the company at the annual meeting. After declining 2 points from last week's close, it closed this week 1 point higher at 68. The feature in Royal Electric was the drop of 15 points in two days. On Monday 200 shares were sold at 140, the first sale for a number of weeks, and on Monday and Wednesday it sold at 125. No special reason has been assigned for the decline. Cable has been stronger, and closes at two points advance on last week. The feature in banks has been the payment of the semi-annual dividends. The stocks have been quiet though steady.

In New York stocks have been very strong all the week, under the influence of a reviving investment demand, with some London buying; the only noteworthy exceptions being a few industrial stocks which were sold down on the tariff reductions proposed by the Wilson Bill. This measure's publication on Monday has has had no other influence on the market.

The local sales this week were 3,116 shares of stock, and no bonds, against 2,663 shares of stock, and $2,500 bonds last week, and 3,008 shares of stock, and $4,900 bonds the week before. Of bank stocks 175 shares were sold, against 250 shares last week, and 112 shares the week before.

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

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Sales.
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Can. Pacific	74	75	74	75	950
Duluth	‡6	6⅜	6	6	—
" pref	‡12	14	12	14	—
Com. Cable	133⅞	136	133⅞	135¼	538
" New	—	—	—	—	—
Mont. Telegraph Co.	141¼	142	141¼	141¼	161
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	66	68	65	68	460
Street Ry	162	164½	162	164½	265
" New	—	—	—	—	—
Gas Co	‡176½	178⅞	176½	177¼	—
Bell Telephone Co.	139½	139½	139½	139½	61
Royal Electric Co	140	140	125	125	547
Montreal Cotton Co	‡100	105	100	105	—
" Bonds	—	—	—	—	—
xDominion Cotton Co.	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
" Bonds	—	—	—	—	—
Colored Cotton	72½	72½	72½	72½	5
" Bonds	‡98½	98½	98½	98½	—
Merchant's Mf Co	*130	130	130	130	—
Pacific Land Bds	—	—	—	—	—
Loan & Mortgage	‡120	120	120	120	—
BANKS.					
xMontreal	219	219	217⅞	218	53
xOntario	‡111½	111½	111½	111½	—
People's	‡115	116	115	116	—
Molsons	‡155	156	155	156	—
xToronto	238½	238½	238½	238½	1
xMerchants	152½	152½	150⅞	150⅞	113
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—
xCommerce	136	136	135⅞	135⅞	8
Union	—	—	—	—	—

x Ex Dividend. * Asked. ‡ Bid.

Compared with last week's closing the following changes are seen:

Advanced—Pacific, 1¼; Cable, 2; Telegraph, ¼; Richelieu, 1; Street Railway, 2½; Bell Telephone, 3½; Dominion Cotton, 2½; Colored Cotton, 2½; Peoples' Bank, 1; Toronto, ½; Merchants, ⅞; Commerce, ⅛.

Declined—Gas, ⅛; Bank of Montreal, 1; Ontario, 1.

Unchanged—Duluth, Duluth pfd., Royal Electric, Merchants Mfg. Co.

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.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 1.	Nov 29
Atchison	22⅜	21¼	21¼
Canadian Pacific	77⅞	77⅜	76⅞
Com. Cable	....	....	....
Grand Trunk 1st	46⅞	46½	46½
do do 2nd	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞
Erie	16¼	16¼	15⅞
do 2nd	79½	80	78½
Illinois Central	97½	98¼	97
Lake Shore	132½	134½	133⅞
Louisville and Nashville	54⅞	53	52½
Northern Pacific, pfd	25	24½	23⅞
New York Central	106⅞	106⅞	106½
Ontario and Western	18	18	17⅞
Reading	11½	11½	11
St. Paul	68¼	68¼	68⅞
Union Pacific	23⅞	21½	20⅞
Wabash pfd	17⅞	17½	17¼
Bank rate	3	3	3

New York Stocks.

Messrs. Miller, Powell and Co., 13 St. John street, have received the following by direct private wire from New York:

The market weakened to-day under realizing sales for London account and for account of local traders. Shorts were free buyers at fractional declines. The temper of speculation in Sugar seems to have changed. It has been difficult to determine the character of to-day's trading, but the buying has been better than the selling, and the stock closes at practically the highest prices of the day. There are many signs that some large banking houses who are carrying large loads of various kinds of securities, are taking a hand in stock speculation for the first time in many months. With cheap money they see an opportunity to establish markets for the various kinds of securities they hold, which have been unsaleable for many months. It is an encouraging feature for those who want to see activity in the the market, but whether higher prices can be permanently established in the face of existing conditions is still a speculative problem. It looks now as if London would come in with lower prices next week. The Bank statement was about as expected showing a continued accumulation of money at the center. The total sales were 179,131 shares.

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

Description.	Closing Dec. 2. Op'n-ing.	Dec. 2. Bid	Dec. 2. Asked.	Closing Dec. 1. Bid	Dec. 1. Ask-ed.
Atchison	22	21⅝	21¾	21⅝	21⅞
Am. Cot. Oil	....	30¾	31½	....	....
do. pref.	....	....	....	....	....
Am. Sugar	82⅛	83½	83½	81¼	81⅜
do. pref.	....	84	85	83	84
Am. Tobacco	....	....	....	....	....
B. R. & P.	....	....	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio	....	....	....	....	....
Can. Pac.	....	....	....	....	....
C. B. & Q.	81½	80⅞	80⅞	....	....
C. & N. W.	106⅞	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅞
C. M. & St. P.	66⅞	66⅛	66¼	66⅜	67
do. pref	....	....	....	....	....
C. R. I. & P.	70⅜	70	70¼	71	71⅛
C. St. P. M. & O.	40¼	40⅜	40½	39⅜	40
Canada So.	....	....	....	52⅝	53⅛
Ches. & Ohio	20	20⅛	20¼	19½	19⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	....	....	....	36½	37¼
Cent. R. R. of N. J	....	....	....	....	....
Con. Gas (N.Y.)	....	68½	68⅜	....	....
Chicago Gas.	68⅛	....	....	68	68¼
D. L. & W.	....	....	....	....	....
Del. & Hud. x d	....	....	....	135⅞	136½
Den. & Rio G. pfd	34⅜	34½	34⅝	34	34½
do. pref	....	....	....	....	....
Dist. & C. F. Co	27½	26⅞	27	27¼	27½
D. S.S.& A*	....	....	....	....	....
do. pref*	....	....	....	....	....
Gen'l Elec	37½	35⅞	36	37½	37⅞
Hocking Valley	....	....	....	....	....
Ill. Cent.	....	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	129	128⅞	129½	....	....
Louis & Nash	53⅛	52⅞	53	52½	53
L.E. & W	....	....	....	....	....
do. pref	....	....	....	....	....
L. N. A. & C.	10	10⅜	11	....	....
Laclede Gas	....	....	....	....	....
Mo. Pac.	27⅞	27	27½	27⅞	28
Mich. Cent.	....	....	....	....	....
M. K. & T.	....	....	....	....	....
do. pref	....	....	....	....	....
Manhattan	....	....	....	....	....
Minn. & St. L.	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. & N.E	31¼	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	31⅜
Nor. Pac.	7	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
do. pfd	24	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24
N. Y. L. E. & W	15⅞	15⅞	16	15⅛	15⅞
do. pref	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent.	103	102⅞	103⅛	....	....
N. Y. Sus. & W	....	....	....	....	....
do. pref	....	....	....	....	....
Nor. Amn. Co.	17½	17⅜	17½	....	....
N. Y. O. & W.	22½	22¼	23	17⅜	17½
*Nat. Lead	65	65	65¼	22⅜	23⅜
*do. pfd	....	19½	20	65½	66½
Nat. Cordage	....	....	....	19½	19¾
do. pfd	....	....	....	....	....
N.Y.C. & St. L.	....	....	....	....	....
Phil. & Reading	21⅞	21½	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞
Pac. Mail	....	....	....	....	....
Pullman	....	....	....	....	....
Peo. D. & E.	....	....	....	....	....
Rich. Term	....	....	....	....	....
So. Pacific	....	....	....	....	....
Silver Bullion	....	....	....	....	....
St. L. & S. W	....	....	....	....	....
Texas Pacific	9⅛	8⅞	9	9⅛	9¼
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	....	7	8	7	8
Tenn. Coal	15⅞	16⅜	17	15⅞	16
Union Pac.	23⅛	....	....	23⅛	23¼
W. & L. E.	....	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15½
do. pfd	52½	52⅝	52⅞	52½	52⅞
Wabash	8	8	8¼	7⅞	8
do. pfd	16⅞	17⅛	17¼	16⅞	17
Western Union	92	91½	91⅞	92	92¼
Wis. Cen.	....	....	....	....	....

New York Gossip.

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

Washington Special.—Secretary Carlisle says very positively that there will be no increase in the tax on whiskey.

One of the members of the new Chicago gas pool said that insiders in the property were astonished that the output of gas increased in November, and that there has been no sign of a falling off since the fair closed. He is confident that it will be decided to pay the dividend in cash, and the stock has friends to put it much higher. As a six per cent. security, it will appeal to outsiders who are looking for money investments, and he believes that buying will be greater with the stock around 75 than it is under 70. He was doubtful about the stock at one time, but became convinced that it is cheap, and he has accordingly bought a considerable line.

Financial Notes.

Money in the local market is quoted at 6 per cent.

Money in the open market, London, was quoted to-day at 2⅜ per cent.

The bank of England rate of discount is now 3 per cent.

In New York call loans were quoted at 1 to 1½ per cent. at the close.

Paris Rentes opened 99.45 and closed 99.57½.

French exchange in London opened at 25.18, and closed at 25.18.

Consols in London opened at 98 1-16, closing at 98 3-16 for money, and opened at 98 5-16, closing at 98 5-16 for the account.

Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. have received the following cable from London: Grand Trunk first preference opened at 46⅝ and closed at 46⅞; second preference opened at 30⅛ and closed at 30⅝; Canadian Pacific opened at 77⅞ and closed at 77⅞.

The Bank of England reported yesterday an increase for the week in bullion of £89,084. Surplus reserve decreased £151,000, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 50⅝ per cent., against 52 last week and 47.57 a year ago. Details of the statement show increase of £198,000 in public deposits, increase of £302,000 in other deposits, decrease of £200,000 in Government securities, increase of £785,000 in other securities, increase of £241,000 in notes outstanding and decrease of £134,000 in notes reserved. The bank's gold holdings at date make the following comparison:

1893.	1892.	1891.
£25,989,000	£24,906,231	£23,732,170

The Bank of France reported decrease of 2,391,250 francs gold and increase of 2,166,000 francs silver. The bank's sterling holdings at date compare as follows:

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Gold	£68,224,341	£67,443,476	£53,650,000
Silver	50,797,205	51,126,863	50,271,000

The Financial Chronicle makes the gain to New York banks from the interior $7,974,000, and the loss through the Sub-Treasury $300,000, a net gain of $7,674,000.

For the third week of November 65 railroads showed a decrease in their gross earnings of 5.74 p.c. Only fourteen show an increase, For the second week of November 73 roads decreased 2.03 p.c.

Boston special: At a meeting of the General Electric directors this morning the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, The net manufacturing profits since the last dividend, ordinarily applicable to payment of dividends, are offset by necessary shrinkage in customers' accounts and other assets. Resolved, that the cumulative dividend on the preferred stock be not declared at this time."

St. Louis special: L. and N. switchmen at East St. Louis struck last night because the company failed to restore wages to the figures prevailing before the financial stringency set in.

Exchange.

Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., foreign exchange brokers, report the market as follows:

IN NEW YORK Dec. 2, 1893.

BETWEEN BANKS.

	POSTED.	ACTUAL.
Sterling 60 days	4.84½	4.83¾ to ⅞
" Demand	4.86½	4.85⅝ to 6
" Cables	....	4.86½ to
" Commercial	....	4.82½ to 3
" Documentary	..	4.82¼ to ⅜
Francs (Paris) Long	5.18⅞	5.19⅜ to
" Short	5.16⅞	5.17½ to

MONTREAL Dec. 2.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter
New York funds	Par	to 1-16	⅛ to ¼
Sterling 60 days	8⅞ to	⅞	9 to ¼
" Demand	9⅝ to	⅞	9⅞ to ⅞
" Cables	9 7-16 to	⅝	9⅞ to 10
Sterling Commercial. Market dull.			
" Documentary sixties	8¼ to	½	
France (Paris) Long Cattle bills.	8½	to ⅞	
" " Short.	5.18⅞ to 5.17½	5.15 to 5.12½.	

Money in London. 2⅜.

Bank of England rate, 3 per cent.

Exchange in New York.

Messrs. W. L. Jackson and Co. have received the following from Messrs. C. Schumacher and Co., New York:

The last week of November was conspicuous for a strong exchange market. A comparison of to-day's closing rates with those of a week ago show an advance of 1-2 to 3-4c per pound on sterling and of 1-8 to 3-16 per cent on continental bills.

For this further advance there is no reason to give in addition to the one pointed out in previous circulars, viz., the cheapness of our money market as compared to the European markets. Such cheap money as we now have has never been seen here at this season of the year and creates a state of affairs as unnatural as it is unprecedented. Under such a condition the statistical position, balance of trade and all other elements which usually shape the course of exchange loose their weight and their significance. The balance of trade in favor of this country is indeed growing larger and larger week by week, but fails to exert the slightest influence on our exchange market.

Money on call here is quoted 1 to 1½ per cent.

The discount rate in the London money market is 2¼ to 2⅜ per cent; in Paris 2¼ per cent.; in Germany 4⅜ to 4½ per cent.; in Belgium 2¾ to 2⅞ per cent.; in Holland 3⅜ per cent.

The difference in the Exchange rates produced by the present disparity between the American and European money markets is shown by the fact that a single week's difference of interest at 1½ per cent. (the present difference between here and London or Paris), is equivalent to 1-32 per cent. to 15-100 cents per £, while with 2½ per cent. difference (as between here and Amsterdam) it is equivalent to 1-16 per cent. per week and at 3 to 3½ per cent. difference (as between here and Berlin), it is equivalent to 5-64 per cent. per week to 5-16 per cent. per month.

The New York Bank Statement.

The important changes in the principal items of the New York bank statement for the week were as follows:

Surplus reserve	Increase	$5,261,725
Loans	Increase	4,288,400
Specie	Increase	3,375,200
Legal tenders	Increase	4,894,900
Deposits	Increase	12,033,500
Circulation	Decrease	173,700

This week's averages of the New York banks compare as follows with the same period in 1892 and 1891:

	Dec. 2, '93.	Dec. 3, '92.	Dec. 5, '91
Loans	$409,490,100	$444,628,200	$417,918,100
Deposits	487,345,200	454,861,800	438,986,700
Circulation	13,658,200	5,616,900	5,563,100
Specie	104,368,800	79,099,800	89,828,500
Legal-tenders	93,564,400	41,109,400	32,531,800
Total reserve	$197,933,200	$120,209,200	$122,360,300
Res. required	121,836,300	113,715,450	108,496,675
Excess res.	$76,096,900	$6,493,750	$13,863,625

COMMERCIAL.

The Grain, Produce and Provision Markets.

Wheat in Canadian Markets Quiet but Steady—American Wheat Markets Firmer—New Grain Tariff Ordered in Chicago—Weekly Live Stock Statement.

SATURDAY, Dec. 2

Wheat holds pretty much the same position in local and outside markets, and while a slightly improved demand was noted in the West yesterday, there was nothing to indicate a similar movement on spot. Prices hold steady to firm, in sympathy with the better feeling in the States markets, and under rather light offerings. No. 1 hard wheat still commands the most attention and sales are noted at 60c afloat Fort William. On spot we quote 72c for No 1 hard, and 69c for No 2.

The stock of grain and flour in store in Montreal elevators on dates mentioned is given as follows:

	Dec. 2, '93.	Nov. 25, '93.	Dec. 3, '92.
Wheat bush.	637,113	578,922	370,390
Corn bush	......	956	15,919
Peas bush	312,890	158,477	150,337
Oats bush	31,452	36,806	172,866
Flour bush	42,881	377,398	30,907

Messrs. Miller, Powell and Co.'s Chicago letter says:—

Wheat has been dull but firm most of the session. Towards the close it rallied some on a strong cable quoting an advance in spot wheat of nearly 3½ cents per bushel. It is estimated that Duluth stocks will show a reduction of 625,000 bushels and that Monday's inspection there two days will be but 140 cars. From all quarters comes the news that farmers' stocks are very small and receipts at Central markets from now on must come mainly from country elevators.

Messrs. L. Norman and Co., Ltd., London, say in their weekly grain report dated November 13th:

We have no fresh feature to report in the wheat trade since our last review of the 13th inst., and notwithstanding the abnormally low prices ruling, wheat fails to find friends. Dull and sagging markets have again to be reported. Presumably owing to lack of financial strength Russian shippers still press forward supplies. Heavy contracts continue to be made in this class of wheat at values ranging from 22s 6d to 24s 6d per 492 lbs.

Canadian grain—Buyers refuse to entertain business in this class of grain unless at considerably reduced values, and shippers being indisposed to meet the market, trade remains neglected.

Hard Manitoba—Slow and meets with scant attention. The only transaction reported is the sale of a parcel of No. 1 at 26s 6d, Nov.-Dec. shipment. For November to January shipments, 26s 9d c.i.f. asked; for Jan.-Feb., 27s c.i.f., with buyers at about threepence less.

Hard Duluth—Neglected and no transactions reported. Sellers hold for 27s, but fail to find buyers thereat.

Maize—In sympathy with other articles is quiet. Old crop Mixed American has sold at 19s 7½d and 19s 6d, while for new crop Jan. and Feb., 18s 10½d is asked.

Barley—In face of the large quantity afloat values are difficult to maintain, and tone is quiet, but steady.

Peas—Quiet and meet with no demand. For a parcel White Canadian 25s has been accepted. Sellers to-day ask 25s 3d, but buyers hold back for 24s 9d to 25s. Liverpool weaker, but Glasgow is unchanged.

Hay has ruled steady, with some fluctuations, and to-day demand has not been so active, closing quiet, with very few buyers at £5 6s 3d, c.i.f.. for December shipment to London. We quote to-day sellers £5 7s 6d. London, buyers £5 6s 3d. To Liverpool, sellers at £4 17s 6d, buyers £4 15s 0d; to Bristol, sellers £5 2s 6d, buyers £5 1s 3d to £5 2s 6d, c.i.f.

The stock of wheat, corn and flour on December 1st in Liverpool is given as follows by Beerbohm:

	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.	Flour sacks.
Dec, 1st, 1893	6,430,000	541,656	171,000
Nov. 1st, 1893	6,522,984	522,576	179,817
Decrease	92,984	....	8,817
Increase	....	19,090	....
Dec. 1st, 1892	5,260,984	1,083,280	221,484

According to Meredith & O'Brien special advices:

Receipts of grain in Chicago to-day were: Wheat, 133 cars; contract, 36 cars; corn, 468 cars; contract, 195 cars; oats, 223 cars; contract, 81 cars. Hogs, 12,000.

To-morrow's estimated receipts are: Wheat, 100 cars; corn, 290 cars; oats, 150 cars; hogs, 34,000.

Miller, Powell and Co.'s special Chicago advices are as follows:

Primary market receipts of wheat were 596,000 bush and the shipments 450,000.

We look for about 600,000 bush increase in the visible.

The clearances from four ports were: Wheat, 105,345 bushels; corn, 155,857 bushels; oats, 2,144 bushels, and flour, 36,366 bushels.

Duluth received 945 cars wheat as against 360 cars last year. Minneapolis received 293 cars, compared with 524 cars last year.

The exports of wheat and flour from both coasts for the week equal 2,440,000 bush, against 2,764,000 bush last week.

The freign grain markets, according to Beerbohm's report opened this morning quiet: Cargoes off coast, wheat firm, the continental demand continues. Cargoes on passage and for shipment wheat firmly held, maize firmly held. Walla Walla wheat off coast, 26s; do. present and following month 26s 3d; California wheat off coast, 27s to 27s 3d; do. promptly to be shipped 27s 6d; do. nearly due, 27s 3d. French country markets heavy. Weather in England, hard frost. Liverpool spot wheat firm, but not active, do. spot maize, 4s 1d. Canadian peas, 5s 1d. No. 2 Calcutta wheat, ex-ship, 24s 9d; do. present and following month, 23s 6d.

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

		Rec'pts.	Shipm'ts.
Chicago—	Wheat	82,000	49,000
	Corn	341,000	226,000
	Oats	285,000	179,000
	Flour	11,810	39,248
New York—	Wheat	167,750	88,285
	Corn	88,400	79,427
	Oats	66,150	126
	Flour	......	11,155
Milwaukee—	Wheat	42,000	......
	Corn	18,000	......
Toledo—	Wheat	36,000	1,000
	Corn	56,000	77,000
St Louis—	Wheat	19,000	13,000
	Corn	140,000	83,000
Duluth—	Wheat	163,000	357,000

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

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.	Total.
Wheat, bush	....	670	....	670
Corn, bush	....	....	....	....
Peas, bush	1000	....	....	1000
Oats, bush	4600	....	....	4600
Barley, bush	....	....	....	....
Rye, bush	....	....	....	....
Flour, bbls	700	2035	....	2735

GRAIN.—There is no business being done in any kind of grain with the exception of oats. Prices are nominal for grain while the local demand for oats ranges from 35c to 36c. Barley and buckwheat owing to the light demand have fallen somewhat.

No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat	00c to 00c
No. 3 hard Manitoba	00c to 00c
Corn, duty paid	60c to 61c
Peas, per 66 lbs	68c to 68½c
do do afloat	69c to 00c
Oats, per 34 lbs, store	00c to 00c
Oats, new	35c to 36c
Rye, No. 2	57c to 58c
Barley, feed	43c to 44c
Barley, malting	48c to 50c
Buckwheat, No. 2	50c to 52c

FLOUR—On account of the close of navigation business in flour is quiet. Prices remain the same, with some concessions to force business, especially in grades under straights.

Spring patents	$3.60 to $3.75
Winter patents	3.50 to 3.60
Straight rollers	3.15 to 3.20
Extra	2.75 to 2.90
Superfine	2.60 to 2.70
Fine	0.00 to 2.25
Strong bakers,' Man	3.30 to 3.50
Strongbakers,' Man best brands	3.50 to 3.60
Straight Rollers, bags	1.45 to 1.55

MEAL—The movement is a little dull, but the business that is being done is on the basis of these prices:

Granulated and rolled, per brl	$4.25 to $4.35
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—There is but little business being done in feed. Bran receives a good demand.

Bran	$16.00 to $00.00
Shorts	17.00 to 18.00
Mouille	20.00 to 24.00

The Chicago Markets.

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

Wheat opened dull with a weak feeling left over from yesterday among the scalping element and few orders in the hands of commission houses. Considerable short selling was indulged in by pit traders around 68⅜ to 68⅝c for May wheat. Advices from several of the large secondary points suggested a possible small decrease in the visible supply on Monday. Continental cables were firmer. During the last half hour of the session the outside public sent buying orders and caught the scalpers short. Their covering during the last ten minutes caused the closing half cent bulge.

Corn was firmer on buying by shippers and speculators, influenced by the very small estimated receipts for Monday. Oats dull but firm.

Provisions moved upward a trifle on an increase of public buying through commission houses, but packers were rather free sellers in a quiet way, feeding the market with all products on every strong spot in anticipation of a large run of hogs.

The closing prices of grain and provision in Chicago to-day, as received by Meredith and O'Brien, are as follows:

Month.		O'pg	High.	Low.	Closed.
Wheat—	Dec	62	62⅜	62	62⅜
	Jan	......	......	......	......
	May	68⅞	69¼	68⅞	69¼
Corn—	Dec	34⅞	35	34⅞	35
	Jan	34⅞-⅞	35⅛-⅜	34⅞-⅞	35⅛-⅜
	May	39⅞	40¼	39⅞	40¼
Oats—	Dec	28¾-½	29	28¾-½	29
	May	31¼-½	31⅜	31¼-½	31⅜
Pork—	Jan	12 57	12 65	12 57	12 57
	May	12 70	12 75	12 70	12 75
Lard—	Dec	......	......	......	......
	Jan	7 72	7 75	7 70	7 75
	May	7 62	7 62	7 62	7 62
Short Ribs—	Dec	......	......	......	......
	Jan	6 60	6 62	6 57	6 60-
	May	6 65	6 70	6 65	6 672

Produce.

The receipts of produce in Montreal today are given as follows:

	G.T.R	C.P.R.	Canal	Total
Butter, pkgs	165	129	....	294
Cheese, bxs	1244	106	....	1350
Eggs, cases	29	....	....	29
Dressed Hogs	44	140	....	184

CHEESE.—A moderate quantity of cheese has gone forward via Portland and Boston during the past week. This, however, has not added activity to the local market, which is about as quiet as it possibly can be. Shippers anticipate a better demand in two or three weeks; perhaps next week will see an improvement, but generally the Christmas demand does not amount to much.

The position of cheese in New York is, from all appearances, unaltered. Shippers took 1,000 boxes of part skims for export at 6c to 8c, but apart from that not much shipping was done.

At London, Ont., on Saturday, eighteen factories offered seven thousand boxes of cheese. One hundred boxes sold at 10⅝c, and four hundred and fifty at 11c.

The cable does not offer any encouragement, and public advices still quote 54s.

Ontario, finest, fall	10⅞ to 11
Quebec, finest, fall	10 to 10½
Townships, finest, fall	10¼ to 10½
Under grades, fall	00 to 10

Cheese in Liverpool is reported as follows by Hodgson Bros.' circular: The market has ruled firm this week with an improved consumptive demand, and holders of choice fall make are decidedly firm at our outside quotations. We quote to-day finest September-October make 55s to 56s per cwt. for colored or white. Ripe full cream Summers are in small compass and in good request at 47s to 50s per cwt.; low to medium grades have been more inquired after at prices ranging from 4s to 41s, according to quality.

BUTTER.—The situation seems much the same, with little or no business passing. Shippers are still "out of it," and are receiving few, if any, orders. Jobbers are fairly liberal buyers of creamery and choice Townships, but they only take very limited quantities at a time. Prices are firm, but unaltered.

Creamery, finest, late makes	22c to 23c
Creamery, finest earlier makes	00c to 21½c
Townships	20c to 21½c
Western	19c to 20c
Rolls	22c to 23c

Hodgson Bros. Circular says of butter:

The principal enquiry is for choice American and Canadian creamery which commands a ready sale at 118s to 120 per cwt., grades under this are quiet and offered at 85s to 100s. We quote Irish Butter—Cork first, 118s per cwt; seconds, 101s; thirds, 92s; and fourths, 82s.

EGGS.—We hear of no particular change on the market. A fair demand still continues, however, at fairly satisfactory prices. Canadian eggs in New York are meeting with a good demand, notwithstanding the high prices. Limed it is said are selling at 20½c and fresh gathered at 24c. On spot 16c is still about the idea for good limed, while 17c is quoted for fresh. There is not a great deal of enquiry for really fresh.

Provisions.

Dressed hogs remain rather quiet and although the weather is a little more favorable the inward movement is still comparatively light. Dealers still exhibit a good deal of hesitation about packing. Prices hold steady, sales being made at $7. Pork, in sympathy with the easier feeling in western markets, is weak, and in poor demand. A small quantity of western mess pork is being brought through. Lard is dull, and the same can be said of other lines.

Dressed hogs	$ 6.50 to 7.00
Canada sh't cut mess, per brl	19.00 to 20.00
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	0.12½ to 0.14
Bacon, per lb	0.12 to 0.13
Lard, pure Canadian, per lb	0.11¼ to 0.12
Lard, com. refined, per lb	0.08 to 0.09
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

Liverpool Markets.

The public cable to-day said: Wheat quiet; holders offer moderately. Corn spot and futures, holders offer sparingly. Cheese holders offer sparingly.

	s. d.		s. d.
Spring Wheat	5 5	@	5 6½
Red winter	5 2½	@	5 3½
No. 1 California	5 6	@	5 7
No. 2 California	0 0	@	0 0
Corn	4 1	@	0 0
Peas	5 2	@	0 0
Pork	85 0	@	00 0
Lard	50 0	@	00 0
Bacon	49 6	@	49 6
Tallow	28 0	@	00 0
Cheese, white	54 0	@	00 0
Cheese, colored	54 0	@	00 0

Commercial Notes.

W. D. Simmons, of Toronto, was introduced on 'change yesterday.

Another shipment of Dominica oranges, comprising some 300 barrels was received yesterday.

Arrivals of Malaga grapes on this market continue liberal.

Exports of Apples.

The quantity of apples exported during the week ending Nov. 26th, 1893, as reported by M. H. Peterson and Co., Colborne, Ont., is as follows:

	Liver-pool.	Glas-gow.	Lon-don.	Various Leith.	Total
Montreal	2,480	297	161	100	3,038
New York	850	250	150	....	1,250
Boston	99	....	....	....	99
Nova Scotia	Not reported.				
Week's total	3,429	547	311	100	4,387
Same week last year	45,520	1,483	15,345	30	62,378
This season	41,761	28,286	4,504	2,560	77,111
Last season	487,437	169,632	93,461	7,129	754,699
Difference	442,716	141,346	88,957	4,569	677,588

Tea Shipments.

The amount of tea exported for this and corresponding seasons to date from Yokohama and Hiogo are follows:

	Current season.	1892-93.	1891-92.
To New York, Eastern, Middle and Southern cities and Canada	37,221,764	40,729,804	41,890,761
To San Francisco	3,371,586	3,502,015	4,985,743
Total	40,593,350	44,231,819	46,876,504

New Grain Tariff Ordered.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—At a meeting of the Chicago Committee of the Central Traffic Association held here to-day, the issue of a new tariff sheet on grain rates was ordered.

LIVE STOCK.

The Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, report as follows:

The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending Dec. 2, 1893, were:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Calves.
	403	1245	730	16
Left over from previous week	8	....	....	....
Total for week	411	1245	730	16
On hand	21	270	....	....

The cattle market at these yards opened fair with medium receipts, but a heavier supply of inferior grades, as the week advanced, glutted the market, which closed with a downward tendency and a number left over. Heavy receipts of lambs, with lower prices. Medium receipts of hogs, closing 10c higher than previous week. Good calves scarce.

We quote the following as being fair values:

Cattle, butchers' good	3¼ to 3¾c
Cattle, butchers medium	2½ to 2¾c
Cattle, butchers culls	2 to 2¼c
Lambs	$2.00 to $3.00
Calves	$5.00 to $10.00
Hogs	$5.50 to $5.60

THE HORSE EXCHANGE REPORT.

The Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, report as follows:

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Dec. 2, 1893, were 55.

Left over from previous week	25
Total for week	80
Shipped during week	23
Left for city	19
Sales for week	8
On hand for sale	30

The horse trade at these stables has improved considerably since our last report. There was considerable enquiry and eight horses were sold at fair prices. We have on hand for sale 30 very excellent horses, comprising heavy and medium draft, choice drivers, saddle, coachers and jumpers, also two carloads to arrive early in the week, selected expressly by our manager, Mr. G. Climie, to suit the trade.

GOOD Food - - Digestion - Complexion

are all intimately connected—practically inseparable. Though the fact is often ignored, it is nevertheless true that a good complexion is an impossibility without good digestion, which in turn depends on good food.

There is no more common cause of indigestion than lard. Let the bright housekeeper use

COTTOLENE

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and substitute for lard, and her cheeks, with those of her family, will be far more likely to be "Like a rose in the snow." COTTOLENE is clean, delicate, healthful and popular. Try it.

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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.

Consumption

is oftentimes absolutely cured in its earliest stages by the use of that wonderful

Food Medicine,
Scott's Emulsion

which is now in high repute the world over.

"CAUTION."—Beware of substitutes Genuine prepared by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Sold by all druggists. 50c. and $1.00.

BANK NOTICES, ETC.

Banque d'Hochelaga.
DIVIDEND NO. 53.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Percent (3) has been declared on the Paid-up Capital of this institution for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank in Montreal and at its branches on and after the First day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
Manager.

BROKERS, ETC.

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69 St. Francois Xavier Street.
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Agents for Alex. Geddes & Co., Chicago.
Grain and provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin.

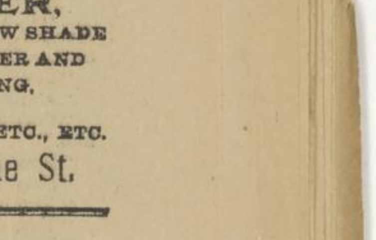
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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS.

THE MONUMENT.

It Was Informer Hughes Who Told the Police.

Ex-Premier Mercier Defends His Son—Detective Lafontaine Under Cross-Examination — He Knows Something About Dynamite—The Case Adjourned.

The trial of the three young students charged with attempting to blow up the Nelson monument, was begun on Saturday.

Detective Lafontaine was examined by the Hon. Mr. Mercier as follows:

"Did Hughes go to the station with the others when you made the arrest?"

"Yes."

"He was the one who told you that the monument would be blown up?"

"Yes."

"Where was he when you asked the others the question?"

"He was present."

"He said nothing?"

"No."

"He came twice to see you that evening?"

"Yes."

"You were not there at first; but you saw him the next time?"

"Yes."

"Please say why he was not brought before the Magistrate like the others."

"He had not been arrested; he had given notice of the affair."

"Did Hughes go away at once?"

"He stayed at the station for an hour."

"Did he ask permission to go away?"

"It was I who sent him away."

"In the presence of the others?"

"No."

"Although you sent him away, might he not have spent the night near by?"

"No, as far as I know, he slept at home."

"The accused were in a room by themselves?"

"No; they were in a room which was occupied by others as well."

"So, Mr. Lafontaine, you received this information about midnight?"

"Yes."

"From a young man of good family, Mr. Hughes, the son of the Chief of Police, whom you knew, who gave you information of three young men whom you knew to belong to good families?"

"Yes."

"It did not occur to you to notify their parents?"

"I did not have time."

"When Mr. Hughes told you of the affair, did you ask him if he had notified the families?"

"No sir."

"Did he say that he had come from them?"

"No sir."

"Did he say whence he had come?"

"No sir."

"You did not ask him?"

"No sir."

"You know I have a telephone; you could have communicated with me?"

"At that hour, Mr. Mercier, I do not think I could have done so."

"I do not ask you your opinion; I ask as to a fact. You knew I had a telephone; you knew that one of your prisoners was my son; you knew another was the son of Mr. de Martigny, and that a third was a brother of Mr. Pelland, advocate?"

"Yes, after the arrest."

"Anyway you knew from the first that one was my son?"

"Yes."

"And you knew where he lived?"

"I was under the impression that you lived at the corner of St. Denis and Lagauchetiere."

"What! you did not know where Honore Mercier has lived for a number of years?"

"No sir."

"You could have looked in the telephone directory?"

"Yes."

"And the idea never struck you, you a father of a family. It never struck you to notify me, a father of a family?"

"I was too busy."

"When you left the station to act upon Hughes' information, you went with Mr. Suthergill?"

"Yes."

"And you told Hughes to go ahead?"

"Yes; he said that Pelland would meet him."

"How did you place your men?"

"They were all together."

"You had sent the carters away?"

"Yes, sir."

"Tell the Court why you sent them away."

"I sent them away because I knew there was danger of an accident occurring."

"You thought it was a good precaution to send these policemen to guard the monument?"

"Yes. My position was a terrible one. If I was permitted to tell all," continued the witness, and then stopped short. "I was in a bad position."

"You are a father of a family," began Mr. Mercier. "You did not notify the boys' parents. You sent four policemen to arrest three children (enfants). You sent away the carters. When you were notified that three young men of good families—now listen to me, Mr. Lafontaine; it is not my fault that you are here as a witness—you place four men in ambush, and first send away seven or eight carters present on the spot where the crime was to take place, when the presence of those seven or eight persons would have prevented the whole thing."

Lafontaine replied that he did not know but that the cartridge had already been placed in position. He did not think the presence of the carters would have prevented them placing the cartridge, as they were in their waiting room.

Mr. Mercier wanted to know whether, if he had placed a policeman there, the young men could not have been arrested in time.

Detective Lafontaine did not know. He wanted to be on the safe side.

"Were the boys very fierce when they were arrested?"

"Oh, no; they were very polite."

"That will do, then, Mr. Lafontaine," said Mr. Mercier; "but I swear to you, that if your son had been in the position mine was, and I had been in your place, I would have gone and let you know of it."

The next witness called was Mr. Dwight Brainerd, aged 28, treasurer of the Hamilton Powder Co., a qualified chemist. He identified the cartridge produced as the regular dualine cartridge made by the Hamilton Powder Co. He was quite sure it was one of his company's cartridges. It was made for blasting purposes. Properly used the cartridge would upset the monument.

"Properly used?" asked his Honor, "if it were put in one of those openings made by age?"

"I have not seen the holes," was the reply, whereupon, on Mr. Mercier's suggestion, the proceedings were suspended to give witness an opportunity of visiting the monument near by. On his return he said that if placed in one of the holes he doubted whether it would do more than throw out a small quantity of stone.

Constable William Suthergill said that on the evening in question, between 9.30 and 11 o'clock, a young man came into the police office and asked who was in charge. Told that the Sergeant and Detective Lafontaine were out, he said that some of his friends were going to blow up the Nelson monument.

Further examination elicited the statement of facts which have already been made public, and after a few formal questions had been put to and answered by High Constable Bissonnette, the enquiry was adjourned until next Saturday.

THOMAS LOGAN DEAD.

He Was Stricken With Apoplexy at Windsor Mills on Saturday.

Thomas Logan, of Montreal, President of the Canada Paper Mills Company, died Saturday at 10 p.m. in Windsor Mills, Ont. He was apparently in perfect health all day and wrote several letters to relatives and business correspondents in Montreal. Near 10 o'clock in the evening he was taken with an apoplectic fit and expired in a few minutes without speech.

The late Mr. Logan was born in 1825 in County Westmeath, Ireland. When a lad of 17 he came to this country with his widowed mother and young sister. He got employment in the paper works in Chambly and there learned his trade. He afterwards went into partnership with Angus Logan in the paper manufacturing business at Sherbrooke. He afterwards taking into partnership the Allans, founded the Canada Paper Company here, which is now the largest paper company in Canada. Mrs. Logan died a few years after coming to Canada. Miss Logan married the late S. Jackson. Three nieces of the late Mr. Logan are now living in Montreal; the eldest, the wife of Thomas Love, manager of the Montreal Steam Laundry; the next, wife of the late Charles Crossen; and the youngest, wife of Alderman James.

Mr. Logan was connected in business with the cotton manufacturies of the city. He was president of the Montreal Steam Laundry and shareholder in the Montreal Cotton Company, The Hudon Manufacturing Company, the Paton Manufacturing Company, of Sherbrooke, the Magog Textile Company, and was an extensive landholder in Cote St. Antoine.

The late gentleman will be remembered by many as always willing to help an energetic young man in business and it was a common saying of his that he "always delighted in helping a young man who was willing to help himself."

Ald. James leaves this morning for Windsor to bring the remains to this city. The funeral service will take place from St. Patrick's Church.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

Appeal in the True Witness Sale Case—The Gregory Farm.

In the case of Bruchesi versus Desjardins Judge Jette has ordered that defendant restore the wall between the properties, within thirty days, which he had partially destroyed without the authorization of the plaintiff.

John P. Whelan has inscribed in appeal from the decision of Judge Taschereau, whereby the curators of The True Witness estate were authorized to sell the property to Michael Burke, acting for a company, for $2500.

L. Christin, dit St. Amor, has entered an action for $12,200 against the city, for alleged damage to property resulting from the unsanitary condition of the Gregory Farm property, where garbage is being dumped at present. It is understood that other proprietors in the vicinity will enter similar actions.

Local Militia Changes.

The following changes have been made in the Montreal active militia.

Montreal Garrison Battalion—John Herbert Wynne, from second lieutenant to quartermaster, in the place of John Lewis, resigned.

1st Battalion, Prince of Wales Regiment—Capt. Frank Scott has resigned his commission and is permitted to revert to the retired list of captains.

3rd Battalion, Victoria Rifles — Lieut. James Norman Stuart Leslie, R. S. I., is made a captain in place of Henry George Wallace Badgely, who is permitted to retire with the rank of lieutenant.

6th Battalion, Fusiliers—George Gordon Henderson, is created a second lieutenant, provisionally, from the 22nd of November, 1893, in place of Charles Percival Nolda, who has left the limits.

85th Battalion of Infantry, Longueuil—Lieut. Arthur Vincent, R. S. I., is created a captain of No. 6 Company, in the place of J. H. A. Sylvestre, retired.

Temple Emmanu-El Fancy Fair.

Solicitor-General Curran will open the Temple Emmanu-El Fancy Fair this evening, when the orchestra of the Academy of Music and Temple choir will supply the music. In addition to the attractions already announced, there will be exhibited a doll dressed as a hospital nurse, in commemeration of the opening of the Royal Victoria Hospital. It is a donation from Mrs. K. Stanley, a friend of the Temple Emmanu-El. To morrow evening the fair will be opened by Dr. Johnson, of McGill; on Wednesday evening by Rev. Principal Barbour; on Thursday afternoon at 2.30 by Mrs. James McShane, who will also preside at the 5 o'clock tea, and on Thursday evening by Rev. Professor Dr. J. Clarke Murray. In addition to the gentlemen who are already expected to visit the fair, there will be His Worship Mayor Desjardins, Sir Adolphe Caron and others. It ought to be stated that whilst the decorations are by Mr. Beulac, the booths have been erected and fitted up by Mr. Cappon and Mr. Cliffe.

Immaculate Conception Sodality.

The annual triduum of the Immaculate Conception Young Ladies of St. Patrick's will begin in Our Lady of Angels chapel this evening at 7.30. It will continue Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Spiritual discourses will be preached by Revs. J. A. McCallen, Thos. Fahey, L. T. Callaghan, J. Toupin and M. Callaghan. Congregational hymns, recitations of the Rosary, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, form a part of the programme. Admission by cards from Father James Callaghan.

A New Railway.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic & Lake Superior Railway will be held at the offices of the company on Wednesday, January 3, to consider agreements for the purchase of the following railways for their new system: The Baie de Chaleur, Great Eastern, Montreal & Sorel, Montreal Bridge, Ottawa Valley Railway, Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway, and Ontario Pacific Railway.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. 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.

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.

Just received a large assortment of Scotch Tweed Suitings, English Worsted's and Over-coatings. Inspection invited. M. J. Adler, 47 Beaver Hall Hill.

THE WOMEN'S CLUB

Lady Aberdeen Receives A Complimentary Address.

The Club Favors the Practical Side of Woman's Education—Lectures Arranged for on Legal and Other Subjects—Her Excellency's Reply.

The Women's Club of Montreal on Saturday presented a complimentary address to the Countess of Aberdeen, in the reception room of the Y.M.C.A. The president of the club, Mrs. R. Reed, met Her Excellency at the door and escorted her to the platform, on which were Madame H. Beaugrand, Madame Desjardins, Mrs. J. Linton, Mrs. W. G. McNaughton, secretaries of the club; Mrs. W. C. Van Horne, Miss E. Reid B.A., Dr. Grace Ritchie, B.A., Mrs. John McDougall, Mrs. Robert McGibbon, Mrs. F. J. Stevenson, Madame Louis Frechette, Mrs. M. DeSola. Mrs. McGibbon presented Her Excellency with a handsome bouquet.

The address was read by Mrs. Reid, the president, who in her opening remarks, said:—

"An introduction of Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen is hardly necessary, ladies; so what devolves upon me at present is to introduce to Her Excellency the Montreal Women's Club. At the same time, I would introduce the Club by a few words to the friends present, who are with us perhaps for the first time. Believing, as we do, that woman's world is as broad as man's, that her interests are the same, and that her opportunities to work out her own lines of thought and action should be the same, we have incorporated this Club for the purpose of carrying out these ideas, hoping by earnestness of purpose and loyalty to one another to be able to do more good to our homes and our city."

Mrs. Reid then read the address. It recited the aims and objects of the Women's Club. They are "to create an organized centre of thought and action among the women of Montreal for the promotion of their interests and the cultivation of social science, literature and art, also to further the interests of education. The need of such an organization is emphasized by a narration of some of the disabilities from which women in Montreal suffer. The faculties of McGill, apart from that of arts, is closed to them; the Montreal General Hospital refuses to admit women to its clinical instruction; women have no voice in electing their educational representatives, and no woman has as yet obtained a seat in the School Board. The address vented some of the steps which the club is taking to improve the condition, and concluded with an expression of the club's gratifications at the coming of the Countess to Canada in her present capacity, and a request that she accept the office of honorary president.

Her Excellency responded as follows: Mrs. Reid and Members of the Women's Club—I thank you from my heart for this kind and cordial greeting, which I take as given to a woman from women. I thank you more especially for thus greeting me at a moment when I am taking up the responsible duties which must fall upon me as the wife of the Governor-General, and which I feel are none the less responsible because they are indirect. You can easily understand what a help and strength it is to me to feel that I may count on the sisterly sympathy and good wishes of such a body of thinking and working women as are represented by your Club.

Allow me, Mrs. Reid and Ladies, to congratulate you most heartily on the existence of such an institution amongst you for the ventilation and discussion of all questions relating to the welfare of women, and the furtherance of all that is best and highest for them both with regard to their position and work. It seems to me that if it only gave an opening whereby all these questions can be brought forward, and discussed openly from both points of view, it will be not only a benefit to women, but to the community at large. Ladies, I must frankly own that I feel somewhat hampered in responding to those parts of your address in which you show the opinions you hold pretty plainly. I have undoubtedly taken part in many women's movements at home, with which in my present position I can scarcely identify myself. I am glad to notice the tone of this address, and the basis on which you press your claims for further opportunities being given to women in various spheres of life. You base these claims on the fact that women should be in a position to do their duties in every relation of life, in fact, you make your watchword, "Duties and not rights." I am sure with regard to the benefit of the whole community, and not that of women alone, in this woman's movement which is gaining strength so rapidly everywhere, that this is the watchword to take: "Duties! Duties! Duties!"

"There are two points which you mention on which I should like to say a few words. You refer in this address to women, sitting on educational boards in this country. I think it is true to say that with us in Great Britain all parties have now practically agreed that the experience which we have had of the work of women on school boards has proved a very great success. The majority of public men concur in the opinion that a school board is not complete and fitted for its duties unless women are represented on it. And this is surely but natural, when we consider who it is that school boards have to deal with—women teachers as well as children.

"As regards medical instruction and education, allow me to express my most earnest hope that ere long the women medical students of Montreal may have those opportunities which you desire to press forward. There are now so many openings for properly qualified medical women which men cannot fill, on the efficient filling of which the lives of hundreds, nay thousands depend. I should hope that this consideration alone will have weight and that arrangements will be made whereby the medical students from Montreal will be able to compete on equal terms with those from any other educational centre in the world.

"Allow me again to thank you most heartily. I was not aware that I should have the privilege of addressing so large a meeting this morning and am much touched by your kindness as indeed by that of all the women of Montreal with whom I have been brought in contact while in your city Mrs. Reid and ladies, you have done me the honor to ask me to be your honorary president, and while thanking you I must ask you to excuse me for not accepting that invitation, both for your sakes and my own. At some future time my presidency might well prove a hindrance to your work instead of a help. Matters may come up in which you will wish to take an active part, which while not strictly political in their nature, may be the subject of somewhat heated controversy. You will understand, ladies, that on these occasions it would not be fitting that I should express an opinion or take a part. Again let me thank you and offer my best wishes."

Dr. Grace Ritchie moved a vote of thanks which was carried amid much enthusiasm.

After the proceedings Lady Aberdeen held a reception.

"Let Us Be Truly Thankful."

Such was undoubtedly the expression emanating from the lips of thousands after eating The Thanksgiving Turkey, and following it up with a smoke of Ross' fragrant "Cuban" Cigars, 5 cent, straight, and Ross' "Cut Plug" Tobacco, to keep in good spirits. Call on Ross, at 20 Chaboillez Sq.

CITY AMUSEMENTS.

"L'Enfant Prodigue," Weber and Field and "Carmen."

The much-talked of "L'Enfant Prodigue" will be seen at the Queen's to-night, and it will be enterpreted by a company which is said to excel any other which has attempted pantomime on this continent. One thing is certain—the American press is unanimous in praise of the production, and such papers as The Herald and World declare it to be above criticism.

WEBER AND FIELD'S CO.

It is likely that the Royal will be crowded this week as Weber and Field's Company is always good. The two principals are men who seemed to have been born to make fun, they are always amusing and the company this year includes many well-known artists.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

"Carmen" will be produced at the Theatre Francais on Wednesday evening next for the first time. An excellent performance may be expected, especially as it is Manager Sallard's benefit night. This evening's program includes "L'Etincelle," "La Peruque," and the first act of the "Chimes of Normandy." To-morrow evening "Les Surprises du Divorce" will be the attraction.

Petit Ducs.

"Corona," "Por Larranaga," Estrella Petit Ducs, in half boxes, at Hirsch's Havana Cigar Depot, opp. the P.O.

Discontented Detectives.

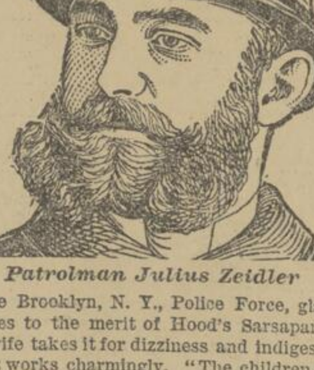
There is a strike among the detectives of the Central Police Station, which if it continues much longer must prove disastrous to the citizens' interests. At the late detective enquiry some of them openly stated that they had spent money out of their pockets in working up cases, which they could not recover from the secret fund, which to them proved a mythical one, although $2000 was allowed for this purpose last year. The reason for the kicking at present is due to an order recently issued by Chief Hughes, that no expenses shall be paid unless a detective brings in his prisoner. The detectives complain bitterly of this arbitrary command.

Laval Students' Dinner.

The annual dinner of the students of the Laval school of medicine and surgery took place on Saturday evening at the Richelieu Hotel, President Chaput occupied the chair; and amongst those present were Mayor Desjardins, Dr Hingston, Rattot, Mignault, Desrosiers, Foucher, Mercier, Chartrand, Merrill, Delorme, Guerin, Hudon, Mollen, Prume, Monpetit, de Martigny, Plouff, Warran, Harwood, Boulet. The delegates from the sister Universties, Arthur Rousseau from Laval Medical College, Quebec, Oscar Senecal, Law Student from Laval Montreal; J.O. Christin, from Bishop's Medical College; E. O'Leary the from McGill. E. Deebeau from Dentist Association, and M. Genest, Pharmacist's representative.

Irish Industries.

A number of Irish gentlemen met Lady Aberdeen at the Windsor on Saturday, when Her Excellency proposed the formation in Montreal of an organization to act as a branch of the central organization at Dublin, which has for its object the sale of articles made by the Irish peasantry. Lady Aberdeen is the benevolent and active president of the society, the objects of which are highly commendable. The gentlemen present, among whom were Hon. Edward Murphy, A. F. Gault, Dr. Hingston, B. J. Coghlin and James O'Brien, most willingly acquiesced in the scheme promoted by Her Excellency.



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.

HELP WANTED.

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

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant, 32 Chomedy street, references required. 294

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant, at No 6 Seymour avenue, next street to Fort. 294

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good servant, a family of three; no washing, at 42 Tupper street. 294

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good general servant. No washing. 40 Mark st. 293

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a young girl as general servant, active, clean and good tempered. 2444 St. Catherine st. 289

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant, no washing. Apply with city references, at 83 City Councillors st. 289

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted, good strong girl for house work. Apply at 17 Richmond square. 292

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good reliable girl as general servant, at once. Apply 22 Shuter street. 291

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted good general servant for small family. Must be willing to do washing. 36 Drolet st. 291

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant at 760 Palace street; no washing; good wages to competent person. 291

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted immediately a general servant. 719 Sherbrooke street. 291

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant where a nursemaid is kept. Apply No 6 Seymour avenue (next street to Fort). 294

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted good general servant for small family. References required. Apply at once, at 270 Prince Arthur st. 292

HOME WORK—Wanted ladies and gentlemen, you can earn from $5 to $15 per week doing strictly home work for us; no canvassing, and steady work, Liberty Supply Company, Liberty square, Boston, Mass. 292

HOUSEMAID—Wanted housemaid, with references. 111 University street. 294

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good plain cook or general servant, Protestant, with references. Apply 201 University street. 293

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant, no washing. Apply with references, No. 27 Tupper street. 293

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted young girl as general servant, for family of two. Must have first class references. 510 St. Urbain st. 293

INVOICE CLERK—Wanted an invoice clerk for the wholesale dry goods. Must be quick and accurate at figures. Address P. O. Box 348. 291

KITCHEN ASSISTANT—Wanted a smart active person to assist in kitchen, one who understands cooking vegetables. Apply with references to the manager, 1018 Sherbrooke st. 293

LAUNDRESS—Wanted a laundress to take a small family washing at her own home. References required. Apply 175 Drummond street. 292

LITTLE GIRL—Wanted a little girl to mind baby, sleep at home. Apply 96 Cathedral st. 292

MAN WANTED about 25 years old, speaking both languages, to work around freight yard. State references. T. W. H. Herald Office. 290

MAN—Wanted man to open oysters and attend lunch counter. State last employer and give own address. Meat P. O. Box 1089. 291

MANTEL SETTERS—Wanted mantel and tile setters. John Lorigan, 1828, 1830 Notre Dame street. 292

MESSAGE BOY—Wanted message boy, must have respectable parents. Apply to Wm. Currie, 1955 Notre Dame street. 291

MESSAGE BOY—Wanted smart boy to go messages and make himself useful in office. Apply with references, J. F. Wildman, 1744 Notre Dame st. 291

NURSE—Wanted a first class wet nurse. Apply to Mrs. McEwan, 187 Cadieux street. 293

NURSE—Wanted thorough reliable woman as nurse, one competent to take charge of an infant. Highest city references required. Apply 91 Mackay street, between 6 and 8 evening and 12 and 2 afternoon. 289

NURSE—Wanted an experienced nurse, liberal wages and good home to right party. Apply before 10 a.m., or between 7 and 8 o'clock evenings, to 163 Hutchison st. 289

NURSE GIRL—Wanted nurse girl. Apply 35 Bishop street, references required. 292

OFFICE BOY—Wanted an office boy. Apply to Morris & Holt, Advocates, Temple Building. 291

OPERATOR AND RETOUCHER—Wanted immediately a good operator and retoucher, (must be first class.) Write and send sample of work, stating terms, to W. D. O'Donnell, Photographer, 117 Barrington st. Halifax, N. S. 292

OPERATORS—Wanted experienced operators for men's shirts and ladies' white wear. 589 Dorchester st. 289

PLAIN COOK—Wanted a good plain cook or general servant. Apply 94 St. Famille street. 297

SALESLADY—Wanted saleslady for a hat and fur store, speaking French and English Must have some experience. Apply 1408 S. Catherine st. 292

TINSMITHS—Wanted tinsmiths for making tinware, such as boilers, etc.; also apprentices. Apply John Hoolahan, 2186 Notre Dame st. 289

SALESMAN—Wanted experienced piano salesman for the city; salary or commission. Apply C. W. Lindsay, 2270 St Catherine street. 293

SHIRT STARCHERS—Wanted experienced shirt starchers. Apply Tooke Bro., 67 Latour st. 291

TABLE-MAID—Wanted a first class tablemaid at once, with best of city references, Apply to Mrs. Riva, 22 St. Antoine St. 292

TAILOR—Wanted a tailor to do repairing. 334 St. James st. 293

TAILORESS—Wanted a first class tailoress. Apply to 239 St. James st., 2nd floor. 293

TIMEKEEPER — Wanted by a large iron manufacturing firm, a first class experienced timekeeper. Must come well recommended. Hours 7.00 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Apply in own handwriting, to P. O. Box 2024, Montreal. 292

TRAVELLER—Wanted smart pushing young man as traveller in Lower Provinces, for provision house. Must have best of references. Apply by letter, stating salary expected, P. O. Box 1023. 292

TINSMITHS—Wanted five young men having a few years' experience in tinsmith. Apply John Hoolahan, 2186 Notre Dame. 292

WANTED—Good live, active representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and familes readily use this compound. Address with stamp The Koaline Fuel Co., Windsor, Ont. 36

WANTED—At once, an experienced Photo-Engraver who is fully acquainted with line and half-tone work. Apply, stating salary, to Bruno Friedrich, 241 Major Street, Toronto, Ont. 297

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted a young girl attending school can have a comfortable home and small remuneration in return for help morning and evening. Address Box 206, Cote St. Antoine Post Office. 289

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted a tidy young girl about fourteen, to assist with light housework. Apply 2511 Notre Dame street. 289

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted a young girl for light housework, no fires to attend to. Must sleep at home. References required. Apply 23 Park Avenue. 291

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted a young girl to do housework. Apply 90 Willie street., 3rd street west of Greene ave., off St. Antoine street. 291

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted young girl to mind children and do light housework. Apply to No. 19 St. Louis square, off St. Denis. 292

YOUNG WOMAN—Wanted a strong young woman to clean store, etc. Walker's 231 St. James st. 291

HELP WANTED.

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

AGENTS—Wanted agents. a bonanza for you if taken at once. Just what every body wants in your vicinity. Low annual cost. We speak for members when they need assistance. Take territory now. Those have it who write first. Answer in English. Address Commercial Identification Co., 18 Post Office Square, Boston, Mass. 291

BAKER—Wanted bread and cake baker, sober steady man. Must have good references. Apply at Turkish Bath hotel. 294

BOY—Wanted a boy for housework, 15 years old. Apply 959 Dorchester st. 293

BOY—Wanted a boy, to do junior work in a shirt factory. Apply 96 St Peter st.

BOY—Wanted a bright boy to run messages and make himself useful. Slater Bros., 249 St. James st. 289

BRICKLAYERS—Wanted good Bricklayers. Apply to Foreman, New Gas Works, Cote St. Paul. 291

BUTCHER—Wanted immediately, a good butcher to attend a butcher's shop. Must be able to read and write. References required. Apply at 538 St. Denis st. 294

CARETAKERS—Wanted married couple to take charge of a house. Apply 748½ Dorchester st. 291

CANVASSER—Wanted an experienced canvasser who speaks French and English, to sell a novel and very saleable article. Apply at Room 40, Imperial Bldg., 107 St. James street. 292

CANVASSER—Wanted by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, a successful city canvasser. Address stating qualifications and experience, Manager Equitable, 157 St. James st. 292

CARPENTERS—Wanted 20 carpenters at once. Apply 7 St. Edward street, cor. Bleury and St. Catherine streets. 292

CLERKS—Wanted three clerks for a general store. Apply E. Lavigne, 515 St. Lawrence st. 291

CLERK—Wanted experienced clerk for grocery store, with references. Apply at Strong and Strong, 111 St. Antoine street. 292

COOK—Wanted plain cook or general servant, city references. Apply at 1326 Dorchester st., between 9 and 11 a. m. 293

COOK—Wanted for the Royal Victoria Hospital, a first class cook; also house and ward maids. Apply to Miss Murray, housekeeper. 292

COOK—Wanted a first class woman cook, used to restaurant work. Welsh & Rough, 1796 Notre Dame street. 291

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED—The Herald wants correspondents in every town and village in Eastern Ontario and Quebec where it is not already represented. Address the Managing Editor, Herald Office.

DRIVER—Wanted express driver for grocery business. Apply with references. 2450 St. Catherine street. 293

FINISHER—Wanted one good fur finisher and one good fur machine operator. Apply 537 St. Paul street. 294

FURNITURE POLISHERS—Wanted good furniture polisher, also boy to learn the trade A. Elvidge, 45A Craig st. 292

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant for a small family. Apply 393 St. Antoine st., morning or evening. 289

GIRL—Wanted a girl to attend a lunch counter and cigar store. 465 St. James street. 942

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—½ interest in a valuable patent, cheap. Immediate sales. Apply Room 63 Temple Building. 294

FOR SALE—Hard wood counters: also tables. Walker Brothers, 7 Victoria square. 294

FOR SALE—Handsome cut stone front dwelling. No. 133 Metcalfe street, 3 stories and basement. Apply 96 St. Peter street. 291

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.

INDIAN PONY, good tempered and quiet, and very suitable for children, about 13 hands, also buggy, cutter, and harness, a bargain for cash. Apply Pony, Herald Office.

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

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements for situations wanted will be inserted in The Herald six times free of charge.

AGENTS—Wanted agents having good connection in the city desire correspondence with firms wishing to be represented in the following lines: Hardware, groceries and liquors, etc., or specialties Best of references. P. O. Box 1306, city. 293

BARBER—Wanted a young man barber; steady work through the winter for the right man. Apply at once 177 Wellington. 289

BLACKSMITH—Wanted situation as smith's hammer man or other laboring work. Steady man, total abstainer. Good references. Address C. Pinks, 27 St. Elizabeth street. 294

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted by a French Canadian married man, station agent for sixteen years in same place, wishes to have a situation as bookkeeper or commercial traveller, collector or solicitor. Good references. Apply by letter to Isidore, St. Henri de Malcouche, Que. 289

CARETAKER—Wanted for perhaps the most suitable married couple in this city for the position, a situation as janitor and caretaker for a skating or curling rink, church, public institution, or suite of offices. Address or apply after 6 p. m., to 21 Bishop st., city. 289

CASHIER—Wanted by a young lady understanding French, English and bookkeeping, position as cashier or saleslady. Address Maggie J. O'Brien, Almonte, Ont. 292

CLERK—In charge Shrimpton & Sons, Ltd., for last two years in Montreal, knowledge in business in every detail, English and French, age 24. Will engage as clerk or any responsibility, regardless of wages for the winter. Jos. Bertrand., 16 Victoria square. 291

COOK—Wanted by a respectable widow, situation as cook, English protestant. 36 St. Bernard street. 292

COOK—Wanted by a competent cook, with city references, a situation in a good family, or would work by the day or week. Apply at 107½ Bleury st. 291

COOK—Wanted immediately, situation as cook, by an English woman, Protestant. Address 36 St. Bernard street. 291

COOK—Wanted situation as cook or general servant in a small family. Address E., 38 Chenneville st. 292

COOK—Wanted a situation as cook (man), first class at meat or pastry. Good recommendations given if required. O. Sigouin, 12½ St. Elizabeth street. 292

COOK—Wanted by a respectable woman, situation as good plain cook in a small family. References. Apply 338 Cadieux street. 294

DRESSMAKER—Wanted sewing by the day, by a first-class dressmaker, cut and fit by tailor system; also do boys' clothing. Address or apply at 135 Champ de Mars s. 294

DRESSMAKER—Wanted dressmaking, latest fashion, at lowest prices. 573 Upper St. Charles Borromee street. 294

DRESSMAKER — Wanted dressmaking in private families by the day, or will take work at home; competent dressmaker. 19 Margaret street. 294

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by a dressmaker, sewing by day; good to cut and fit. 712 La gauchetiere st. 293

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by a dressmaker, work in private families; cut by system. Address to Dressmaker, 493 Albert st. 293

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by a dressmaker, work in private English families: can cut and fit well. Good references. Address by letter only, to M. J. H., 175 Cadieux. 289

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by a dressmaker, sewing in private families; cuts by tailor system. Apply 36 Victoria street. 291

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by first class dressmaker, sewing in private families. Cut guaranteed. Apply 1694 Notre Dame street (third flat). 291

ELECTRICAN—Wanted situation by an electrician and machinist, understands al the leading systems of arc lighting, can repair electric apparatus; late of Ottawa Electric Co. Wages $45.00 month. Address C. M. Bourdon, 37 St. Philip street, Montreal P. Q. 293

EMPLOYMENT—A young man aged 25 years, seeks employment as assistant in office, store or any other honest employment; not afraid of work. Address M. H., 1063 St. James St. 294

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a situation as general servant; no objection to leave the the city. Apply 25 Mayor st. 291

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted situation as working housekeeper or general; small family; no washing. Apply 2294A St. Catherine street. 292

HOUSEMAID—Wanted situation as housemaid. Best of references. Apply at 43 McGill College avenue. 291

HOUSEWORK—Wanted by a respectable person, a situation, light housework; no objection to children. Apply to 265A St. Lawrence Main street. 292

LAUNDRESS—Wanted by a young woman, work of any kind by the day, good laundress. 255 Seigneurs street. 292

MATTRESS MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER Mattress maker and upholsterer, first-class, wants work in private houses or in hotels. Will give best city references. Address or call on Harris Epstein 23½ St. George st., near Craig st., Montreal. Please mention this paper. 291

OFFICES TO CLEAN—Wanted by a respectable young woman, offices to clean, good scrubber Apply to Emma, 38 Chenneville st. 294

OFFICE WORK WANTED—Youngman, aged 23, (English) seeks employment, well educated and has good knowledge of general office work, or is willing to work in any capacity in wholesale house. Best references. Address L. J. N. 17 Aylmer st. City. 289

PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER—Wanted by a young Englishman recently arrived employment, painter, paper-hanger etc. by trade, but would accept any kind of work for the winter. Good references. Address A. Mills, 120 Windsor st. 289

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted by a young lady (book-keeper) position as stenographer or typewriter. Would take any kind of office work. Best references. Apply at 107½ Bleury street. 289

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—Wanted by an experienced young lady position in office as stenographer & typewriter, understands French well. Best city references. Address "Stenographer," Herald office. 292

TRAVELLER—Wanted by pushing and energetic traveller, good fine line of samples to sell on commision. Address Drawer 18, Colborne, Ont. 293

TYPEWRITER — Wanted by stenographer and typewriter (male), a permanent position. Good on legal work. Good references. Address Box 2149, Montreal. 293

WASHING—Wanted washing, ironing and any other work by the day, by deserving woman, with large family. Madame Labreche, No. 2 Robin street, past Mount Royal avenue. 293

WASHING—Wanted by a respectable woman, washing at her home. 364 Richmond street. 293

WATCHMAN—Wanted by a respectable English man, steady man, a place as night watchman or work of any kind. 198 St. George street. 294

WATCHMAN—Wanted by army pensioner, good references, a situation as night watch man or porter; can drive and not afraid of work. Address 244 Mount Royal ave, P. McMahon, upstairs. 293

WAITER—Wanted situation as waiter, hotel or restaurant. Address H. Dunkley, 524 St James st. 292

WANTED—A situation for a young girl to do light housework in a small private family. Age 14. A. Johnson, 136 Craig Street. 291

WANTED—By a respectable woman, work from 9 to 4 o'clock in a restaurant kitchen. Apply at 198 Aqueduct Street, upstairs. 291

WASHING — Wanted by capable woman, family's washing at her home. Apply 88 Versailles street. 291

WORK WANTED—Wanted work by steady man, day or week, for next few weeks, night work not objectionable. References. Address H. C. 50 Dorchester st., City. 291

WORK WANTED—Wanted by a man aged 40, work of any kind, knows city well can drive. Apply A. Herald Office. 290

WORKING HOUSE-KEEPER—Employment wanted by good working house-keeper, with best references. Apply to Mrs. Riva, 22 St. Antoine street. 290

WET NURSE—Wanted by a respectable married woman, a baby to wet nurse at her own home; good care and comfortable home offered. Apply Mrs. J. B. Herald Office. 289

WORK WANTED—Work of any kind wanted by a widow from England. 15½ Eleanor street, top flat. 292

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted work by the day by a good reliable woman. 170 St. Urbain street. 289

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable woman. Work by the day. 133 Alexander street. 291

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable young woman, work of any kind by the day. Apply Mrs. E Shelburne, 234 St. Urbain street. 291

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable girl work by the day. Apply 223½ St. George st. 292

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable young woman, work of any kind by the day. Address Mrs. H. N., 163½ St. Antoine st. 293

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable woman, work by the day, is a good washer and ironer; can cover and polish furniture. Good references. 338 Cadieux st. 293

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted situation by a young married woman, English, or work by the day of any kind. Apply Mrs. Burns, 86 Plymouth Grove. 291

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements for situations wanted will be inserted in The Herald six times free of charge.

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted by a young girl a position in store, can furnish references. Apply 38 Margaret street. 292

YOUNG MAN—Wanted a situation by a young Englishman, who has a through knowledge of the manufacture of black lead for stoves, laundry blue, etc. Address R. W. Babbage, 2 and 27 Bonsecours st. 291

YOUNG MAN—Wanted situation, furnaces, snow, odd jobs, by young married man. Address, "English," 53 Cathedral st. 291

YOUNG MAN—Wanted by young Scotchman a situation in any capacity, willing to make himself useful round store or house, can handle horses single or double; knows the city well and can milk. 712 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal. 292

YOUNG MAN—Wanted situation in an office by a youth, living with his parents. Good references. Address 259 Hibernia street. 292

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL—M. R. C. S. and P. England, age 57, lately from England, of considerable experience in his profession, seeks an appointment as assistant or otherwise. Small salary required. Good references. Address C.R.P. Herald office.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 1856 Notre Dame st. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Open evenings. 15

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.

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