

Wants Non-Union Men.
OTTAWA, Ont., May 26.—A number of painters and decorators employed by Mr. John Sheppard have gone out on strike, Mr. Sheppard having refused to discharge non-union men. He has sent to Montreal for non-union hands.

To Meet in St. Paul.
ATLANTA, Ga., May 26.—The International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has selected St. Paul for the place of next meeting in May, 1894.

A Moneton Couple Married.
 MONETON, N.B., May 26.—Shortly before six o'clock this morning, Gurney Jones, second son of Oliver Jones, was married in the Baptist church to Alice David Price, the well known I.C.E. mail clerk.

Sir Charles Butt Dead.
LONDON, May 26.—Hon. Sir Charles Parker Butt, president of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, died to-day.

"He who takes a wife takes care," was one of Franklin's maxims. In taking a morning paper care should be taken to get the best possible value for the money. The Montreal DAILY HERALD at two cents per copy gives all the news and presents it in a bright and interesting manner. Send post-card order or telephone 343 and have it delivered before breakfast time.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Reds Uprise and Attack Two Towns in Mexico.

The Mayor of Naojua Killed and his Principal Places of Business Sacked—Federal Troops After the Insurgents, and They May Yet Be Exterminated—The Uprising a Great Surprise.

PHENIX, Ark., May 26.—A telegram from Guemay says on the 15th inst. 200 Mayo Indians rose in rebellion and attacked the towns of Naojua and San Ignacio, in the Mayo River District of Alamogordo, Mexico. They marched against the town of San Pedro, but failed to attack it. The Mayor of Naojua was killed and the principal places of business were sacked. At San Ignacio the Chief of Police and his brother were killed. Several inhabitants were severely wounded. The inhabitants of the town rallied and pursued the Indians, killing fourteen of them. Gov. Torres was notified immediately and state troops were sent in conjunction with Federal troops in pursuit of the insurgents. The Federal troops comprise a portion of the 24th battalion, and the 11th regiment, commanded in person by Gen. Bandala, commander of the Department, and Gen. Otero, chief of the Mayo District, intend to make a vigorous campaign against the Indians. Gen. Hernandez is in charge of the state troops. The Mayo Indians heretofore have been peaceful and the uprising is a great surprise. It is feared they have made an alliance with the Yakui Indians, who are concentrating all their forces for a prolonged fight. Unless the Mayos lay down their arms on the approach of the troops, a decree of extermination will be promulgated against them, the same as against the Yakuis. In a recent engagement with the Yakuis near Los Pilars, the Yakui chief was killed and two of his children were captured.

MAY CONTEST THE ASTOR WILL.

Some of the Children Object to Their Treatment.

A New York despatch says:—William Astor's will may be broken. The injustice done by the Astor will to Mrs. Astor and the Astor children, with the exception of John Jacob Astor, is so grave that there is a possibility of an attempt being made to break the will. Mrs. Astor's legacy, of course, does not represent what would be hers if she exercised her right of dower.

There is a story that on her marriage with Mr. Astor she waived all rights of dower, but this has not been confirmed. It has been suggested that an intelligent and plucky man like R. T. Wilson, the father of Orme Wilson, who married Carrie Astor, might come forward and break the ground, so that his children might ultimately receive some benefit.

It is contended the will might be attacked on two distinct grounds. The first is, that William Astor was not in a fit condition, either mentally or morally, before his death to make such a division of his estate, which was really an estate in trust, as would be fair to his family or in conformity with notions of justice. His life was not a model one. A long life of this kind, of course, had its natural effect, and in giving his instructions for the drafting of his will he was obviously dominated by only one idea, and this amounted to a mania.

The idea was to concentrate the Astor money in the hands of one representative of the family, so that the distinction of being the richest family in the United States should not be put in peril. The resulting testament, it is said, is grossly unjust in every particular.

Mrs. William Astor is left \$50,000 a year, and this constitutes her entire income outside of \$80,000 which was made over to her on her marriage by her husband and an inconsiderable personal fortune. It is believed that Mrs. Astor's entire income will not exceed \$75,000 a year, and as it costs her \$25,000 a year to maintain her Newport establishment, it will be seen that she can scarcely continue to live in the style that she has been doing at Newport, New York and abroad, unless her son, John Jacob Astor, contributes to her support. This is the humiliating position in which Mrs. Astor has been placed by her husband.

Not only is William Astor's will so grossly unjust to his wife as to open a door for suspicion as regards his sanity, but it is even more grossly unjust to Mrs. Drayton. The codicil of the will referring to Mrs. Drayton and depriving her of the \$850,000 originally set down for her use, is a practical accusation against the long-suffering woman. The attacks on Mrs. Drayton up to the present time, so far as the world is concerned, have been merely based on rumor. Nothing of an explicit nature has been put forward. The charges are merely gossip and in the air.

The effect of his will, however, is to give credit and substantial character to this mere tittle-tattle. In any deliberate view of the case, William Astor's will loudly declares that all the rumors that have been uttered against his daughter were founded on truth and furnish a reason for disinheritance.

CALVINISM IS INTACT.

American Presbyterians Will Not Change the Confession of Faith.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 26.—At yesterday's session of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church the report of the committee appointed to revise the confession of faith was presented by Dr. W. C. Roberts. It contains two new chapters, one relating to the work of the Holy Spirit and the other to the missionary spirit. Besides these new chapters, 26 sections in 18 other chapters have been changed. None of the changes proposed impair the integrity of the Calvinistic system of the confession. Several of the members of the committee have signed the report but have made exceptions to certain parts of it. In conclusion this report says:

"It was found impossible to meet the individual preferences of every presbytery without setting aside what were known to be the views of a large majority of the church. There was an effort made to secure harmony at any sacrifice. The report is the very best that the committee has been able to prepare."

Sunk a Pile Driver.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon the Inman steamship City of Paris, while being docked, collided with and sunk a pile driver at pier 39, North River. No person was injured. The pile driver was owned by Staats Brothers, of 29 Broadway. The damage is not known.

A Fight with Express Robbers.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 25.—There has been a desperate fight between the fugitive express robbers and a posse five miles below Palatka. One robber was killed and one wounded.

Dr. Parkhurst Going Abroad.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and wife will sail from here on board the steamship Germania for Liverpool June 1st. They expect to return September 14th.

Big Glass Works Destroyed.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 25.—Dorringer's glass works at White Mills, near Honesdale, were burned last night. Loss over \$100,000. The plant was among the largest in the United States.

Lord Stanley Returns to Ottawa.

OTTAWA, May 25.—His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Stanley, returned from Toronto this evening in consequence of the death of Sir Alexander Campbell.

THE FLOODED DISTRICTS.

Government Boats Relieving the Destitute and Half-Clad Sufferers.

PINE BLUFFS, Ark., May 25.—The river fell three inches here yesterday making five inches since Monday. It is announced by the authorities that 50,000 acres of the richest cultivated lands in this (Jefferson) county alone are submerged. The crops of 4000 laborers are destroyed. Replanting will begin as soon as possible. Committees are still on the river, government boats distributing food to the destitute and half-clad sufferers.

MORE LOSS OF LIFE.

MARIANNA, Ark., May 25.—Appalling reports come from the low lands on the St. Francis and White rivers. It is estimated that at least ten thousand people have been rendered homeless. Thirty-two lives have been lost in the Arkansas bottoms and a report comes from the White and St. Francis river district that several negroes and Indians have been drowned there.

OTHER RIVERS RISING.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 25.—News from below on both shores is alarming. Bayou Macon has overflowed and caused heavy losses to planters. The Bonif and Tensas rivers are rising fast, and Tensas parish is being flooded.

LEFT TOTALLY DESTITUTE.

CAIRO, Ill., May 25.—Letters received here state that there are one hundred families in and about the town of Wheatland, 30 miles north, are utterly destitute, the floods having totally ruined their crops, drowned their stock and driven them out of their dwellings. Provisions will be sent to the sufferers to-day.

AMERICANS ARE MAD.

They Claim that Canadian Canal Tolls Discriminate.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—It is reported that a representative of the Dominion Government may be expected here this week to make some statement to the administration with regard to the attitude of the Dominion Government on the canal question. This is done, it is said, on information which has been communicated to the Dominion Government by the British Minister here that the United States was likely to call the attention of Congress to this matter in a special message.

The subject has been brought very forcibly to the attention of the administration here by representations which have been made within a few days by the Oswego Board of Trade, which insists that the canal tolls imposed by the Dominion authorities are in violation of the treaty, and it does not need any insistence upon its part to demonstrate the fact that the attitude of the Dominion Government is certainly very injurious to the trade of Oswego and other lake ports. The lake ports have all protested, but have not as yet been able to obtain any redress. The case it is presented to the administration here is substantially this:

Under the treaty arrangement with Great Britain, the vessels of this government and those of Canada are to have like privileges in passing through the canals connecting the great lakes. As a result the Canadian vessels are allowed to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie canal without paying toll and through the St. Clair Flats canal. In this respect the Canadian vessels have precisely the same privileges as vessels belonging to the United States. But when it comes to the Welland canal, where American vessels should have reciprocal advantages, the Canadian Government deliberately violates the treaty by discriminating under a rebate system.

By this method, if a vessel goes through to Montreal there is a rebate paid on the tolls collected at the Welland Canal. But if the vessel does not go through to Montreal the rebate is not paid. In this way any vessel bound for an American port on Lake Ontario has to pay very much larger tolls at the Welland Canal than a vessel that goes through to Montreal. This discrimination has proved very injurious to the trade of Oswego, Ogdensburg and other American ports on Lake Ontario. The New York, Ontario and Western railway recently constructed expensive coal trestles at Oswego, with a view of shipping coal to the West by lake, but it found that the excessive tolls of the Welland canal seriously interfered with the project.

BREWERS IN SESSION.

They Discuss the Duties on Hops, Malt and Beer.

BOSTON, May 25.—The thirty-second annual convention of the United States Brewers' association was called to order this morning. The report of the board of trustees was received. It is proposed to hold an international brewers' conference in Chicago in connection with the thirty-third annual convention which might become the starting point of an international league of brewers. The report treats of the efforts to have the duties on hops, malt and barley reduced. The large proposition gave rise to a sort of sectional conflict between the western and eastern growers and malsters, the former opposing the reduction. While the admitted inability of the eastern malster to compete with his western colleague really means cheaper malt of the ordinary grades, it is a well known fact that many eastern brewers regard Canadian barley as superior to any produced here, and to them the exportation of malt appears to be unwarranted. The report closes with a reference to the Canadian liquor traffic investigation.

AN EMBEZZLER CAUGHT.

He Will Go to Auburn Penitentiary to Spend Five Years.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Stephen F. Sherman was arrested here and will leave for Buffalo to-day, and then go to the penitentiary at Auburn to serve out a sentence of five years. He was convicted in January, 1891, of embezzling \$44,000 belonging to the Buffalo Elevator Grain company in 1889. Sherman's brother was implicated in the crime, but he escaped to Canada. After the conviction an appeal was taken, and the general term affirmed it. The court of appeal affirmed the decision of the general term.

Killed the King of Tariwa.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Herald's San Francisco special says: News has just been received of an uprising on the Marshall Islands, resulting in the death of the native ruler. The schooner "Orion" arrived to-day, fifty-six days from the South seas. Just before she left Jaului, in the Marshall group, the wife of a white trader reached that place in a small boat from the Island of Tariwa, and informed the German commissioner that the native chiefs had revolted, and killed the King of Tariwa. She begged him to send a German warship to restore peace among the 2,000 natives who were still in revolt, but he declined, stating that it did not concern the German Government.

The Ontario Ship Railway.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., May 25.—Mr. El. Corthell, the famous engineer of Chicago, visited Collingwood in company with two other members of the lately incorporated Ontario Ship Railway company to make a personal inspection of our harbor and of the general features of this country at this end of the proposed ship railway.

The Lake Nipigon's Passengers.

FATHER POINT, Que., May 25.—Steamship Lake Nipigon, Beaver line, from Liverpool, inward 10.10 p.m.—Saloon passengers:—Mr. Geo. Randall, Mr. David Bartlett, Mrs. Ann Ward, Miss Alice Ward, Mr. Thomas Ward, Master Alfred Ward, Mrs. Ann Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Hattie Baker, Master Alfred Baker, Miss Ann Durden, Mrs. Thompson and infant; 12 cabin; 212 steerage.

A NEWFOUNDLANDER TALKS.

Some Interesting Matters Touching on the Recent Difficulties.

HALIFAX, May 25.—In an interview here to-day, W. Woodford, member of the Newfoundland legislature, speaking of his native island, and his resources became enthusiastic, and naturally the Canada-Newfoundland trouble was touched upon.

"There has been no backdown," he said, "but Newfoundland has held on solely through friendship for Canada, and she was agreeable that the matter should remain under the status quo of 1880, pending negotiations for final settlement. Canada has applied to the Imperial and Newfoundland Governments, advocating reciprocal trade, but Newfoundland was not satisfied to become a party until the protest of the Blaine-Bond Convention has been removed. Canada had suffered to the extent of not less than \$1,500,000 per annum, or at about that rate, since the prohibitory tariff has been enforced. Ontario millers have lost largely owing to their trade relations with Newfoundland being cut off, and all this trade has been thrown into the hands of Americans, as it were."

"Again Nova Scotia fishermen suffered largely through not being allowed to bait at Newfoundland, to such an extent, in fact, that year we utilized this market for about 100,000 quintals of fish worth at least about \$500,000."

"Through friendship with Canada," said Mr. Woodford, "so far as I understand we are willing to make a final arrangement with the Dominion and the Dominion Government has asked Newfoundland and the Imperial Governments that a conference be held either in Canada or in England to arrange matters."

"I notice," said he, "that a Canadian fisheries cruiser was sent to Labrador to prevent Newfoundland fishermen from fishing there. That is purely a bluff game, for the simple reason that Newfoundland holds jurisdiction over Labrador and Canada has none. Labrador belongs wholly and solely to Newfoundland. True, there may be a certain number of Newfoundland fishermen fishing on Canadian Labrador, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but 25 per cent. more Canadians fish on Newfoundland Labrador, and therefore Canada will be more seriously injured if such protection is enforced by the Dominion."

INTERESTED IN THE JEWS.

When Persecuted Everywhere Else They Are Safe in Rome.

ROME, May 25.—Jesse Seligman, of New York, accompanied by Dr. O'Connell, rector of the American college here, recently visited Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, with the object of enlisting his sympathy on behalf of the Jews. They were cordially received by the Cardinal, who said he would be most happy to do his utmost to aid the humane cause. The Pope, he added, had always been a protector of the Jews. When they were persecuted everywhere else, they found a refuge in Rome.

THEIR FUNDS EXHAUSTED.

People in the Coal Mine Districts Where Strikes Exist are Starving.

LONDON, May 25.—The number of local relief funds in the colliery villages in Durham have been exhausted by the demands made upon them in consequence of the miners' strike. As a result, hundreds of families are destitute. A movement is on foot to alleviate the great distress prevailing among the working people of Cleveland. The various iron, stone and limestone associations which exist in that place, on behalf of 28,000 persons who have been thrown into a state of idleness through the great colliery strike in Durham, have taken steps to better the alarming condition of affairs caused by the enforced suspension of work. These associations have appealed to the Queen for assistance for the large army of impoverished people whom they represent. They have pointed out to Her Majesty all the distressing facts in connection with the matter, and implored her aid to avert the state of starvation to which the residents of Cleveland are surely and steadily being reduced.

ANARCHISTS TO DEMONSTRATE.

They Want One of Their Editors Released From Prison.

PARIS, May 25.—It is announced that the Anarchists have decided to hold a demonstration in front of the residence of M. Beaurapaire, the public prosecutor, and also in front of the Ministry of the Interior in the Palais de Bourbon. The object of this demonstration is to secure the release of M. Pougnet, editor of the Anarchist paper *Pere Peinard*, who was arrested last month, and whose paper was suppressed. The police raided the lodgings of many Anarchists yesterday searching for dynamite. The results of the raid are not known.

The Count Operated On.

LONDON, May 25.—The Count of Paris, who is suffering from an internal disease, underwent a severe surgical operation this morning at his residence, Stowe House, 32 miles northwest of London.

CELEBRATED IN ENGLAND.

They Have Their Queen's Birthday Fun a Day Behind Canada.

LONDON, May 25.—In pursuance of a formal order, the celebration of the anniversary of the Queen's Birthday, which actually occurred yesterday, took place to-day. The weather was splendid. There was a parade of the Horse Guards and a trooping of the colors by the Foot Guards. This ceremony was witnessed by a vast throng of people, including a large number of aristocrats and notable foreigners. The Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the forces, accompanied by Prince Christian, was in command. The massed bands played the national anthem. The Foot Guards' marched past in review in the order of quick time.

The Church of Scotland.

LONDON, May 25.—In the House of Commons yesterday, the resolution introduced by Charles Cameron (Radical), member for the College division of Glasgow, relative to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland, was rejected by 265 to 209.

A Conservative Member to Retire.

LONDON, May 25.—Henry John Farmer-Atkinson (Conservative) member of the House of Commons for Boston, announced that owing to the condition of his health he will not contest any parliamentary seat at the coming general election. Mr. Farmer-Atkinson is well known in commercial and shipping circles as chairman of the Hull Marine Board and member of the committee of Lloyd's register of shipping. He was first elected to the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, and is now a member of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

Train ran Over his Body.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., May 25.—About half past one to-day, George Foster, of the Niagara Central Railway, was instantly killed at Thorold, by being run over by a train. The unfortunate man was engaged coupling cars when he fell across the rails and the wheels passed over the middle of his body.

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.

I HAVE GAINED STRENGTH!



"I could have reported a month or two sooner, but I wanted to see if the cure was permanent, and I feel safe to say that I believe it is. I weigh fifteen pounds more than I did when I commenced. I have gained strength and that general observation has disappeared. I will always remember you as my benefactor."

The original of above is on file in our office. It is No. 56 in a collection of over 2,000 similar letters from patients. We have a

POSITIVE CURE

for LOST or FAILING VITALITY; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK UNDEVELOPED ORGANS and PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
BUFFALO, N.Y.

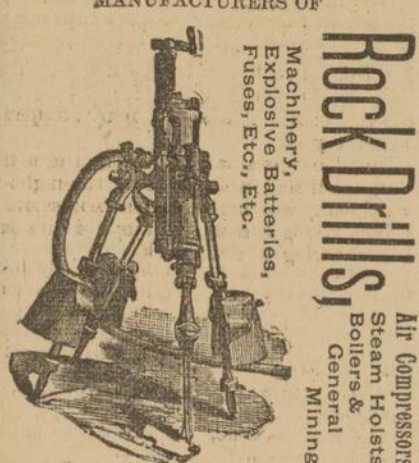
45 to One

45 lbs of lean Beef required to make one pound Armour's (Chicago) Extract of Beef. There are many ways of using Armour's Extract. Our little Cook Book explains several. We mail it free.

ARMOUR & CO., CHICAGO.

Ingersoll Rock Drill Co. of Canada

MANUFACTURERS OF



203 St. James street,
MONTREAL.

THE KEY INDEMNITY CO

OF CANADA.

H. H. DATE, Manager,
CRAIG-Street, Montreal.

The object of the Key Indemnity Company is to facilitate the recovery of accidentally lost keys. And as it secures as far as possible so desirable an end, with little or no trouble or expense to the loser, the promoters of the enterprise feel confident that its usefulness will secure general patronage. Each member will be furnished with a metal tag with inscription as follows:

Finders return to Key Indemnity Company, 654 Craig street, Montreal, and receive reward.

Terms of membership, 50c. per annum.

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES

HANDSOMELY ILLUMINATED

EDWIN COX & CO.,
114 St. Francois Xavier St.

Mention the Herald.

The Sicily Asphaltum

PAVING COMPANY,

Sidewalks, Collar Floors, Yards, etc.,
Paved with Limerock Asphalt Mastic.

Streets Paved with Sicilian Rock Asphalt
At lowest prices and work guaranteed.

Send for Circulars and Prices.
OFFICE AND MILL:
10, 12 & 14 MILL STREET.

Geo. G. Robinson & Co.

JEWELERS,

WATCHMAKERS, Etc.,
216 St. James St.

DIAMOND, PEARL,
And Gold Jewelry.

Solid Silver,
Fancy Pieces in Cases,
Mounted China, and
Electro Plated Ware.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS

A SPECIALTY.

Watches Regulated
Without Charge.

Dr. James' NERVE BEANS

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that

absolutely cures the most obstinate cases when all other treatments have failed even to relieve. They do not like other preparations advertised for loss of Manhood, etc., interfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless way. Price \$1.00 per package or six for \$5.00. Send by mail on receipt of price. Sold by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, 1695 Notre Dame Street, and E. B. McGALE

NEWSPAPER FOLDING - MACHINES

FOR SALE.

Two STONEMETZ FOLDERS, lately used in folding

THE HERALD.

Will fold to quarter size and trim at rate of about 1,500

Sheets Per Hour.

IN FIRST CLASS CONDITION.

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

ORDER YOUR Office Stationery

FROM

THE BENAILLACK LITHOGRAPHING & PRINTING CO.

"HERALD" BUILDING No. 6 Beaver Hall Hill MONTREAL.

The Joseph Fortier Pencil

Nos. 2 and 3

Writes CLEAN and SMOOTH.

Order a Sample. — Telephone 245.

BLANK BOOKS From miniature size to Imperial Bank Ledger in stock and made to order without delay.

Joseph Fortier, Manufacturing and Mercantile Stationer, Printer, Ruler, Book Binder and Relief Stamper,

254 St. James Street.

THE NAKED TRUTH.

IS THAT OUR LAUNDRY OF SHIRTS, COLLARS and CUFFS

Unexcelled.

Convince yourselves by sending to

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

No. 41 Beaver Hall Hill.

SILKS and SILK GOODS

CATALOGUE FREE

The finest and most complete catalogue of Silks and Silk Goods in the world, is that published by the large exclusive Silk House of

Chas. A. Stevens & Bros., Chicago. It now takes an enormous edition of many hundred thousand copies to supply the demand each season. This Spring's edition is now ready, and every lady interested in Dress Silks, Silk Waists, Silk Skirts, Silk Laces, Silk Parasols, Silk Veilings, Silk Ribbons, Silk Gauze Fans, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Hosiery, etc., etc., should send a postal card request at once and receive one, free. Address.

C. A. STEVENS & BROS

111 State Street, CHICAGO, II

H. A. MILLER,

House, Sign and Window Shade Painter

Paper Hanger and Decorator, Gilding, Graining, Glazing, White-washing, etc., etc.,

96 St. Catherine street, MONTREAL

Beauty often depends on plumpness; so does comfort; so does health. If you get thin, there is something wrong, though you may feel no sign of it.

Thinness itself is a sign; sometimes the first sign; some times not.

The way to get back plumpness is by CAREFULLY LIVING, which sometimes includes the use of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

Let us send you—free—a little book which throws much light on all these subjects.

SCOTT & BOWNE Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

THE CHEAPEST and the best situated lots in any of the Suburbs adjoining MONTREAL are to be had in the ST. DENIS BOULEVARD PROPERTY. AND

We are making arrangements to have sewers and water put in on both these properties this year, 1892, (not in 5 or 10 years hence) and you will have an Electric Railway to it no matter which company builds it.

Just think of it! Lots from 10 to 30 cents, within two miles from the heart of the City with rapid transit, every comfort and the best locality on the Island.

Such lots were never offered to the public in any other city on the continent at the prices.

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Mirrored Music.
Vieux-tu rendre sur une flûte de roseau
L'harmonie des sphères?—A. de Lamar-
tine.

Think you a flute of reeds—
The poet's song is sweet
A star's song as it speeds—
Bidding it breathe and live!

Ask of the river, where
Its current slithers sweet
Across a Naiad's bare
And bright unsanded feet.

Strait highway the waters dark
Will whisper clear and strong:
"Night is the time to hark
The ruse's mystic song."

"Then do the white-winged stars
Descend, in joyous flight,
The myriad star-bands
A wraith of the young moon's light!"

"And then, where never breeze
Shakes it, the still reed hears
And learns the harmonies
Sung by the happy spheres."
—Charles Henry Lumsden in Scribner.

KEEP YOUNG.

Do Not Be So Anxious to Don Long Gowns and
Grown-Up Ways.

"Mother wants to keep me a baby until I am 25," pointed a girl of 14, whose wise mother wanted to have her retain the loosely-flowing locks and the youthful, simple garments suitable to her years for a couple of seasons longer. The complaint is very frequently heard coming from the lips of maidens who are to be envied owing to their adorable youth, the very thing they despise. The rosy flush, the slight figures, the clear eyes will never belong to them but once. Once only can a woman be young. She may in time be an angel, but she will never again be a girl. Do not forget this, ye young ones so anxious to put behind you the one period of your existence when the sun shines as it never will again, and when the birds sing with brighter, sweeter meaning than will be heard when the morning has passed and high noon with the greater heat and pressure of the burdens of life has rushed upon you. Isn't every young thing sweeter and purer than the faded, hardened older ones of the same species? Look at the lambs at play, note the tender green leaves that shoot out in their innocent verdure from the old winter-seasoned branches. Puppies and kittens are the most appealing creatures, and when one comes to babies there never can be in all this lovely world anything quite so sweet and lovable as a dear little dimpled-cosy baby.

Therefore, girls, stay young. You may have to bear some snubs and submit to some indignities, owing to your extreme youth, but the time will come when you will long for these allusions to a crime of which you are no longer guilty. —Philadelphia Times.

About Women.

Mrs. Macdonell, one of the lady members of the Toronto Public School Board, presided the other night in committee of the whole. At her own suggestion it was agreed that she should be addressed as "Mrs. Chairman" while occupying the position.

Queen Victoria secured a warm place in the memories of the citizens of Haver during her recent visit there by her generosity to the Infant Asylum, where she endowed four beds, to be named, respectively, the "Queen Victoria," the "Princess Beatrice," the "Duchess of Connaught" and the "Princess Margaret Victoria of Connaught."

Annie S. Swan (Mrs. Burnett Smith), the popular Scotch story-writer, has taken up her residence in London. Her husband, Dr. Burnett Smith, was connected with the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, but he has decided to practice in the metropolis. "So henceforth," writes the authoress, "we shall be only birds of passage to the dear land we love so well."

Miss Murphy, the women's rights woman, is the editor of the Melbourne Punch. She is a practical newspaper woman, and knows the details of the business from the office to the editor's blue pencil.

Don Isadora Cousino, of Chili, is reputed to be worth \$200,000,000, and, of course, is the richest woman in the world. If she is young, fair and unmarried she may come on to Montreal. She will be well cared for.

Of Feminine Interest.

Mrs. Stanley, the wife of the great explorer, is a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell.

A niece of James Russell Lowell, Miss Ruth Burnett, is to become a Sister of Charity.

Mme. Carnot, wife of the president of the French republic, is a countess in her own right.

It is considered unlook for any of the wedding guests to be dressed in green or black, a black crape bonnet, or a band on a gentleman's hat; these accidents entail life-long misery to the newly married couple.

It was Queen Anne—Richard II's Queen Anne—who introduced trailing gowns into England nearly 500 years ago. It was the same royal lady who first set the fashion of enormously high peaked headgear, from which the "matinee hat" is no doubt descended; and also changed the mode of lady horsemanship from the cavalier style to the side saddle.

According to foreign papers while the Duchess of Sanfelic was walking along the Via Firenze in Rome recently the cord holding her necklace of pearls broke and the gems, valued at \$50,000, rolled into the gutter. An alarm was sent to the Department of Streets, and laborers were instructed to search for the pearls, the Via Firenze in the meantime being closed.

The hunt was successful, and all but four of the pearls were found.

St. Peter's at Rome has the finest choir in the world. There is not a female voice in it, and yet the most difficult oratorios and sacred music are rendered in such a manner as to make one think that Adeline Patti's high soprano is leading. The choir is composed of sixty boys. They are trained in the work, but from the time they get control of their vocal chords, and some of the best singers are not over 9 years old. At the age of 17 they are dropped from the choir.

Colors in favor this year are all shades of pale green that verge on gray. Yellow green looks hot and must be sparingly used in hot weather. Chocolate brown and green is a favorite and good combination. Gray is much worn, but it needs another color in combination to give it character. Blush gray is detestable and makes a sallow person sallow. Greenish gray is best. It should be trimmed with either dark gray, brown or black. Pink, mingled with cold gray, is a mistake very commonly made; nothing could be more crude. Pink and black are liked together this year, and pale yellow is popular.

BABY'S THINGS.

The Belongings of an Infant Held Sacred by Thieves.

From the New York Herald.

Dozens of baby carriages stand parked along the pavements of Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets in front of the big retail stores on pleasant afternoons. Sometimes there is a baby in one or more, but they are usually empty of infantile life stock. The rest of the family paraphernalia is invariably left to take its chances in the street with the baggage of the outfit assaults the burglar's counter. There is that one thing missing from the New York "baby's things." If other people's children are not exactly sacred in a woman's eyes, she entertains a sentimental regard for the belongings of another baby. She is more than apt to look askance upon every passing perambulator

as the possible precursor of fever, whooping cough, measles or some other dire affliction common to infantile mankind, and give it as wide a berth as circumstances may allow.

It would be a poor investment for the industrious and nimble-fingered shoplifter to take "baby's things," even if he got a good chance, for there would be no market for them. Even the more refined kleptomaniac who steals without knowing why, just because she was born that way and cannot help it, knows better than to do that, for she steals only for the home market. Thus "baby's things" can be left on the crowded sidewalk from luncheon till sundown without danger of loss. And thus they are left from hour to hour every pleasant afternoon, while the mother wrestles with the problem of getting twenty dollars' worth of goods for a ten-dollar note, and the thieves of the perambulators grow clean and bright under the constant friction of spring trousers and tailor's gowns.

Good for the Ladies.

Mr. Grieve, who was elected to the Dominion Parliament from North Perth last week, was presented with an address signed by 400 young ladies. The address opened: "We, representing the ladies of the Liberal party of North Perth, beg to tender to you our very hearty congratulations on your election to the Dominion Parliament. We are the more rejoiced because the people have, by casting their votes for you, thus denounced the attempt which has been made to deprive British subjects of their right of franchise, which right has been secured to them by the constitution which our rulers have sworn to maintain."

Editor Dana's Essay on First Love.

Probably the majority of men do not marry their first loves. The first love of a man frequently, if not usually, captures his heart before he has reached full maturity. Oftentimes she is older than he—a woman, while he is barely beyond boyhood; and this youthful passion may be the more purely ideal that ever masters him, and the most enthralling. It may be love simply, with no thought of marriage and possession, the worship of a goddess. It passes away, and there succeeds in due time the natural and healthy and masculine sentiment which leads a man to woo a woman as a bride. The first served as an educator for the second, the fanciful made way for the real. —New York Sun.

Born Married.

The woman who does not understand a foreign language should give it a wide berth. One who does not observe this rule was a recently-married widow, who, sending in her new card to a former friend, inscribed beneath her name, "see Mrs. James Hunt." To be born a married woman is a destiny not often achieved. —New York Times.

The Two Exceptions.

Dallas News: The male is handsomer than the female in almost all cases except in the cases of people and cattle.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In one of the public schools of New York city there are 710 scholars, all but ten of whom are of foreign birth and language. They are not taught in English.

The University Athletic Club is a New York club. It has 500 members and a complete club-house at Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street. George A. Ade, of Yale, is president.

It has been suggested that Archbishop Williams, of the Catholic, and Bishop Brooks, of the Protestant Episcopal church, both of Boston, be asked to serve as arbitrators in the strike of the granite-cutters.

ELEVEN young women of the noble order of the King's Daughters are now on the ocean bound for Russia. They carry a purse of \$10,000, and are from St. Louis and Chicago. At Odessa these Samaritans will convert this money into food for the starving peasants. They are carried free, both ways, by the Island, of the Thimble Line.

The General Conference of the Methodist church, in session at Omaha, was told the other day that 150 negroes had been lynched in the past year. Of these, seven had been burned alive. Going over its files for a week, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat concludes that the case is not overstated.

DEACON is not to be put to much inconvenience by his imprisonment. He is to wear his own clothes, have his meals sent in from the outside, occupy a comfortable room of his own, and do no work of any kind. Moreover, when his sentence is for a year, the prison regulations will reduce it to nineteen weeks, and the authorities have agreed, in response to public sentiment, to support an application for a still further shortening of the term. Apparently the jury made a mistake from the French point of view, in condemning this man at all.

FREDERICK L. AMES is said to be the richest man in New England, and to aspire to be the greatest landlord in Boston, holding in that city some such position business-wise as the Astors in New York. He is taxed in the modern Athens upon a valuation of \$6,000,000, which is far below the market value of his property there. He is a cousin of ex-Governor Oliver Ames, and a nephew of Oakes Ames, and lives in North Easton part of the year. He is a skillful horticulturist, possesses a rare collection of orchids, owns magnificent paintings and tapestries, and picks up a great deal of choice china and other precious wares. Two vases of jade, exhibited in the Boston Art Museum, and belonging to him, cost \$10,000 apiece.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve 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.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—At 15 Coleraine street, on May 25, the wife of Wm. Armstrong, of a son.

BENNETT—At 19 Champlain street, on May 21, the wife of Benjamin Bennett, of a son.

DOWKER—At Quebec, on May 25, the wife of V. de Vere Dowker, of a daughter.

GRIFFIN—At 141 St. Elizabeth street, on May 25, the wife of W. A. Griffin, of a son.

MACFARLANE—At No. 11 Laval avenue, on May 24, the wife of J. C. Macfarlane, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BINNINGTON-HECK—At Augusta, Ont., May 18, by Rev. W. F. Perley, Delta, assisted by Rev. T. C. Reynolds, Prescott, Lieut. A. Binnington, Augusta, to Gertrude C. daughter of George Heck, Augusta.

NIBLOCK-EMERY—At Coaticook, Que., by Rev. T. J. Mansel Villmer, Niblock, of Lyndhurst, Ont., to Ida Emery, of East Hady.

ROSS-EYRE—On May 18, at St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, by the rector, Rev. A. J. Broughall, Frederick J. Ross, Merchant's Bank, Toronto, to Theresa Adelaide Victoria, only daughter of the late John Eyre, Esq., ex-M.P.P., of Brighton, Ont.

ROBERTS-THOMAS—On May 21, by the Rev. A. C. Upham, Mathew Lloyd Roberts, Mary C., only daughter of Mr. Evan Thomas, of Montreal.

DEATHS.

BURKE—In this city, on May 25, Minnie Agnes, beloved daughter of J. F. Burke, aged 1 year and 2 months.

CAMPBELL—On May 24, at Government House, Toronto, the Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, his 75th year.

CLOUGH—On May 24, at the home of his son, Mr. John Clough, Ayer's Flat, P.Q., Mr. Aaron Clough, aged 90 years.

DUNCAN—At Cornwall, Ont., Capt. William Duncan, aged 73 years.

FORREST—At Sault-au-Cochon, Que., May 19, Clara, daughter of the late Dr. Forrest, and wife of Grant W. Forrest.

McDONNELL—Of congestion of the lungs, May 24, Patrick, only son of Patrick McDonnell.

SMITH—At 101 St. Urbain street in this city, Jessie Sharp Smith, daughter of the late Wm. Smith (cooper), late of Huntington, Que.

WATLIE—At Worcester, Mass., John Forbes Watlie, aged 20 years, son of James Watlie, Valleyfield.

PRETTY MISS SMITH.

BY
FLORENCE WARDEN.
(Lovell's Canadian copyright series.)

CHAPTER XVI.

I broke away from Mary, who would have detained me, and rushing to the door of the room Mr. Marshall occupied, I tried to open it. But it was locked. From inside still came the hoarse, choking cries. They seemed to me, however, to be growing fainter as I knocked and called, getting no answer. In desperation I rushed to the work-room and brought back the poker, with which I proceeded to batter the door with such good-will that in the course of few minutes I managed to burst it open.

By that time Mr. Marshall's cries and moans had entirely ceased. He was lying, fully dressed, on the floor, with his hands tightly clenched and his eyes rolled up. I knew that he was in a fit. About the room half-a-dozen great owls were flying, beating their wings and the walls with their wings, and uttering hideous screeching noises, just as they had done in Mary's room the night before. Only now the faint light from the corridor showed me a string was attached to the leg of each; and even as I entered, I saw them drawn up quickly, one by one, shrieking and fluttering, through the square ventilator overhead. At the same time a high, cackling laugh that I recognized, broke upon my ears. Surely, surely, it was Hopkins' voice!

I rang the bell loudly, and in a little while some of the servants came, entering in body, and evidently very much alarmed. By that time Mr. Marshall, whose clothes I had soaked through with cold water in my attempts to bring him back to consciousness, was recovering. We gave him some brandy, and Mrs. Camden and I stayed with him until he was himself again. But the natural color never came back to his face; I was almost afraid to leave him, lest he should die in the night. For the paltry trick had had an even more startling effect upon him than it had had upon his fragile niece.

You won't laugh at poor Mary now, will you? I said, when he had declared himself "all right again."

"Strong man as he was, he shuddered. 'No, indeed,' he said, 'I—I—we won't talk about it.'"

When at last we left him, he had the room bright with a whole forest of candles, and said that he should sit up reading until it was daylight. I was in such a bewildered state of mind, that when I came out of his room I turned to the right instead of to the left, and walked on until I found myself close to the door which divided the house proper from the distillery stores. There I suddenly stopped with a cry.

The door was ajar, and peeping through was the little impish face of the night-watchman, wearing a curious expression. I drew a long breath and stopped him as he was trying to draw back.

"You, it must be you, who are at the bottom of all this! It was your laugh I heard!" I cried breathlessly.

And at the same moment I perceived that his hands were torn and scratched, and that there were a few loose feathers on his clothes.

"Well," said he, "you'd better have me took up then?"

And with a straight stare, half-quizzical, half-defiant which I could not understand, he shut himself into his own domain.

CHAPTER XVII.

When I woke up the next morning and remembered the events I had so recently taken part in, I felt that the mystery of it all was threatening to turn my own brain. Whose pay was Hilary Hopkins, if, as it now appeared, it was he who worked the nightly disturbances? Was it really Tom, who had engaged him in this wicked business? If so, how was it that it had not been stopped since the exposure of the day before? And why, for the first time, had another victim than Mary been chosen—and that victim Mr. Marshall?

There was no satisfactory answer forthcoming to any of these questions, and it was with a heavy heart that I went down stairs. Mary had had a good night, but it was something more than that which made her cheeks burn and her eyes glitter, and gave her a feverish animation which alarmed me nearly as much as the apathy from which she had previously suffered. Mr. Marshall sent down word that he would breakfast upstairs, and would be glad to see Mary and me afterwards, if we would not mind the trouble of coming up to his room, as he was too ill to get up.

Mary seized me after breakfast, just as I was leaving the room.

"Don't go yet," she whispered. "I'm going to send Mrs. Camden to see how uncle is, and we'll go up presently. I've something to show you—or at least something to tell you."

She dragged me to the window and took out of her pocket a letter which I saw was of portentous length. Of course I guessed at once that it was from Hilary.

"The poor fellow is so miserable," said Mary, with tears in her eyes. "He begs me to let him come here and see me, and says he has a right to come; which after all is true you know, since I never formally broke it off with him. He reproaches me for having let anyone come between us; I suppose he means you, George, so I want to see him to tell him he is wrong. And he says this is the last appeal his pride will let him make, George," she continued, breaking down into sobs; "and that if I reject it he will go abroad again; for although he loves me just as much as I—much as ever, he can't in his position, himself humble any more."

"Young men always write like that, if they can't have any—everything their own way," said I, in the tone of one who had had a great deal of such letters stored up as evidence of the value set upon her charms. "I shouldn't answer him Mary, until you have consulted Mr. Marshall."

"But I know that Uncle Charles doesn't approve of our engagement, so he is not likely to be kind," I pleaded poor Mary.

Indeed, knowing what I knew, I did not think he was, and I was very much afraid that we should have great difficulty in persuading her to give Hilary up, whatever we might succeed in proving against him. For, like many other sweet and apparently yielding women, Mary could be even more obstinate than people of stronger judgment.

We found Mr. Marshall in his dressing gown, writing in an armchair by the window. He looked very ill, and in reply to our reproaches for getting up at all, he said, with a weary sort of smile, that he was not going to turn invalid until he was forced to do so. But he consented to our sending for a doctor, although he peremptorily refused to let us communicate with his wife.

To be continued.

Gibbons' toothache gum, price 15 cents all druggists.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

ARE NOT A Pur-
gative Medi-
cine. They are a
BLOOD-BUILDER,
Tonic and RECON-
STRUCTIVE, as they
supply in a condensed
form the substances
actually needed to en-
rich the blood, curing
all diseases coming
from POOR and WEA-
RY BLOOD, or from
VITIATED HUMORS in
the blood, and also
invigorate and BUILD
UP the blood, and
strengthen when broken
down by overwork,
mental worry, disor-
ders, and indiscre-
tions. They have a
SPECIFIC ACTION on
the SEXUAL SYSTEM of
both men and women,
restoring LOST VIGOR
and correcting all
IRREGULARITIES and
SUPPRESSIONS.

EVERY MAN Who finds his mental fac-
ulties dull or failing, or
his physical powers flagging, should take these
PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both
physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN should take them.
They cure all such
conditions as irregularities, which inevitably
entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS.
They will cure the re-
sults of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the
system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them.
These PILLS will
make them regular.

For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon
receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing
THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO.,
Brockville, Ont.

RESTAURANTS.

THE ST. ELMO,
Cor. McGill and Recollet Sts.
The Coolest Dining Room.
The Best Bill of Fare and the quickest ser-
vice in the city.
Dinner from 12 to 2.30; only 25 cents.

BROKERS'
LUNCH-ROOM,
60 St. Francois Xavier Street.

—WHERE—
You can get a first-class Lunch from 12 to 2.
The choicest brands of wines and
liquors kept.

J. L. LECLAIRE, ... Proprietor.

E. B. EDDY CO.
Mammoth Works: HULL, P. Q.
LARGEST IN CANADA.

—O—
Pails,
Tubs,
Washboards.

For about 35 years have
Eddy's woodenware taken
precedence over all others.

When buying
a Pail,
Tub,
Or
Washboard,
See that you get one stamped
The E. B. EDDY CO.

WE GUARANTEE ALL OUR MANUFACTURES

MONTREAL BRANCH,
318 ST. JAMES STREET. 318
Telephone 1619.

GARTH & CO.
MANUFACTURERS,
536 to 542 CRAIG STREET,

MONTREAL
Call and Examine Our New and
Complete Stock of

Gas and Electric
CHANDILIERS, BRACKETS,
PORTABLES, GLOBES,
Etc., Etc.

We have these goods in all the latest patterns
and designs, at unusually low prices.

A. GIRARDIN, — HURTUBISE,
Proprietor. Gen. Manager.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS

E. CHANTELOUP
Heavy Brass and Iron Founder.

MANUFACTURER OF
New and Elegant Designs of Gas and
Electric Fixtures, Brass Fenders,
Fire Irons, Bank and Office
Rallings, Gas and Electric
Globes, Etc., Etc., Etc.

OFFICE AND WORKS:
587 to 593 Craig Montreal. St.,

IMPERIAL
Cream Tartar
Baking
POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime,
Phosphates, or any Injurious
E. W. GILLET, Toronto, Ont.

BARRISTERS, NOTARIES, ETC.

CHAS. S. BURROUGHS.
W. HERBERT BURROUGHS.
BURROUGHS & BURROUGHS,
Barristers and Solicitors,
NO. 613 AND 614 NEW YORK LIFE,
Place d'Armes Square,
MONTREAL.
Telephone — 1521

A. F. MCINTYRE,
Advocate, Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.,
— QUEBEC AND MONTREAL —
Chambers: 306 & 307 New York Life Building
MONTREAL.

J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Q.C. R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS
ADVOCATES,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.
BRITISH EMPIRE BUILDING,
1724 Notre Dame Street.

Hon. H. Mercier, C.R.; F. X. Choquet, B. C. L.
C. Beausoleil, M.P.; P. G.
Martineau, B.C.L.

Mercier, Beausoleil, Choquet & Martineau
ADVOCATES,
No. 76 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

P. O. Box 2033. TELEPHONE No. 2
F. B. MacLennan, Q.C., J. W. Liddle, H. Cline.

MacLennan, Liddle & Cline,
(Late MacLennan & Macdonald)
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.
CORNWALL, Ont.

James Leitch. R. W. Pringle
Leitch & Pringle,
BARRISTERS,
Attorneys at Law, Solicitors, Chancery,
Notaries Public, Etc.,
CORNWALL, Ontario.

Geo. C. Gibbons, Q. C., Geo. McNab,
P. Mulken, Fred. F. Harper.

Gibbons, McNab & Mulken,
Barristers, Attorneys, Etc.,
Office: Corner Richmond & Carling Sts.,
London, Ont.

Macdonald, Macintosh & McCrimmon,
—BARRISTERS—
49 King Street West,
TORONTO.

Hon. R. Laflamme, Q. C., J. P. C. Madore, A.
Cross, M. G. LaRoche.

Laflamme, Madore, Cross & LaRoche,
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.,
New York Life Building
MONTREAL.

EDMUND GUERIN, B.A., B.C.L.
Advocate, Barrister, Etc.
Commissioner for the Province.

Law Chambers Nos. 208 and 209, 2nd Flat, New
York Life Building, Montreal.
Bell Telephone.

A. F. McIntyre, Q.C., R. G. Code, J. F. Orle

MCINTYRE, CODE & ORLE,
Barristers, Notaries, Etc. Supreme
Court and Departmental
Agents,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Joseph Luhamel, Q.C., F. R. Marceau, L. B. B.
Alfred E. Merrill, L. L. B.

Duhamel, Marceau & Merrill,
BARRISTERS, Etc.,
1709-Notre Dame Street-1709
Royal Insurance Building, Opp. Infirmary.
Telephone No. 2

C. A. Geoffrion, C.R., A. Dorion, J. B. Allan.

GEOFFRION, DORION & ALLAN,
ADVOCATES,
107 St. James Street,
IMPERIAL BUILDING,
PLACE D'ARMES.

MUNN'S
BONELESS CODFISH.

Got the Gold Medal at the
Jamaica Exhibition.

This choice article is universally acknowl-
edged to be the best on the market.

It is packed in the most Economical and
Convenient way in 2 1/2 lb. tins in assorted
boxes, 5 lbs., 10 lbs., 20 lbs. and 40 lbs.

QUALITY VERY CHOICE. BUY THE BEST.
STEWART MUNN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

INSURANCE.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

G. Ross Robertson & Sons

11 HOSPITAL STREET,
NORTH BRITISH CHAMBERS,
GENERAL INSURANCE BROKERS
AND SPECIAL AGENTS

For the following well-known Companies, hav-
ing total Cash Assets of over \$247,000,000.

North British & Mercantile. \$22,000,000
Royal. 42,000,000
Alliance. 18,000,000
Liverpool & London & Globe. 42,000,000
London Assurance Corporation. 18,000,000
Commercial Union. 17,000,000
Western. 1,000,000
Scottish Union and National. 20,000,000
Insurance Co., of North America. 9,000,000
Californian. 8,000,000
Lancashire. 10,000,000
Sun Fire. 10,000,000

Total. \$247,600,000.

Persons desiring THE HERALD served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 343. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to this office.

City Subscribers to THE HERALD, whose families are going out of town for the summer months can have the paper sent by mail to their country address by notifying us of such desire.

THE MONTREAL HERALD CO.
4 and 6 Beaver Hall Hill.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27.

IS IT EIGHT OR EIGHTEEN KARAT?

The report of the suit of a British Columbia pawnbroker against a firm of Winnipeg jewellers for making up a cheap line of goods stamped 14 and 18 karat when they were in reality only 8 or 9 karat, suggests the necessity for an alteration in the Dominion law on that particular subject. In the action alluded to it was shown that the simple stamp gives no security of value unless accompanied by the name of some responsible maker, and unless so accompanied may be more often relied upon as being *prima facie* evidence of deceit than proof of superior quality.

Now every purchaser of jewellery is not an expert as to the quality of the metal, so that in any trade, except with some firm of known probity, he is likely to feel at a disadvantage. The stamp may be there, indicating a high quality, but if that means nothing, what has he to rely upon? A practical jeweller, by means of touchstone tests, may be able to tell the karat, approximately, but when dealing with fancy goods he would in nine cases out of ten be better satisfied to rely upon some certified assay mark. The present go-as-you-please system of jewelry manufacture is unfair to reputable firms, whose name and word may be relied upon and is equally unfair to the public. It is easy to see that the storekeeper who sets no value upon his reputation, and who is satisfied to deal in light karat goods, stamped eighteen for purposes of deception, is able to compete unfairly with the man whose word is his bond.

The practice in other countries in this respect is more favorable to the public and also to respectable dealers. In France and Germany it is a fraud punishable by law, to sell as gold any metal of less quality than fourteen karat. Anything lower can only be described as base gold. In England there are government assay offices, established at different trade centres, where the quality of gold is tested and stamped on the metal, along with a government stamp testifying to its genuineness, to imitate which is one of the most serious offences known to the law. No one is forced to have their goods marked, but the added value given by certainty of their quality is usually sufficient inducement to manufacturers to send them for assay. The government stamp only guarantees the piece on which it is impressed hence examination of an English watch case will show the stamp on every separate piece of which it is composed. The 9k or other such mark on an English made chain is for the same reason of no more value than a similar stamp on a Canadian article, the only guarantee in such case being the honesty of the maker or the reputation of the dealer. Gentlemen's chains, of fine quality, are, for this reason, stamped on every separate link.

It would be a very simple matter to establish a government assay office in each provincial capital and the fees for stamping would in every case cover the cost of such establishment. With a security of this kind those in future who would buy 8 karat goods thinking they were 18 would only have themselves to blame.

PRINCE GEORGE of Wales, heir to the British throne has been made Duke of New York. Of Dukes of York, independently of those who also bore the title of Albany with it conjointly, there have been seven, to wit, Edmund Plantagenet, fifth son of Edward III.; Edward, his son, killed at Agincourt; Richard, his nephew slain at Wakefield; Edward, son of Richard afterwards King Edward IV.; Richard, his son, one of the princes said to have been murdered in the Tower; Henry, afterwards the great King Henry VIII., and Charles Stuart, afterwards Charles I.

THE American papers have decided that the Democratic ticket for the Presidential race will in all probability be Cleveland and Campbell. This will be a pair hard to beat. Mr. Campbell is the ex-governor of Ohio, who was defeated last fall by Major McKinley. He is a very strong man in his state and will bring much western support to Cleveland. Meanwhile the Republican papers are all at sea over the silent man from Maine. The Harrison men are apprehensive lest he should sweep the convention by a coup; while the anti-Harrison element are looking eagerly for a sign from him that he will consent to lead the opposition hosts. Blaine, in the meantime, goes calmly on his way. There is an impression abroad that he will not be greatly disappointed should the anti-Harrison men stampede the national convention to him. After his letter of last March withdrawing from the contest he could not openly countenance any efforts to promote his candidacy; but were the nomination tendered him it is hardly possible that he would decline. This is the thought that these days haunts the inmate of the White House, who has set his heart on succeeding himself.

THE SUMMER EXODUS.

We are accustomed to write and speak of "The Exodus" in a very doleful strain, because under that name we understand the constant stream of emigration that is depleting the country, and particularly this province, of so many useful citizens. There is, however, another movement of population that is sufficient in numbers to be called an exodus that generally gives rise to nothing but pleasurable anticipations. The time for this exodus, for it is an annual one, is close at hand. We refer to the migration of city folk to pleasant spots in the surrounding country, which usually commences with the opening of suitable weather. Those sufficiently well-to-do, and able to spend a few months in absolute holiday, are now beginning to canvas the respective merits of different summer resorts, and fortunately there are some to suit every variety of taste and almost every purse, so that it is only those whose occupation will not allow of a holiday at all that need be debarred. There is a pleasure in the trackless woods and enjoyment on the lakes and rivers that needs no long and expensive railway journey to reach from our city. With a gun, a fishing rod, a carpet bag and a few dollars, a citizen of Montreal can pass a fortnight that will linger long on his memory, and enjoy a freedom of which the citizen of the old world places can have no conception. Even the man whose means are limited and whose family is large, can find within easy reach, and at prices that need not make any great wound on his capital, a place of rest and refreshment, where the ring of the telephone is unknown, bulls can be avoided by keeping on the right side of the fence, and one with his gun in hand would look on a bear as a beast, who must be prevented from sneaking off with his winter overcoat. For the large class who would be glad to give their families the advantage of a few months in the country, but are obliged to stick to the shop or office, the railway companies appear to be a little blind to their own interest in not making sufficient provision; still there are charming spots to be found, where the man whose hours of business are not too long, can reach comfortably after his day's work, and easily be back at the helm in time for next day's toil. For those whose time and purse will allow them to enjoy their own leisure, there is no end to choice. On the shores of the ocean, or the great lakes and rivers, secluded spots in the forest and even on the tops of mountains, great hotels are built for their accommodation, where all the amenities of social life are *de rigueur*, and where the *menu* might tempt an anchorite.

In the discussion on the grant to the Laprairie Post-office, Mr. Brown, member for Chateaugay, said that if all the post-offices in the Province of Quebec with a like revenue to Laprairie were similarly honored it would take \$2,016,000 to go around. Facts like these are unanswerable arguments.

THE GRIEVOUS OFFENCE OF CARD-PLAYING.

We cannot exactly understand the underlying principle on which the new code of laws against gambling is based. Why should a quiet game of cards, which may be played between friends without even a thought of stakes, or, as is generally the case, for merely nominal stakes, be made an unpardonable offence, while a fortune may be wagered, in a perfectly legal way, on the result of a horse race? We know there are many nobler ways of passing through life than in an everlasting round of cut, shuffle and deal; but if a man has a penchant that way, we fail to see that the gratification of it renders him a desperate offender against public morality. The old couplet of Compounding for sins they are inclined to, by damning those they have no mind to, must hold good on many of the zealous persons who pretend to be so earnest in suppressing their neighbor's faults. The absurdity of devising laws so far in advance of public opinion that no man dares to incur the ridicule of attempting to enforce them is shown by this very statute against card-playing on cars or steamboats. For fourteen years it has nominally been the law of the land; but it has never been enforced. Even on Government railways it has remained a dead-letter. What object can there be in enacting laws that are not of the slightest use in influencing public action or even in moulding public opinion? Among our own people such purposeless statutes bring the whole body of the law into contempt and disrepute. Among foreigners they only cause us to be regarded as a nation of fanatics and Pharisees.

REMOVING SNOW FROM SIDEWALKS.

It is reported that the Road department is going to undertake to keep the sidewalks clear of snow in the winter. For this purpose a tax of 10¢ per square foot of the sidewalk in front of each property is to be paid by proprietors for this purpose. Will some one go into the reckoning and correct our figures for the appalling amount of the sum total quite bewilders us. The total length of the city streets is about 150 miles, but as there are generally two sides to each street it gives us 300 miles of sidewalk to keep clear. Brought to feet this makes a lineal run of 1,584,000 feet, and as the sidewalks will average a width of six feet, the total number of square feet to be kept clear is then 9,504,000. At ten cents per square foot, that makes the nice little annual bundle of \$950,400. If there is not something wrong either in the statement or the calculation, the asylums will need enlarging by next year. Perhaps it would come

cheaper to leave the snow alone and present each citizen with a pair of snowshoes. Oh, for streets like Venice, paved with canal water, that never want cleaning and serve the treble purpose of road, sewer and water-works.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT.

The Price of Admission to this Column is Brevity.

[To ensure insertion here communications must not exceed two hundred words.]

Republics 20, Monarchies 61.

EDITOR HERALD: How many Republican governments are there in the world? and also how many monarchies?

American and European Hotels.

EDITOR HERALD: Will the editor please tell me what the difference is between European and American Hotels? I am a tourist.

On the European plan a guest simply pays for lodgings, and then pays separately for whatever he may require. On the American plan he pays a lump sum daily, which includes room, meals and all other accommodations.

The Author of Ingomar.

EDITOR HERALD: Will you kindly inform me who is the author of "Ingomar"? PLATON.

The play was translated into English by Maria Lovell, but was written by Franz Joseph Munch-Bellinghause, a German poet and dramatist, born in 1806 and died in 1871. The play was written in 1842, and its title was "The Son of the Wilderness."

The Strength of Money.

EDITOR HERALD: What nation's navy is now first rated on water? Also, the second rated? GREGORY THOMAS.

The greatest navies in the world are as follows, according to the latest statistics. The total cost of the English fleet exceeds \$320,000,000.

Countries.	Number of vessels.	Number of men.	Annual cost.
Great Britain.....	727	91,771	\$68,733,092
France.....	387	87,736	40,355,810
Russia.....	283	28,940	23,782,720
Italy.....	200	19,224	21,463,625
United States.....	67	2,077	23,139,035

The United States have twenty other vessels in course of construction, but Austria, China, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey all possess larger navies than the United States.

Let the Truth be Known.

EDITOR HERALD: A contemporary, can see every cause but the principal one, why cattle freights are advancing, and I would respectfully ask you to make public the real reason. It is distinctly to be ascribed to the Federal Government's determination to diminish the freight on cattle. I know for a fact (and will prove it anytime) that many steamers, for want of heavy cargo, do not come here; hence the fewer steamships can command their own rates, there being less competition. Farmers, and cattle shippers, please take due note of this, arising from the absurd boasted N.P.

A TRADER.

Something Wrong Somewhere.

EDITOR HERALD: It is to be hoped that the religious census of other parts of Quebec is not so untrustworthy as that of Three Rivers, given in the HERALD this morning. Church of England, Methodists and Presbyterians have each a church, and a clergyman there and yet the census gives among them nineteen of a population. Can you find out where the blunder is?

"TRUE BLUE," NOT POLITICALLY.
MONTREAL, May 26, 1892.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

EDITOR HERALD: Sir—Apropos of Mr. Fisher's letter on compulsory voting, which everyone who reads it must see is well and carefully thought out, I would venture to suggest as a possible means of getting everyone to vote, an extension of the plan on which the Conservative campaign is worked. Instead of the very partial and haphazard way in which voters are induced to come to the polls, let there be a graduated scale of payment, say \$10 apiece for the day laborer who votes, \$20 for the fireman, and so on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to pay their own voters while money for Government supporters could be applied through a committee organized by a Cabinet Minister administering funds provided by contractors, monopolists, etc. The expenses on the Government side could be calculated, even on up to a railway porter or subsidy, a timber limit miner's lease, or an increased tax for the great folk. Candidates of the opposition side might be compelled to

ing Sunday instead of Saturday's only, as at

SCORES OF BERGS

Passed in Mid-ocean by the Steamship Amarnythia.

The Big Cattle Carrier Arrives After a Stormy Passage—An Old Boat With a New Name—Arrivals this Season and Last Compared—The Three Rivers gets Safely Off—Important Maritime News.

Five coal boats fully laden arrived in port yesterday.

The schooner Fearless is loading a cargo of molasses for Chatham, N.B.

The steamship Indrina, which sailed for Glasgow yesterday, took 594 head of cattle.

The Hamburg & American Packet company's steamship Waudrahn, Captain Parath, which sailed Wednesday, carried 365 head of cattle for Newcastle.

The Allan line steamship Pomeranian, for Glasgow with full general cargo, principally grain, sailed at daylight yesterday. She carried 540 head of cattle and 117 horses.

The Avlona, Captain Yule, sailed for Newcastle yesterday with full cargo, including 335 head of cattle and 126 sheep.

The Harbor Commissioners have purchased the Government's tug Davis. She will be used as a dispatch boat in connection with the harbor improvement operations.

The number of sea-going ships arriving at navigation up to yesterday, was exactly one hundred. This is an increase of 30 incoming ships over the same period last year.

The schooner N. W. White, chartered to replace the disabled steamship Miramichi in the Gulf ports trade, is loading general cargo at the Island wharf. She will sail tomorrow for P. E. Island, Pictou and Gulf ports.

The R. & O. N. Company's steamer Three Rivers, which ran ashore at the Boucherville Island Tuesday night, was gotten off yesterday morning and proceeded for Sorel. The boat was not at all injured by her mishap.

The steamship Louisbourg, which arrived with a cargo of coal yesterday, was formerly the Thorneholm. She was purchased since last season by the Black Diamond Line company, who changed her name.

The Donaldson line steamship Amarnythia arrived in port yesterday afternoon, with a full general cargo from Glasgow. Of the voyage Captain Creighton reports: Left Glasgow May 14, and until 40 west longitude was reached; heavy westerly gales and high seas encountered. Between longitude 49 west and Cape Race, scores of icebergs of all sizes were passed. In the Gulf, strong easterly gales were experienced, and the ship suffered a detention of five hours off Cape Magdalen through fog. The Amarnythia, which has cattle accommodation for 850 head, being one of the largest cattle carriers entering the port, will during the season sail between Montreal and Glasgow.

INLAND MARINE ACCIDENT.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 26.—The steamer Clinton, which struck at Topsis Island yesterday, has filled, and her cargo of 18,000 bushels of wheat is all wet. It is insured in the Union Marine, Commercial Union, and North America.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 26.—The steamer Dean Richmond arrived this morning, towing the steamer Colorado which had lost her wheel. She will receive a new one here.

DETROIT, Mich., May 26.—The steamer S. C. Baldwin, which was on Grassy Island, been released by the Champion.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—MAY 27.

Steamship Coban, 683, Fraser, Sydney, coal. Kingman, Brown & Co.

Steamship Louisbourg, Gould, Sydney, coal. Kingman, Brown & Co.

Steamship Elloe, 1,119, Danielson, Sydney, coal. F. C. Henshaw.

Steamship Amarnythia, 2,553, Creighton, Glasgow, general. Robert Reford & Co.

Steamship Activ, 927, Mathiason, Sydney, coal. Carbray, Routh & Co.

VESSLS IN PORT.

BERNICA, 1652, Anderson, Carbray, Routh & Co.

Ceylon, 1704, Boe, Munderloh & Co.

Lake Winnipeg, 2157, Herriman, H. C. Murray.

Flamboro, 1259, Jones, J. G. Sides.

Commaise, 1710, Bailes, D. Torrance & Co.

Liddisdale, Lawrence, R. Reford & Co.

Rydalholm, 1255, Browne, J. G. Sides.

Lady Ivesagh, 1471, Weatherill, Harling, Roland & Co.

Monkseaton, 1892, Beazley, McLean, Kennedy & Co.

Avlona, 1194, Yule, R. Reford & Co.

Avalon, 1354, Cox, McLean, Kennedy & Co.

Whetherby, 1381, Petersen, J. G. Sides.

Pomeranian, Dalziel, H. & A. Allan.

Straits of Magellan, 1717, Clark.

Indrani, 2337, Taylor, Reford & Co.

Bencroy, 1664, Appleton, Harling, Ronald & Co.

Libra, 1134, Delisle, H. Dobell & Co.

Tembora, 1081, Young, Anderson & Co.

Circassian, 2355, Muir, H. & A. Allan.

Bark Guiana, Foote, Sydney, coal. Steamship Marte Videau, Ferguson, London, Allan, Rae & Co., general.

Steamship Ravenshoe, Jones, Mantanzas for Montreal, sugar.

CLEARED.

Steamship Buenos Ayres, Vipond, Montreal, Allan, Rae & Co.

NOTES.

Tug steamer Hudson arrived down this afternoon with five canal boats in tow laden with American coal.

Dredge St. Louis, which has been working in front of the Queen's Wharf, left for Sorel this afternoon in tow of tug John Pratt.

Steamship Buenos Ayres arrived at 7 a. m., landed freight and passengers at the breakwater, and proceeded for Montreal at 2 p. m.

Bark Harding left for Pierreville last night in tow of tug steamer Relief.

Yacht Osone, of Montreal, out on a cruise, arrived from Montreal under sail this morning.

Four canal boats were chartered to load pulp wood for Cohoes, N. Y.

Captain Bain has been appointed master of ship Ellerslie in place of Captain Slocomb, who has been summoned to Liverpool, owing to sickness in the family.

Wrecking steamer Lord Stanley, with a gang of men and appliances, left this evening to the assistance of the bark Sir John Lawrence and Hannah, previously reported ashore there. Surveyors and Captain Larsen, master of the former vessel, also went down on the steamer.

Steamships Wandrahm at 11 a. m., Cynthiana at noon, Camperdown at same time, Pomeranian at 3 p. m., Victoria at same time, Avlona at 5 p. m., and Indrian at 7 p. m., all arrived from Montreal and proceeded.

Steamship Cameo, from Antwerp, of the Hamburg-American Packet line, is at hand, and will arrive in port during the night.

Steamships Lake Nepigon at 3 p. m., and Ravenshoe at 5 p. m., both passed up to Montreal.

Steamship Monte Videau will leave for Montreal tomorrow.

Gulf Reports.

NOON—MAY 26.

5 p. m.

L'Islet—Clear, calm. Inward 11:30 a. m., Lake Nepigon; 2:20 p. m., steamer.

River du Loup—Clear, west wind. Inward 7 a. m., bark in tow.

Father Point—Cloudy, west wind. Inward Wednesday 6 p. m., Ravenshoe; 8 p. m., bark in tow; 6:30 a. m., Montevideo; 9:30 a. m., Cameo.

Cape Chatte—Calm. Outward noon, Lake Ontario; inward 2:30 p. m., Cape Breton.

Martin River—Northwest wind. Cape Magdalen—Calm. Inward 1 p. m., Val-de-la-Petite.

Fame Point—Calm. Cape Despair—West wind. Inward 5 a. m., Admiral.

Point Macquereau—Calm. Outward 5 a. m., steamer Beaver.

Point des Monts—Clear, west wind. Inward, bark J. W. B. D. and two others; Dantless anchored.

Anticosti—Variable wind. Schooners Foinin, Bellows, Davis, Good Intent, Laura, Dorns at Fox Bay.

Magdalen Islands—Clear, strong west wind.

Low Point—Raining, west wind. Inward Newfoundland.

Inland Navigation.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., May 26.—Passed up—Schooner Mystic Star, Oswego to Toledo, coal; steamer Vanarsdall, barge, Oswego to Sorel, light.

Passed down—Steamer McKittie, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo; steamer W. L. Frost, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo; steamer Africa and barges, Muskoka, Mills to Oswego, lumber.

Wind—West, strong.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 26.—Arrived—Steamers Gilbert Henderson, Hazelton, Milford, fish; schooners Greenwood, Oakville, Barton, Trenton, lumber; Fabela, Pictou, general cargo.

CLEARED—Schooners Marmette, Toronto, coal; F. L. Wells, Newcastle, coal; Fabela, Pictou, coal; Bullock, Kingston, coal; Greenwood, Oakville, coal.

PORT COBORNE, May 26.—Passed down—Steamers Africa, Stanley, Severn, Muskoka, Mills to Oswego, lumber; Armenia, Dunn, Traverse, Norway, Wiarton to Garden Island, timber; Frost, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo.

Up—Everet, Minch, Kingston to Ashtabula, light; schooner Mystic Star, Oswego to Toledo, coal.

SAULT STE. MARIE, May 26.—Passed up—No. 5, Bartlett, 109, 102, Enterprise, Antelope, Tempest, Albany, Spademan, Ralston, Fedora, Montana, Monoton, Cogebon, Danforth, River Queen, Wheeler, Ashland, United Empire, Niagara, McDonald, Pontiac, Denver, Marina, Monba, John Harper.

Down—Livingstone, A. A. Parker, Red Wing, Manitoba, Republic, Hiawatha, Bruce, Panther, Mississot, Thomson and consorts, Japan, Bodger, State, Ononko, Maggi, Duncan, Potts, Keweenaw, Pueblo, Ketcham, Topeka.

Winds north. Brisk, clear. Water 14 feet one inch.

LIME KILN CROSSING, May 26.—Vessels passed up—Starke and consort, Rosedale, Martini, Groh, Armour, Boody, Britannic, Lane, Gifford, Lycoming, Pasadena, and consort, Fayette, Brown, Hudson, Folson, and consorts, Mercer, Cleveland, Rhoda, Stewart and barges, Gilcher, Mineral Rock and barges, Vandell, Swain, St. Lawrence, Ketchum, Abercorn and barges, City of Mount Clemens, Cayuga, Wyoming, Wade, Selma and barges, Minch and consort, Tioga, Tilley and consorts, Harry Packer, America, Neshota, Walker and consort, Burlington and barges, schooner and consort, Outwaite and consort, Fryer, North Wind, Portage, Gibbs, Hale and consort, Lassie, Norwalk and consort, Sauber and consort, Canton.

Down—Corona, Majestic and consort, Shickluna and consort, Boston, Garden City and barges, Egan Lenty and barges, Saxon, Consisto and consort, Flint, St. Louis and barges, Horace Tuttle, Mariska, Iron Kink and consort, Joliet, Tampa, Vulcan, Norman, City of Glasgow and consort, Bulgaria and consort, Alaska, Misibicou and consort, Stephen Hall and barges, Fletcher and barges, Gorman, Briton, Germanic and consort.

PORT HURON, May 26.—Passed up—Cuba, Meruba, Marina, Elfinmere and consort, Tecumseh and barges, Rochester, Rosedale, Schuck, Gardner, Lindsay, Marigold, Ruges, City of Mackinaw, Alfred Wainwright, A. J. Wright, Bourke, Nestor, Vail, Baltic, Cambria, Continental, Holler, Paris, Osceola, Empire, Newaygo, Chetochay, Armour, Starke, Bissel, Brockway, with Bolton, Hudson, Fayette, Brown, Moran, Lycoming, Pasadena, Adriatic, Stinson, Marquette, Kelley, Selkirk, King Baldwin, Carpenter, Botanic, Law Gifford with Boody, Mercer, Gilcher, Cayuga, Wade, Tranter, Roga, Home, Wyoming, Stewart and barges, America, Minch, Morse, Folson and consorts, City of Mt. Clemens, Neshota, Lothar, Katahdin, Aurora, Adams, Case.

Down—Flint, H. A. Little, Schlesinger, Samson and raft, Iron King and consort, Mareska, Missola and consort, Glasgow and consort, Joliet, Tampa, Vulcan, Bulgaria, Northwest, Steven, Hall and consort, Norman, Fletcher and consorts, Alaska, Germania, Hutchinson, German, Dean, Richmond, Colorado, Britton, Devereaux, Jno. Millene, City of Rome, Commodore, Wall, Western, Reserve, Minick, Florida, Atlantic, City of Berlin, Harlem, E. M. Peck, Andante, Andrews, Jackson, Kalskaska, Nyack, Howard with raft, Conemaugh, Helena, City of Alpena.

Shipping Notes.

The Dominion line SS. Labrador passed

PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

inward at 4:30 p. m., off Cape Ray, and due at Quebec at noon on Saturday. Reports all well.

The Hansa line SS. Cameo passed Fathers' Point on Thursday 26th, at 9:15 a. m.

THE CASE OF CHARLEVOIX.

Dr. Clement Could Not Be Elected There Though \$3,000 Were Spent.

From yesterday's Toronto Globe: Four candidates contested Charlevoix at the Federal election of 1887. Mr. Cimon was the regular Liberal and Dr. C. H. A. Clement the regular Tory candidate.

The other two were Mr. J. A. Hamel and Mr. J. A. Tremblay. The Reptile Fund did pretty well for Dr. Clement. First and foremost a sum of \$1,000 was provided on Nov. 24, 1886, to carry on a protest against Mr. Joseph Morin, the Mercier candidate elected to the Quebec Legislature that fall. The petitioner, nominally one Bouchard, dropped the case, and the \$1,000 was turned in for use in the Federal election. On January 25 Sir Adolphe gave an order for \$300 in favor of Mr. Clement, who said that the money was sent to the county. On February 7 Sir Adolphe gave an order for \$800.

This \$800 was paid to two persons, Dr. Clement getting \$500 and Mr. J. S. Perrault, a local lawyer, \$300. They gave receipts. A day or two later Sir Hector wrote an undated note ordering the payment of \$750 to Dr. Clement, Mr. Perrault and Mr. Rouillard. He did not sign the note but Mr. L. J. Demers, who drew the money, did, by way of receipt.

The intention was to hand the \$750 to Mr. Tarte for distribution among the three persons named in the order, but Mr. Tarte wrote to Mr. McGreevey instructing him to give it to Mr. Demers. That is how Mr. Demers came to sign for it. On February 11 a sum of \$150 was sent to the county by mail. It was sent to Dr. Clement's committee, but receipt was not to have been obtained. Altogether, therefore, the Reptile fund planted \$3,000 in Charlevoix, yet Dr. Clement was beaten.

We have received the following letter from Mr. J. J. Macneil, M. P. for Gaspe:

"I notice in your issue of the 21st inst. one of my letters addressed to Mr. McGreevey on the 12th March 1887. I have written it, and I have received the \$200 mentioned in it. There is nothing there to be ashamed of. But you make a mistake or a voluntary lie when you say that I have received \$1,300 from what you call the reptile fund for my election of 1887.

"I, Mr. Bissillon, whose name is mentioned in your article, never came to Gaspe to work in any of my elections, and I did not receive from the single dollar fund.

"(2) If Mr. Chasse has received \$200 for the Gaspe election in 1887, I know, and I know yet, nothing about it. Mr. Chasse never came to Gaspe to work in any of my elections.

"(3) If on March the 8th Sir Adolphe Caron gave to Mr. McGreevey an order for \$400 it was not, and is not, yet, my knowledge.

"If you have any notion of the British fair play I trust you will publish this rectification in your issue of the 21st inst. I do not give to the letters you publish in the Globe more importance than they really have, but I object to being misrepresented.

Mr. J. J. Macneil denies nothing to nothing more than an assurance that, excepting with regard to the \$200 which he himself received from Mr. McGreevey, he had no knowledge of money being supplied from the Reptile Fund to promote his election in Gaspe. But the fact remains that the other sums mentioned by the Globe were sent to the county.

It was never said that Mr. J. J. Macneil received them. On Jan. 30, 1887, Sir Hector gave an order for \$500 to be paid to Mr. Bissillon; on March 3—this election was held after the others—Sir Adolphe gave an order for \$200 in favor of Mr. Chasse, and on March 8 another for \$400, making \$1,100 in all exclusive of the amount sent direct to Mr. J. J. Macneil. In each case it was distinctly stated that the money was for use in Gaspe. We shall be glad to show Mr. J. J. Macneil photographs of the original orders, with the receipts attached, if he cares to see them. He can then settle the matter with Sir Hector and Sir Adolphe, Mr. Chasse and Mr. Bissillon. Whether he had any knowledge of the despatch of the \$1,100 or not, the two Ministers certainly know all about it, and that, after all, is the main point so far as the public is concerned.

TWO FISHERMEN DROWNED.

Their Empty Boat Drifts Home and Tells the Sad Tale.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 26.—An overturned boat drifting on the shore of Red Head Beach, four miles from the city, was the first intelligence of the sad fate of two fishermen, Thos. Bean and Wm. Hanlon, who left their home at Red Head yesterday morning, to fish for lobsters in the Bay of Fundy.

They failed to return last night, and their families concluded they had met with an accident. The empty boat, which strange to say, drifted within a short distance of their home, told the silent though conclusive tale of their sad fate. Bean leaves a wife and 11 children. Hanlon was unmarried. The bodies have not been recovered.

"How are you?" "Nicely, Thank You." "Thank Who?" "Why the inventor of SCOTT'S EMULSION."

Which cured me of CONSUMPTION.

Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.

Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.

Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful flesh producer.

Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon cod wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

A Real Sea Bath in Your Own Room.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT

Patronized by the Royal Family. Should be used in every case of debility, rheumatism, etc., and for all children in the daily bath, as it purifies the blood and invigorates the constitution. Of all chemists, grocers, etc., in 7-lb. boxes or tins. Wholesale depot, 21 Wilson street, London, E. C.

To avoid worthless and injurious substitutes ask for Tidman's.

The Dominion Wire Rope Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE ROPE.

For Hoisting Mining, Inclines Transmission of Power, Towing Ships, Rigging Guys, Etc., Etc.

Lang's Patent Wire Rope.

For Transmission and Colliery Purposes. Signal Strand Clothes Lines.

And Seizing Wire.

JAMES COOPER, AGENT, 203 St. James Street

CHILDREN CRY FOR

PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

BEFORE DECIDING WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMER GET A COPY OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. TOUR BOOK

For 1892

By Calling at or Sending a 3 Cent Stamp to

MONTREAL TICKET OFFICE, 265 St. James Street.

Central Vermont Railroad

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICE.

Additional Trains to New York and Boston. Four Fast Express Trains to New York. Four Fast Express Trains to Boston.

Leave Bonaventure Station as follows:—

For New York.

7:30 a. m. Except Sun. Via Rutland, Troy and Albany, arr. N. Y. 8:50 p. m.

8:50 a. m. Except Sun. Express via White River and Springfield, arr. New York 10:00 p. m.

5:30 p. m. Daily. Fast Night Train via Troy and Albany, arriving New York 6:45 a. m.

8:35 p. m. Daily. Night Express via Troy and Albany, arriving New York 11:30 a. m.

For Boston.

7:30 a. m. Except Sun. Day Express via Rutland and Fitchburg, arriving Boston 6:55 p. m.

8:50 a. m. Except Sun. Fast train via White River and Fitchburg, arriving Boston 7:30 p. m.

5:30 p. m. Except Sun. Fast train via Belows Falls and Fitchburg, arriving Boston 7:00 a. m.

8:35 p. m. Daily. Night Express via Concord and Lowell, arriving Boston 8:15 a. m.

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

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

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent, E. C. SMITH, General Agent, St. Albans, Vt., Feb. 13.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON R.R.

New York and Montreal

AIR LINE.

SHORTEST LINE 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

8:25 a. m.—Daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 8:50 p. m. Through Drawing-room car Montreal to New York.

5:30 p. m.—Night Express, Sunday included. Wagner's Buffet Vestibule Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 6:45 next morning.

This train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 10:45 a. m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.

Information given and Tickets sold at Windsor and Montreal Hotels, also Grand Trunk Offices and at the Company's Office.

143 St. James street, Montreal.

J. W. BUTRICK, W. H. HENRY, General Pass. Agt., Albany, N. Y., Agt. Montreal.

SHIPPING

EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER AND RAIL

Arrangements have been completed to run Excursions of pleasure-seekers to the leading resorts of Canada and the United States. Watch for dates. A great

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Appointments To-Day.

Auction sale of Turkish rugs and carpets at Hicks & Co.'s rooms.

Auction sale of horses, carriages, harness, etc., at 45 Bonsecours street, 11 a.m.

Special general meeting of the Donald Products company at 121 St. James street, 3 p.m.

Book debts of two insolvent estates by auction at A. W. Stevenson's office, 1030 a.m.

Auction sale of tenement houses No. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 Lake street in the Long Row Mechanics Institute, 11 a.m.

Insolvent estate of R. Hy Holland & Co. balance of assets consisting of book debts, insurance policy and other effects in Leclaire, by auction at A. W. Stevenson's office, 11 a.m.

Dividends Payable.

Merchants Bank 3 p.c. for 1891..... June 1

Bank of Montreal 5 p.c. for 1891..... June 1

Bank of Commerce 3 p.c. for 1891..... June 1

Bank of New York 3 p.c. for 1891..... June 1

Bank of Toronto 3 p.c. for 1891..... June 1

Bank of Montreal 3 p.c. for 1891..... June 1

Bank of Commerce 3 p.c. for 1891..... June 1

Bank of New York 3 p.c. for 1891..... June 1

Bank of Toronto 3 p.c. for 1891..... June 1

Bank of Montreal 3 p.c. for 1891..... June 1

Bank of Commerce 3 p.c. for 1891..... June 1

Bank of New York 3 p.c. for 1891..... June 1

Bank of Toronto 3 p.c. for 1891..... June 1

FINANCIAL.

MONTREAL, MAY 26, 1892.

The Stock Market.

There was a very quiet feeling in the local stock market to-day, the only feature of interest being Street railway, of which there were quite a few shares offered. The opening figure was 202, an advance of about 2 per cent. over yesterday, and it sold down to 200, closing 200½ bid. Dealings amounted to 260 shares. The rest of the list was almost neglected. Telegraph and Pacific were both fractionally stronger, the former selling at 141½, and the latter at 89½. Montreal was steady, at 129. The banks were quiet, a few shares of Molsons, Commerce and Merchants ex-div. changing hands at unchanged quotations.

The London market was rather stronger to-day, Grand Trunk first opening at 66½ and closing 67½, a gain of 2½ over yesterday. Canadian Pacific in London closed 91½. There is no change in the rates for money.

MORNING BOARD.

25 Molsons..... 162½ 25 Street Railway..... 200½

25 Commerce..... 139½ 25 M. C. Cotton..... 129

25 Bank of Montreal..... 129 25 Bank of Commerce..... 129

25 Bank of New York..... 129 25 Bank of Toronto..... 129

25 Bank of Montreal..... 129 25 Bank of Commerce..... 129

25 Bank of New York..... 129 25 Bank of Toronto..... 129

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Merch. ex-div. 151½ 50 Pacific..... 89½

50 Com. ex-div. 136 2 M. C. Cotton..... 129

100 Telegraph..... 141½

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

Description.	May 26	May 27
--------------	--------	--------

BANKS.

Description.	May 26	May 27
--------------	--------	--------

MISCELLANEOUS.

Description.	May 26	May 27
--------------	--------	--------

BONDS.

Description.	May 26	May 27
--------------	--------	--------

Ex-dividend.

London Stock Market.

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

Stocks.	May 26	May 27
---------	--------	--------

Wall Street Gossip.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., New York, have telegraphed the following to Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien over their private wire:

London has been a moderate seller this morning, including Atchison, Union Pacific and St. Paul. The most distinctive feature has been in Northern Pacific, in which some large buying orders have appeared. Mr. Drummond bought 4,000 shares, Mr. Talbot about 3,000 shares, and Mr. Bissell has bought at intervals. Wales & Co. and Philadelphia have sold. Other selling in scattered lots has been attributed to the Cattle-Wheeler interest. Moore & Seligman and S. V. White put sugar up to 97, each buying 1,000.

Seymour Bros. & Young sold 500 Rock Island, Borden, Wilson & Phila. sold Reading, and Durand & Mestrie bought. The loan crowd showed inquiry for Atchison stock and incomes. Erie and Louisville and Nashville. The demand for stocks in the clearing house is fair, with Burlington and Quincy flat to a small premium.

The Western Coal agents at their meeting at the 6th Ave. hotel to-day decided to advance coal prices 25 cents per ton.

Third week in May: Washburn decreases \$20,000, L. N. & A. C. increases \$5,015, D. S. & A. increases \$1,925.

Financial Notes.

French exchange in London closed at 25.18.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains at 2 per cent.

Closed at 97 11-16 for money, and opened at 97 11-16 for 11-16 for the account.

The rate for 97 11-16 in the local market is 4 to 4½ per cent. New York quotations are 1½ to 2 per cent. Money in the open market in London is quoted at 97 11-16.

Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. have received the following special cable from London: Grand Trunk first preference opened at 66½ and closed at 67½, second preference opened at 67½ and closed at 68½.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

at 45A and closed at 46A; Canadian Pacific opened at 92 and closed at 91½.

New York Stocks.

Messrs. Macdonald Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street, report the New York market as follows:

Stocks.	May 26	May 27
---------	--------	--------

Cotton Oil.

Stocks.	May 26	May 27
---------	--------	--------

Butter.

There is still a weak feeling in the butter market, owing to small demand. The first grade butter has arrived, and the exporters are commencing to buy, a sale of the new make being reported slightly over 150. We quote values as follows:

Stocks.	May 26	May 27
---------	--------	--------

Cheese.

The local cheese market is without any new feature. White is quoted at 10 to 10½ and colored at 9½ to 9¾, trade generally keeping quiet.

The London Grocer says: White Canadian cheese is very scarce, and being wanted, has realized advance rates—50s to 60s for choicest old, and colored American brings 54s to 57s. States new season's white cheese is also eagerly sought after, but hardly any are to be seen yet, and the best of the best quality, though very good, has been bought at 48s to 41s, with a little inferior at 44s to 46s, and ordinary at 36s to 40s.

Eggs.

There is no change to report in the egg market, which continues steady, fresh stock moving steadily at 10½ to 11½.

Live Stock Markets.

There were about 325 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves and 200 sheep and lambs offered at the East End abattoir to-day. Trade was rather slow during the early part of the day, on account of the holiday, and the prices of cattle were a shade lower than on Monday, but common cattle sold fully better than on last Thursday. There were no cattle purchased by the shippers to-day, and the best were bought by the butchers at about 4½c per lb., with pretty good stock at about 4½c; rough oxen and large bulls at about 4½c; and lean stock at about 3½c per lb. There were a considerable number of milkmen's stappers on the market, which were slow of sale at from 80 to 85¢ each, or from 3½c to 3½c per lb., and it is probable that some of them will bring less. There is a good demand for good calves, and most of these were bought up before reaching the market at from \$5 to \$8 each. Common veals sold at from \$2 to \$4 each. There is an active demand for good shipping sheep at from 40 to 45¢ per lb. Lambs sell in lots at from \$2.50 to \$4 each, with a few extra ones up to \$5. Fat hogs are again advancing in price, and sell at from 5½c to 5½c per lb.

Toronto Markets.

TORONTO, May 26.—Wheat, spring, No. 2, 78c to 80c; No. 2 red, 82c; No. 1 hard, 98c to 99c; No. 2 hard, 92c to 93c; No. 3 hard, 88c; No. 4 regular, 72c to 73c; No. 2 regular, 62c to 63c; barley, No. 1, 52c to 54c; No. 2, 48c to 49c; No. 3 extra, 44c to 45c; No. 3, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 32½c; No. 3, 30c to 31c. Flour, extra, \$3.65 to \$3.90; straight, \$3.65 to \$3.90. Timothy, No. 1, \$13 to \$13.50; No. 2, \$10.50. Hogs, \$8.00. The market was unchanged. Sales—No. 1 hard at \$1; No. 2 hard at 93c. Oats outside at 30½c to 31½c. Peas outside at 80c. No. 3 barley at 43c.

Manitoba Wheat Outlook.

The weather continues the main feature of interest. Monday and Tuesday were fine and warm. At Winnipeg there was a light rain Tuesday night. Wednesday was chilly, and the influence of the great storm in the states to the south was felt here in a modified degree. There was a sharp frost on Wednesday night, with strong winds on Thursday, moderating on Friday, but still cold and raw. There was no rain to speak of accompanying the storm here, only a light sleet falling for a few minutes Thursday morning. The wind was too high for seeding on Thursday and Friday, but there was no moisture to stop farm work, except on Wednesday morning, in this district. No high wind of Thursday, and as the ground was well packed from recent rains, it is likely that any harm would come from the wind, such as is occasioned in dry weather. Wheat will show some increase in the area sown in Manitoba as a whole, though there will perhaps be a decrease in some low districts. In the territories there will be a large increase in the wheat area. We stated a week ago that wheat seeding was practically completed, and some late sections. Further reports have shown this to be the case. Though the spring has been somewhat backward, we regard the outlook as more favorable than usual, owing to abundant moisture.—Winnipeg Commercial.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Closing Prices for Grain and Provisions.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien quote the opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of the Chicago market to-day as follows:

Month.	Op.	High.	Low.	Cl.
--------	-----	-------	------	-----

Insurance on Grain.

DETROIT, Mich., May 26.—At the meeting of the local marine insurance agents yesterday a readjustment of rates on grain cargoes was agreed upon which goes into immediate effect. Rates will hereafter be practically the same as from Toledo. There has always been some dissatisfaction among grain shippers at this point on account of the advantage possessed by Toledo in the matter of cargo insurance. Following is the new schedule for straight A vessels from Detroit:

Steam. Sall.	Cls.	Cls.
--------------	------	------

Flour.

The flour trade is still disappointingly quiet. There is some inquiry for export, but nothing of much account has resulted yet from that quarter. Locally the trade is confined to the wants of dealers. We quote:

Spring patents.	\$4.85 to \$5.00
-----------------	------------------

Oatmeal, etc.

The meal market continues easy. Everything continues to favor buyers, who, aware of their position, demand concessions in the quoted prices. Values are as follows:

Standard, per bag.	\$3.80 to \$3.85
--------------------	------------------

Provisions.

No change is reported in the demand for

hog products, which keeps fairly steady, and price do not show any alteration. We quote:

Canada short cut mess, per brl., \$16.00 to 17.00

Chicago extra cut, per brl., 15.50 to 16.00

Western short cut, per brl., 15.50 to 16.00

Hams, city cured, per lb., 0.10 to 0.11

Bacon, per lb., 0.09 to 0.10

Lard, com. refined, per lb., 0.07 to 0.07½

Butter.

There is still a weak feeling in the butter market, owing to small demand. The first grade butter has arrived, and the exporters are commencing to buy, a sale of the new make being reported slightly over 150. We quote values as follows:

Stocks.	May 26	May 27
---------	--------	--------

Cheese.

The local cheese market is without any new feature. White is quoted at 10 to 10½ and colored at 9½ to 9¾, trade generally keeping quiet.

The London Grocer says: White Canadian cheese is very scarce, and being wanted, has realized advance rates—50s to 60s for choicest old, and colored American brings 54s to 57s. States new season's white cheese is also eagerly sought after, but hardly any are to be seen yet, and the best of the best quality, though very good, has been bought at 48s to 41s, with a little inferior at 44s to 46s, and ordinary at 36s to 40s.

Eggs.

There is no change to report in the egg market, which continues steady, fresh stock moving steadily at 10½ to 11½.

Live Stock Markets.

There were about 325 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves and 200 sheep and lambs offered at the East End abattoir to-day. Trade was rather slow during the early part of the day, on account of the holiday, and the prices of cattle were a shade lower than on Monday, but common cattle sold fully better than on last Thursday. There were no cattle purchased by the shippers to-day, and the best were bought by the butchers at about 4½c per lb., with pretty good stock at about 4½c; rough oxen and large bulls at about 4½c; and lean stock at about 3½c per lb. There were a considerable number of milkmen's stappers on the market, which were slow of sale at from 80 to 85¢ each, or from 3½c to 3½c per lb., and it is probable that some of them will bring less. There is a good demand for good calves, and most of these were bought up before reaching the market at from \$5 to \$8 each. Common veals sold at from \$2 to \$4 each. There is an active demand for good shipping sheep at from 40 to 45¢ per lb. Lambs sell in lots at from \$2.50 to \$4 each, with a few extra ones up to \$5. Fat hogs are again advancing in price, and sell at from 5½c to 5½c per lb.

Toronto Markets.

TORONTO, May 26.—Wheat, spring, No. 2, 78c to 80c; No. 2 red, 82c; No. 1 hard, 98c to 99c; No. 2 hard, 92c to 93c; No. 3 hard, 88c; No. 4 regular, 72c to 73c; No. 2 regular, 62c to 63c; barley, No. 1, 52c to 54c; No. 2, 48c to 49c; No. 3 extra, 44c to 45c; No. 3, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 32½c; No. 3, 30c to 31c. Flour, extra, \$3.65 to \$3.90; straight, \$3.65 to \$3.90. Timothy, No. 1, \$13 to \$13.50; No. 2, \$10.50. Hogs, \$8.00. The market was unchanged. Sales—No. 1 hard at \$1; No. 2 hard at 93c. Oats outside at 30½c to 31½c. Peas outside at 80c. No. 3 barley at 43c.

Manitoba Wheat Outlook.

The weather continues the main feature of interest. Monday and Tuesday were fine and warm. At Winnipeg there was a light rain Tuesday night. Wednesday was chilly, and the influence of the great storm in the states to the south was felt here in a modified degree. There was a sharp frost on Wednesday night, with strong winds on Thursday, moderating on Friday, but still cold and raw. There was no rain to speak of accompanying the storm here, only a light sleet falling for a few minutes Thursday morning. The wind was too high for seeding on Thursday and Friday, but there was no moisture to stop farm work, except on Wednesday morning, in this district. No high wind of Thursday, and as the ground was well packed from recent rains, it is likely that any harm would come from the wind, such as is occasioned in dry weather. Wheat will show some increase in the area sown in Manitoba as a whole, though there will perhaps be a decrease in some low districts. In the territories there will be a large increase in the wheat area. We stated a week ago that wheat seeding was practically completed, and some late sections. Further reports have shown this to be the case. Though the spring has been somewhat backward, we regard the outlook as more favorable than usual, owing to abundant moisture.—Winnipeg Commercial.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Closing Prices for Grain and Provisions.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien quote the opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of the Chicago market to-day as follows:

Month.	Op.	High.	Low.	Cl.
--------	-----	-------	------	-----

Insurance on Grain.

DETROIT, Mich., May 26.—At the meeting of the local marine insurance agents yesterday a readjustment of rates on grain cargoes was agreed upon which goes into immediate effect. Rates will hereafter be practically the same as from Toledo. There has always been some dissatisfaction among grain shippers at this point on account of the advantage possessed by Toledo in the matter of cargo insurance. Following is the new schedule for straight A vessels from Detroit:

Steam. Sall.	Cls.	Cls.
--------------	------	------

Flour.

The flour trade is still disappointingly quiet. There is some inquiry for export, but nothing of much account has resulted yet from that quarter. Locally the trade is confined to the wants of dealers. We quote:

Spring patents.	\$4.85 to \$5.00
-----------------	------------------

Oatmeal, etc.

The meal market continues easy. Everything continues to favor buyers, who, aware of their position, demand concessions in the quoted prices. Values are as follows:

Standard, per bag.	\$3.80 to \$3.85
--------------------	------------------

Provisions.

No change is reported in the demand for

Liverpool. Some very successful speculations are long wheat, but we are inclined to think that on anything like favorable weather their prospects for immediate profits are not very flattering.

Corn was very strong the greater portion of session; increased receipts, however, are checking the demand for lower grades and sample lots, and the supply will be fully equal to the demand. The good all round demand for hog product continues; some of our largest packers favoring the long side. We would advise caution, however, in buying on any of these sharp advances. A few days of large receipts of hogs might materially change the complexion of the market.

Chicago Cossip.

Messrs. Lamson Bros. & Co. report the following over direct private wire to Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien:

Considerable No. 3 spring wheat is being sold for export. Armour's people report sales of 300,000 bushels within three days. A sale of 15,000 bushels No. 3 was made this a.m. for Rotterdam.

The Price Current in its weekly crop summary says: The late growth of winter wheat has improved. The earlier growth somewhat impaired in many localities of excessive moisture, the general average is about 100 bushels per acre.

The outlook for corn is less disquieting under some days of more settled weather, but a dry drought is feared. But the situation is still uncertain with the changes admitting of a fairly good crop. The advance indications for oats are moderately improved. The week's packing in the West 305,000 against 225,000 some week last year.

Lossing Board cables: Paris a holiday, Berlin a holiday, London unchanged, Liverpool unchanged, to bid higher.

There was no rain anywhere in the west at 7 a.m. this morning and there was not even cloudy weather except through Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. Through the northwest and west and southwest it was clear. The rain falls for 24 hours show more local showers and light ones at that. Washington forecast till 8 p.m. Friday says: generally fair weather will prevail in all districts, preceded by light showers in the lower lake region and extreme northeast.

Chicago Hog Market.

CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, May 26.—Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 33,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official reports, 40,088; shipments, 11,670; men's stappers, 10,408; mixed, \$4.40 to \$4.80; mixed packing, \$4.35 to \$4.85; heavy shipping, \$4.20 to \$4.90. Cattle—Receipts, 15,000, for which there was a steady market.

Movements of Grain and Flour.

CHICAGO.—The receipts were 15,271 barrels of flour, 27,000 bushels of wheat, 81,000 bushels of corn, 198,000 bushels of oats, 4,000 bushels of rye and 14,000 bushels of barley. The shipments were 2,733 barrels of flour, 16,000 bushels of wheat, 155,000 bushels of corn, 183,000 bushels of oats, 35,000 bushels of rye and 1,000 bushels of barley.

NEW YORK.—The receipts were 12,985 barrels and 19,276 sacks of flour, 162,950 bushels wheat, 40,550 bushels corn, and 27,250 bushels of oats. The shipments were 15,081 barrels and 6,842 sacks of flour, 102,190 bushels wheat, 33,303 bushels corn, and 995 bushels of oats. Wheat opened easier at 91½c for July, but by 11:45 a.m. had advanced to 91½c. Corn opened steady at 62c for cash and 54½c for July.

MILWAUKEE.—The receipts were 6,195 barrels of flour, 28,000 bushels of wheat, 14,000 bushels of oats, 9,000 bushels of barley, and 1,000 bushels of rye. The shipments were 1,375 barrels of flour, 14,000 bushels of wheat, 9,000 bushels of oats, and 1,000 bushels of rye. Wheat opened practically firmer at 81½c for cash, May and July.

ST. LOUIS.—The receipts were 15,000 bushels of wheat, 26,000 bushels of corn and 22,000 bushels of oats. The shipments were 8,000 bushels of wheat, 17,000 bushels of corn and 7,000 bushels of oats. Wheat opened firmer at 82½c for July.

TOLEDO.—The receipts were 32,000 bushels of wheat, 9,000 bushels of corn, and 1,000 bushels of rye. The shipments were 45,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of oats, and 4,000 bushels of rye. Wheat opened fractionally easier at 93c for cash and May and 86½c for July. Corn opened flat at 49c for cash and May and 47c for July.

DETROIT.—The receipts of wheat were 33,000 bushels, and the shipments 202,000 bushels. Wheat, No. 1 hard opened at 85½c for cash, and 86½c for July, and No. 1 Northern 83c cash and 84½c for July.

DETROIT.—The receipts of wheat were 16,000 bushels, and the shipments 17,000 bushels. Wheat, red, opened at 91½c for cash and 85½c for July, and 86½c for July. The receipts of wheat were 149,000 bushels and the shipments 35,000 bushels.

American Wool Markets.

BOSTON, May 25.—There is little change to note in the wool market. Trade has been fair, when the reduced condition of stocks is considered, and transactions mostly in small lots. Prices are steady. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces sold at 27c for X and at 28 to 29c for XX and XX above. Michigan X is firm at 25 to 26c. No. 1 combing wools are selling slowly at 35 to 37c. Ohio fine delaine at 28 to 33c. Michigan fine delaine at 29 to 30c. Unwashed combing wools are in demand at 25 to 28c for 3 and 3½. Territory wools are in steady request at 35 to 38c, clean, for fine, 53 to 55c for fine medium, and 50 to 52c for medium. New spring Texas and California are arriving, but are held at extreme prices. Pulled wools are in good demand, with sales of choice super at 38 to 40c, fair to good super at 30 to 38c, and extras at 22 to 30c. Australian wools continue to sell well. Carpet wools are in steady demand.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Wool market quiet; prices are steady and without change. Ohio Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above at 28 to 30c; X at 26 to 28c; and at 23 to 25c, coarse, 34c to 35c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western—Fine or X and XX at 25c to 26c; medium at 23 to 24c; coarse at 21 to 22c. Washed Combing and Delaine—Fine washed delaine X and XX at 29c to 34c; medium washed combing and delaine at 36c to 38c; coarse do, do at 34½c to 35c; Canada do, do at 31c to 32c. Washed—Choice at 36c to 37c; fair at 35c to 36c; coarse at 32c to 33c. Unwashed Combing and Delaine—Medium unwashed combing and delaine at 26c to 27c; coarse do at 26c to 27c. Bright Unwashed Clothing—Fine or X and XX at 19c to 31c; medium at 24c to 26c; coarse at 25c to 26c. Dark Earthy Unwashed Clothing—Fine at 15c to 16c; medium at 18c to 20c; coarse at 18c to 20c. Montana—Fine at 16c to 20c; medium at 19c to 22c; coarse at 19c to 22c. Territorial—Fine at 13c to 17c; medium at 15c to 20c; coarse at 18c to 19c.

Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Cotton spots quiet, uplands, 7½c; Gulf, 7½c; futures closed steady. Sales \$7,900 bales. May, \$7.27; Sept., \$7.28; July, \$7.36; Aug., \$7.42; Sept., \$7.49; Oct., \$7.57.

New York Provisions.

Wheat—Receipts, 162,000 bushels; exports, 102,000 bushels; sales, 1,080,000 bushels futures, 86,000 bushels spot. Spot dull, closing steady. No. 2 red 98c to 98½c; ahead ungraded red, 85½c to 90c; No. 1 Northern, 91c to 91½c; No. 2 Northern, 87c to 88c; No. 3 Chicago, 91c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 89c; No. 3 spring, 85c to 86c. Oats—Receipts, 10,000 bushels; exports, 10,000 bushels; sales, 10,000 bushels. Oats—Receipts, 10,00

A GREAT SUBJECT

Which Will Soon Be Discussed In Canada.

A Joint Board From McGill University and Bishop's College to Superintend a Course of Lectures—Plan of the Course and Subjects to Be Followed—Professor Cox Appointed Secretary.

The subject of University Extension in Canada has for a long time attracted the attention of the leading educationalists in the Dominion. Towards the accomplishment of this object nothing of a definite nature, however, had been done until a general committee of the whole Dominion met at Toronto last October, and again in January, for the purpose of discussing the project. The result of the conference was that the subject was referred to the provincial universities to act in the matter. And as a result, a joint board of representatives has been formed from McGill University and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, to superintend a course of lectures and classes for English-speaking audiences in the Province of Quebec. The Rev. Abbe Lafontaine on behalf of Laval University will superintend the French-speaking portion of the population. He is at present actively moving in the matter before the Council of Education at Quebec, and hopes that they will decide to take steps in connection with the scheme. The object of the university extension scheme is to provide the means of higher education for persons of all classes, and of both sexes, who are engaged in the regular occupations of life. To attain this object the lectures are connected with the scheme will be organized upon the general lines which have worked out successfully in England for over 20 years. Centres will be arranged by the joint board in different localities desiring to take up the scheme in each of which local committees will have to be formed. Their duties will be to attend to the financial part and also to select the lectures they would wish to hear and the subjects they would like to hear discussed. These selections will have to be approved of by the Universities. The subjects of the lectures that the Universities expect to provide are connected with: I. English Language and Literature. II. History and Archaeology. III. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Political Science. IV. Chemistry and its applications. V. Astronomy. VI. Electricity and other branches of Physical Science. VII. Botany and Zoology. VIII. Animal and Vegetable Physiology. IX. Geology and Mineralogy.

In order to make the teaching at the same time attractive and thorough a special method will be followed:

1. The courses consist of ten weekly lectures, each lecture occupying an hour. 2. For about an hour preceding or following each lecture a class is held for those students who wish to study the subject more thoroughly. The teaching in the class is conversational, and its object is to enable the lecturer to answer questions or solve difficulties which have occurred to students and to give advice as to text-books and other means of studying the subject. 3. The ten lectures and classes, which may be given in the three months before or three months after Christmas, form a continuous course on one subject.

4. In order to enable students to follow the lecture readily and to carry away the substance of it, a printed syllabus in pamphlet form is prepared beforehand by the lecturer for the use of the students. 5. Questions (printed in the syllabus) are set upon each lecture. Those who desire to answer the questions write their answers at home during the week, and forward them to the lecturer for correction and comment.

6. At the end of the course an examination is held by the lecturer, and another examination appointed for the purpose by the joint-board of the universities. The examination is not compulsory. Only those are admitted to it who have attended the lectures and classes to the satisfaction of the lecturer, and have done such an amount of weekly paper-work as the lecturer may have required.

A list of the candidates who have satisfied the lecturer and examiner is published, the names being arranged in alphabetical order. The list also indicates those who are recommended both by the lecturer and examiner for special distinction. Certificates of passing and of distinction are granted, based upon (1) the lecturer's report of the weekly work, (2) the final examination. It will be seen that this system is adapted at the same time to persons who desire merely a general acquaintance with the subjects taught and to students who are anxious to make a more thorough study. The majority of the courses in the English system have been given in the evening, as the fundamental idea throughout has been education for busy people. The audiences have included persons drawn from all ranks of society and of the widest diversity of previous education and training.

The payment to the joint board for a complete course of ten lectures and classes, with examination, is \$150. In cases where a lecturer from a distance is chosen, or much apparatus is used, travelling expenses and the cost of hiring apparatus will be an extra charge.

Professor J. Cox, of McGill University, has been appointed secretary to the joint board, and in connection with the reporter, said that when it was desired to establish a course of lectures more prominent person of the community should be asked to call a public meeting. The universities would be only too glad to send some one thoroughly conversant with the scheme to lay the details of it before the meeting. A local committee could then be formed, and a guarantee fund sufficient to cover the expenses of a course should be raised. The local committee would also undertake all responsibility for hire of rooms, lighting, printing and sale of tickets, etc.; and would fix the price of tickets according to the size and class of audience expected, with a view to making the lectures self-supporting. It is understood that applications have already come in from several centres, and a beginning of the practical working of the scheme is expected for October. Diplomas will not be given by the universities, but certificates will be awarded to all who complete the course.

To Discuss Early Closing.

The special committee appointed to amend the by-laws for the early closing of places where liquor is sold will meet next afternoon. Ald. Prefontaine, the chairman of the committee, says the representatives of the Licensed Victuallers Association, Dominion Alliance and the Grocers Association have been notified and will doubtless be there in numbers.

"The Grand Old Lady."

Referring to the Queen's birthday, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the Queen's birthday, said: "We hear always of the Grand Old Lady, and sometimes forget the Grand Old Man, who, in spite of her burden of years, and burden of sorrows, performs scrupulously the political duties of her great position, and has always recognized her duty of observing the constitutional wishes of her subjects."

The St. James' *Gazette* asks what republic can compare with England. The most successful of all them has been convulsed by a needless civil war, the result of ignorance, of abundance of bragging, and of bad temper.

"Nobody," says the *Gazette*, "mentions a republic in England as either possible or desirable. Any republican sentiment that has existed is vanishing, chiefly owing to the evidence of vulgarity and corruption in America. Loyalty now only asks royalty to be decent, to be fairly industrious and well-intentioned."

ONE OF QUEBEC'S HOLIDAYS.

Ascension Day and the Manner in Which It Was Celebrated.

Yesterday being Ascension day, was generally observed as a holiday throughout the city. The banks, City hall, courts of justice, and nearly all the large places of business were closed. Comparatively few people left the city by train, but owing to the beautiful weather quite a number of people patronized the Inclined railway in order to enjoy the exhilarating breeze of the mountain. Several parties indulged in drives round the mountain, to Longue Point and Lachine, but in the city everything was remarkably quiet. In the morning a great number of children attended St. Patrick's church to receive First Communion. The mass, which was at 7 o'clock, was said by the Rev. J. J. Toupin, and holy communion was distributed both by the pastor and by Rev. M. Callaghan, director of the children, of course, was in attendance, and under special instruction the children were faultless in the carrying out of the smallest detail.

The boys attired in black clothes with white ribbon around their arms and a badge of the Sacred Heart on their breast formed a pleasing contrast to the white dressed and white veiled girls, and when they marched up the different aisles, in conformity with the instructions given them by their director, Rev. M. Callaghan, the sight was impressive, and will not be forgotten by those who thronged the church to see the celebration.

Some very select church airs were sung by the larger pupils of St. Patrick's Academy. Among the many soloists whose voices were heard was noticed the beautiful soprano of Miss Lottie Kearns, and the contralto of Miss M. Sullivan. The mass being over, under thanksgiving were read a loud, clear voice and the usual prayers for the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff said.

In the evening at 7.30 p.m. the church was even more crowded than in the morning. The edifice was beautifully decorated and the altar finely illuminated with various colored lights. Never in the annals of this church has so large a choir been found to do honor to the occasion of this year. It was composed of 300 voices hailing from all the different schools and academies, principally the St. Lawrence school, Archambault Academy and the St. Patrick's Female Academy. Professor Fowler presided at the organ. The effect of the singing was heightened considerably by a large orchestra. Father Lattre, versed actor as choir director.

The lady soloists were Miss M. Sullivan, Miss Lottie Kearns, Miss Mary Drum, and Miss M. Moriarty. Rev. Father Luke Callaghan sang the hymn to the Sacred Heart and "Tantum Ergo," which tended to make the music among the best ever heard in St. Patrick's Church. The Rev. M. Callaghan spoke twice from the pulpit, once on confirmation, and again on baptismal promises. In the next Sunday children will be received into the Holy Sacrament Society, and will be asked to take the pledge of total abstinence for life. Over 225 children were confirmed yesterday. At the Church of the Gesu about 30 boys made their First Communion. The Rector, Father H. Hudon, celebrated mass, and Archbishop Fabre gave confirmation. At 3.30 in the afternoon, vesper and the renewal of baptismal vows took place.

Canadian Horses in England.

The English demand for Canadian horses seems to be developing into greater importance every day. Last year Canada shipped 1,900 horses to Great Britain, and this year it is expected the exports will reach 4,000. The horses wanted are single drivers, carriage horses and heavy cart horses, and on these grades profits as high as 25 per cent. are being realized. There seems to be a future for the Canadian horse in England.

They Think the Telegraph Too Slow.

An action taken by a Montreal firm against one of the telegraph companies furnishes a significant commentary on the vagaries of the telegraph operator. On the 14th January last, New York merchant telegraphed to his Montreal correspondent to come on at once to New York. This message took twenty-four hours to get here, as it was not delivered until the evening of the 15th. The Montrealer then telegraphed to New York and his message took 19½ hours to get there, while the reply sent from New York has not yet been received. Under these circumstances the Montreal firm feel themselves justified in demanding damages, and have resolved that in future, when sending a message that needs immediate delivery, they will stick a three cent stamp on it and drop it in the post.

The M. S. R. Has No Exclusive Right.

The Electric Railway Special committee met to-day to consider the tenders for the construction of electric railways in the city. Up to the present the public have been under the impression that none of the new companies who are prepared to build electric roads in the city could do so where the City Passenger railway are already running. This question is, however, now settled by the enthusiastic opinion of Mr. Ethier, city attorney, who says that a charter granted to the City Passenger company does not give them a monopoly over the streets where they run to the exclusion of outsiders. The City Passenger Railway Co. maintain that their charter comprises this privilege and they seem content that a majority of the committee will endorse this view. Messrs. Mainwaring and Bickerton are quite sure of having their charters granted for their respective projects on Bleury and St. James streets, and the probabilities are that both these short lines will be running by September or October next.

Mr. W. S. Williams, who put in such a comprehensive tender on behalf of the New York syndicate, is in town and will remain for a few days pending the deliberations of the Electric Railway committee and the council.

Young Canadian Artists.

The patrons of art in Montreal will be glad to learn that their endeavors for the way of affording facilities for the development of latent genius have met with some reward. Students who have had the benefit of attending the classes of the Art Association of Montreal for some time past have become imbued with the idea of studying from nature, in place of reproducing with pencil and paint-brush the works of the acknowledged masters. Three of the most prominent art students in Montreal will leave on Wednesday next for Glendon, Que., the artists' paradise of Canada, where they will spend about three months in sketching the natural beauties of the country. This will, at least, have the effect of showing Montrealers that they need not travel hundreds of miles to enjoy lovely scenery during their short summer or autumn vacations. Within seventy or eighty miles from this city, by the Canadian Pacific railway, holds a spot which devotes all that goes to make up a thoroughly enjoyable trip. The country referred to is comparatively unknown to the citizens of Montreal, although within such easy access. When the trio of budding artists, who propose to scour the country put on canvas the scenic beauties it affords, then our citizens will find out that they have a lovely resort close at home. The three young artists who will devote the next three months to this work are Mr. James Sonnet, one of the well known sailmaker, Mr. Thos. Sonnet and winner of the first prize of the Antique class school; Duncan McMillan, winner of the Life class competition, and Samuel Robertson, a prominent pupil of the Academy class.

These will be joined about the first of July by Messrs. James Graham and Ben Radford, who have promised to give a number of sketches of scenes in and around Glen Sutton.

CAUGHT AT WORK

Another Plucky Arrest By Night Watchman Burns.

Two Men Arrested While in the Act of Breaking Into Macdonald's Confectionery Store on Beaver Hall Hill Shortly After Midnight This Morning—They are Young Men and Americans.

Shortly after midnight, while Watchman Burns was making his rounds up Beaver Hall Hill, he noticed two men trying to get into the confectionery store of Mr. Thomas Macdonald, 12 Beaver Hall Hill.

Thinking they were not employed in the store Burns decided to watch them and for a while hid in one of the numerous doorways which abound in that locality. He soon noticed one of the men look around, and then, walking in the doorway, produced a key which he placed in the lock. He got no further, for Burns made a rush and colored both of them.

Burns after a short talk and the persuasive power of a revolver, succeeded in getting them to No. 6 police station. On being questioned they gave their names as Nathan Gladdeys, 19 years, plumber, no residence, from the United States, and Ed. Brown, 19 years, engraver, no residence, from the United States. On Sergeant Sullivan searching them he found that Brown had \$1.35 in money, a Knights of Pythias badge, some old coins, baggage check No. 7,735 of the Passumpsit Railroad and about 12 to 25 poker chips. Gladdeys had five keys of different pattern, 6 cents, a small file, a pair of scissors, a watch chain and two knives.

Sergeant Sullivan thinks they are old hands at the business, as when he questioned them, they refused to answer, saying that it was not necessary to give him any information, as they would be brought before the magistrate in the morning. Both of them had false mustaches on.

This is the fifth time within the year that attempts have been made to break into Macdonald's store, and a number of men are now doing "time" for these burglaries.

In connection with this arrest it may be stated that some five weeks ago the police authorities here were asked for information by the authorities of Rochester, N. Y., regarding two supposed crooks who had been arrested there and who gave their names as Brown and Goldies. These suspects had a letter from Montreal written on Richelieu Hotel paper, and signed "Paddy McBride." This letter contained a lot of information concerning some Montrealers well known to the police, and it closed by stating that "T. and H. were so closely followed by a body of men that they could do no work. These are supposed by the police to be the same parties now under arrest here.

PERSONALS.

W. P. Molesworth, Toronto, is a guest at the Balmoral.

W. S. Moore, of Vancouver, is registered at the Windsor.

Robt. Ward, of Victoria, B. C., is registered at the Windsor.

J. Douglas Thayer, M. D., of St. John, N. B., is at the Windsor.

J. D. Phinney, of Richibucto, N. B., is registered at the Windsor.

C. H. Macintosh, M. P., of Ottawa, is registered at the Windsor.

J. R. Bayne, Morrisburg, is amongst the latest arrivals at the Balmoral.

Whitney Mockridge, the famous singer of Boston, is summing at Gananogue.

L. G. Heneberger and George Barnett, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Windsor.

C. J. Smith, of the Canada Atlantic Railway, is registered at the Windsor.

Sir Joseph Hickson and family have taken up their residence for the summer at Caumana.

T. Whitfield, W. West and W. Edgar, of St. John's, Que., are registered at the Balmoral.

E. D. Boswell, of Riviere du Loup, and Hiram A. Calvin, of Garden Island, are staying at the Windsor.

Edmund Wragge, J. J. Kenney, A. R. Creelman, and H. J. Hammond, of Toronto, are staying at the Windsor.

Mrs. F. Colson, who has been spending the past winter in Mexico for the benefit of her health, has returned to Ottawa.

Quebec Telegraph: Hon. Mr. Hall, provincial treasurer, and family, arrived in town yesterday morning and have taken up their residence at Miss Leonard's boarding house.

Fred Abraham, city editor of the *Ontario* published in Belleville, Ont., is in the city with his bride, formerly Miss Maud Charters, to whom he was married at Bay City, Mich., Wednesday, May 11th.

The latest arrivals at the Balmoral are: W. A. Wilkes, Toronto; D. F. Armstrong, Kingston; J. C. Moore, Ottawa; G. R. Rudd, Kingston; W. Patenotte, Ottawa; J. H. Howard, Cleveland; S. N. Norrie, Toronto; J. W. Fisher and H. McAllen, Toronto.

Major-General Herbert, accompanied by Mrs. Herbert and Capt. Streathfield, A. D. C., went out to St. Johns, P.Q., yesterday, while there being joined by Col. J. O'Sheena. The party visited Isle-aux-Loix in the steam yacht *Lotta*, which had been placed at their disposal by Mr. A. Macdonald, the owner.

The following are registered at the Richelieu: C. L. Whitney, New Haven, Conn.; J. C. E. Dannaiss, M.D., Cohoes, N.Y.; W. M. Campbell, and wife, London, Eng.; C. G. Waters and wife, London, Eng.; A. L. Fournier, Sudbury, Ont.; H. Legault, M.D., St. Laurent; J. P. Simpson, Winnipeg; James O'Brien, New York.

The following are stopping at the Riden: C. E. Pouliat, Rivier du Loup; Godmer, St. Jerome; Joseph Bertrand, Ottawa; E. H. Bisson, Beauharnois; L. P. Cloutier, Beauharnois; G. Demartigny, St. Hyacinthe; Joseph Gourdau, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Petit, St. Jerome; M. Plante, St. Ouis.

Amongst the latest arrivals at the St. James hotel are: John L. P. de Les Dreniers, Rouse's Point; W. Brown, Sherbrooke; L. P. Pelletier, Quebec; A. B. Threl, Paris, France; J. S. Laurin, St. Bartholomew; J. Johnson, Ottawa; W. E. London and John Weir, New Haven.

Amongst the latest arrivals at the Albion are: G. F. Hardy, Toronto; W. A. Reeves and family, Vancouver, B.C.; R. H. Brannon, Chicago; Alex. McKinnon, Brockville; Thos. Ross, Hawkesbury; J. A. M. Rankin, Cookshire; C. M. Woodward, Ottawa; J. M. Cribb, Aultsville; J. M. Proctor, Ottawa; W. Lynch, Mansonville; A. Crombie, Guelph and Robert Lang, Scotland.

Want a Uniform Barrel Size.

KENTVILLE, N.S., May 26.—The representative men in the apple and potato trade held a meeting to-day, and steps were taken to secure legislation requiring Nova Scotian apple and potato barrels to be uniform in size with those used for the same goods elsewhere.

Excellent for Training.

I have found St. Leon water very best thing to drink while in training and have used it every morning with the most satisfactory results during the last couple of seasons. It keeps the system in good condition and is superior, in my judgment, to all other drinks for the athlete. With best wishes, I am, sincerely yours, W. M. Carman, champion bicyclist of Canada, 164 Shelbourne street.

HOME OF THE FOUNDLINGS.

Woman's Good Work Told at Yesterday's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the directors of the Montreal Foundling and Infant nursery was held yesterday afternoon in the nursery's new home on Argyle avenue. Rev. Jas. Barclay presided. The attendance was disappointingly small.

The treasurer's report, presented by Mrs. C. C. Campbell, showed receipts for the year of \$1,930.05 from collections, donations and annual subscriptions, and \$890.07 from admission fees and board money. The disbursements of \$2,745.04, therefore, left a balance of \$83.26. Receipts from the building fund were \$4,718.93; and from this source the disbursements were \$4,108, balance \$61.93.

The Secretary's report dealt specially with the advantages of new home, but complained of one remaining defect—bad ventilation. It spoke also of the regretted resignation of Miss Dalby and the almost indispensable services of her successor, Miss Ridout. The provision of uniforms for the mothers was the most noticeable change adopted since last year.

The attending physicians' report was the most interesting. It stated that 135 children had been received last year. These of the 172, 70 or 45 per cent. of the year made a total 172 charges now under the institution's care. The majority of these were from the Montreal Maternity Home and the Western Hospital. The majority, too, were the deserted offspring of drunken, destitute or invalid parents. Out of the 172, 70 or 45 per cent. had died. Fifty-one had died under one month, 17 under two, 6 under three, and 5 over 3 months. It was impossible to wean these them all; they had to be artificially fed. The majority of deaths were from atrophy and gastro-intestinal disorders due to lack of natural food.

The following were elected the committee of management: Mesdames Colin McArthur, Thomas Pringle, C. C. Campbell, E. D. Lacy, Thos. Montgomery, A. Rhodes, J. S. Hall, W. F. Torrance, F. B. McNamee, Misses S. Smith and Miss H. E. Hall, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Evans, and Mrs. Jones.

With the gentlemen's advisory committee, consisting of: Reverends James Barclay, Canon Ellegood, Arthur French, J. Edgar Hill, Mr. Hunter and S. P. Rose; J. C. Camerdy, M. D., and Messrs. George Hague, E. L. Bond, George Bishop, S. P. Rose, J. C. Camerdy, M. D., James McBride, F. B. McNamee, C. N. D. Osgood, A. Rhodes, H. W. Stroud, William Darling, George Young, W. F. Torrance, Dr. K. Cameron, Dr. E. P. Williams.

Rene Bauset Making a Mark.

Mr. Rene Bauset, who has so ably filled the position of acting secretary for the past few weeks, is to be made assistant to Mr. O. David, the newly appointed city clerk, so a well-founded rumor says. This is in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered to the council and the committees, for which he has acted as secretary. Mr. Bauset's clear enunciation when reading reports in council, whether in English or French, has created a favorable impression amongst a number of the aldermen, and that several of them were disposed to run him for the city clerkship. The only stumbling block in the way was Mr. Bauset's youth. "He is just 10 years too young," said one of his ardent supporters. Mr. Gosselin is to be made deputy city clerk, and will be entrusted with the routine business of the department that he has conducted so long.

He Had No Less Than Seven Nemes.

Under the modest title of Paul Dupuy, a writer upon the editorial staff of a small French newspaper in this city, Alexandre Hypolite Hercule Joseph Paul Roch Bonet, of the 12th arrondissement, died and was buried in December last. Yesterday his true name and titles were disclosed by Mr. M. Schwob, vice consul of France, to enable La Marquis to establish her status of widowhood. It is understood that at one time the late Marquis was a large landed proprietor, but previous to his departure from France dissipated his ancestral estates by plunging on the stock market. He was a broken man when he discarded his old French title of nobility and buried himself alive as an obscure newspaper writer, and his decease in poor circumstances renders him an object of pity to those who knew him in his altered fortunes.

To Dismiss an Invitation.

To-night at 8.30 p. m. the officers of the Montreal militia corps will meet in the Victoria Rifles Armory to consider the sending of an invitation to the 7th Regiment of New York to visit the city on Dominion Day. The 7th is the crack corps of New York. The acceptance of the invitation would enable the Montreal corps to organize things on a grand scale and make up for the unfulfilled program of Dominion Day. The Dominion Day occurs on a Friday this year. The following Monday is the 4th of July, so that if the battalion were to leave New York on Thursday evening, it could participate in the military movements on Friday, take a day off on Saturday, attend a church parade on Sunday and be in good trim to celebrate the "glorious Fourth" on Monday.

Dr. Wesley Mills on Education.

The meeting of the Royal Society of Canada will be held this year in Ottawa, commencing Tuesday, the 31st., and will be in session about four days. On Tuesday afternoon T. Wesley Mills, M.A., M.D., of this city, will read a paper before section B of the society. This paper will be on "Scientific Basis of Animals." This popular scientist has been for the last two years a close observer of the habits of the animals which have hitherto been neglected. That his paper will give information on the subject of hibernation undreamt of by observers of nature, anyone who knows the ability of the doctor will admit. On Tuesday evening Dr. Mills will deliver a public address in the Ottawa Normal school on the subject of "The Natural or Scientific Method in Education and Science in Schools." It is a well known fact among those interested in the subject of education, that the lecturer's views on the subject of education in general are advanced ones. He claims that education should be based on nature. This has been overlooked in the system now in vogue. There is no doubt but that the educationalists of the day will be given some surprises during the course of the lecture. At the commencement exercises of the University of New Brunswick, on Thursday, June 3, Dr. Mills will give an address to the graduating class, on Heredity.

Detectives Instead of Police.

Last night Cote St. Antoine was without a police force. Not that the residents of that enterprising suburb were left entirely without protection, for the officers of a Montreal Detective bureau were in charge of the "Cote" Police station, but the old force was not out, as yesterday Chief Kerr, and Constables McLennan and Lee were notified by the town's Police committee that after 6 o'clock last evening their services would not be required. On the part of the Police committee this resolve was come to at a private meeting held on Wednesday night. It is alleged that this wholesale dismissal was alleged, because the police were not sufficiently vigilant. During the past few months a large number of robberies have occurred in the Cote. Some premises were entered, as many as four different times, yet no clue to the burglars could be obtained. Then the services of the Detective agency were not deemed sufficient, and it was found the police were not doing their duty as it should be done. They must be understood, however, that not even the slightest hint of a criminal suspicion is charged against any of the three officers. Chief Kerr had occupied his position for several years, Constable Lee had a service of three years, but Constable McLennan was only appointed last year. It is usual the constables and detectives will look after the peace and well-being of the town until a new force is appointed.

WHEN VISITING NEW YORK GO TO THE COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

WEST BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS STREET.
Under new management, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. Rooms \$1 per day and upwards. EUROPEAN PLAN.

C. F. WILDEY, Proprietor.

UNWORTHY OF NEWSPAPER MENTION.

City Volunteers Who Went Far Beyond the Call of the Uniform.

The ease with which an international complication could be got up, if the enterprising correspondents of American papers could be believed, would be little short of marvellous. No doubt it has already been flashed all over the States that a mass of Canadian soldiers tore down the flag of the United States in this city, and our worthy neighbors across the line are doubtless as much exercised over the supposed outrage as were our own citizens over the report that the Connecticut militia had insisted upon hauling down the British ensign hoisted upon a New Brunswick schooner. The truth in both cases is practically similar. It is true that two drunken individuals, who happened to wear the uniform of an honorable corps, are accused of insisting upon having the stars and stripes hauled down off a small store, but to give this drunken freak any international significance would be to give it an importance far beyond its real worth. At all events Lieut. Colonel Cole, of the M.G.A., has called upon United States Consul General Knapp to assure him that the disgraceful incident is a purely local affair, and has been performed by men wearing his uniform it is entirely disconnected both by himself and by all members of the corps. Consul Knapp readily recognized the absurdity of magnifying the trivial act of two drunken men into an international insult and promised to send an official report of the occurrence to the authorities at Washington, which will effectually counteract the exaggerated accounts telegraphed to the United States by sensation-mongers on the local press.

A LADY SULLIVAN.

The Police Have a Hard Fight With a Female.

"No, Mr. Sullivan would hardly be in it, I think." That was the opinion of Sergeant Leggett, of No. 4 Police station. Her name was Helen Poitras. She was pugilistically built, pugilistically inclined, weighed seven pounds short of 300 and when she gathered a chunk of building stone in either hand and swore that she could not only whip creation, but also intend to marry a man, Bon Pasteur convent to suit her own sweet will, the good nuns and other inmates of that celebrated institution left her severely alone, and for the time being she was monarch of all she surveyed. The scene was the yard of the big female reformatory at the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Dominique streets; the time was 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and for upwards of an hour she kept her word and held fast to her charge of both the inmates and building. About six days ago Helen Poitras became a self-invited inmate of the institution as she was young, and, to believe the police, without doubt the strongest woman in Montreal, and as a consequence she was put to work in the laundries. Yesterday she in some way managed to obtain liquor, after which there happened what is described above. When she began pelting the nuns and inmates with the building material the police of No. 4 were sent for. Alone they were unable to hold, not to speak of arresting her. Then a carter named Racette, who had been called to drive her to the station, was called on for assistance. He tried to mount her up with a double kick in the stomach, and the police say the man is seriously hurt. Finally with the aid of some workmen Helen was got in the back, with the exception of her feet, which she defiantly shoved through the window, and in this way she arrived at the station. There she challenged Sergeant Leggett to mortal or less mortal combat. He thought discretion the better part of valor and declined. Then by promising to let her go at dark she did what the combined force of the station was unable to make her do—walked quietly into a cell. Once there the sergeant forgot his promise and Helen will appear before the Recorder this morning, when if there, will not be a scene the police are no prophets.

CITY AMUSEMENTS.

"Amorita" at the Queen's Theatre—Attractions Elsewhere.

The house that assembled to greet the first performance of "Amorita" was unfortunately not a large one, but, as the sparkling little opera unfolded its story, it became a very appreciative and enthusiastic one, and literally set the stamp of its approval upon it. The fault of the company, as a whole, is want of balance. The male voices in choruses and concerted parts are completely overpowered. Mr. Mayer, who takes the part of the Moor, is exception strong compared with the balance of the small performers, and he had been more like him, or if he had been heard more often, he would have restored the balance. There is plenty of comic work in the course of the piece, which is made the more of by Tom Martin as Signor, and R. Mansfield as Patrucho. Lottie Gilman as Amorita, is well suited to the part and her voice is fitted to make the most of it, the only fault being heard occasionally in the upper notes. Julia Coleman as Angelo Meluotte, won unbounded applause by her singing. As the lover of the stately Amorita, Angelo was too *petite*. Undeniably pretty in make up, but a girlish prettiness that made paths into bathos. The dancing of Affie and May Warner brought down the house, with whom the skirt dance seems to be in vogue. A rose by any other name will smell as sweet, and a can-can by any other name is just as risqué.

AT THE ROYAL.

Go-Won-Gon-Mohawk will close her engagement at the Royal with performances to-day and to-morrow. E. E. Kiddie's comedy, "Bewitched," will be presented at the Royal next week. The favorable manner of its reception in all the larger cities is a guarantee that the performance will be worthy the full support which it will receive here. The Royal should be filled next week.

"THE FIVE O'CLOCK TEA."

It was a small but select audience that assembled in the Fraser Institute last evening to witness the production of a fair cantata, "Queen of Love's Five O'clock Tea." The various parts were exceedingly well sustained by pupils of Miss Tovey, the chorus singing especially by very good. A miscellaneous musical program followed the cantata, the various items being well rendered. The duet, "No, Sir," by Miss M. Silverman and Master A. Fenwick, which was sung by Madames Felch and Tovey and Messrs. Mack and Jackson, were particularly worth hearing.

Remembering Their Dead Comrades.
Decoration day, 1892, will be commemorated here by the Hancock Post, 105, department of Vermont, Grand Army of the Republic, on Sunday and Monday next. They will hold religious services on Sunday, 29th inst., at their chapel, 411 St. James street, at 9 a.m., and will proceed in a body to St. Ann's church, and at 4 p.m. will attend service in Calvin Presbyterian church. On Monday, the 30th, which is Memorial day, the members and their friends will meet at 1.30 p.m. and have memorial services, after which they will proceed in a body to Mount Royal and Cote des Neiges cemeteries, where they will decorate the graves of veterans and their loved ones. They will also be interested to attend both the services and the decoration.

THE VIENNA.

Windsor and Donegana Streets.
This restaurant is the largest and finest in the city, having nine private and several large parlors, dining, smoking and reading rooms. Private entrance for ladies. Table d'hôte from 6 to 8 p.m. 40c. Noist wines, imported beer and cigars. For dinner or supper parties this place cannot be excelled. Open till midnight. Cons. Eisner, proprietor formerly with Delmonico, N.Y.

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head not exceeding three lines will be inserted one week in the "Daily Herald" for 50 cents; additional lines, 10 cents each.

TO RENT—Comfortably furnished rooms, single and double; also good table board. 104 McGill Street, Telephone 9215.

TO RENT—Comfortably furnished rooms, single and double, with or without board. Deserviers street.

ROOMS TO LET—At No. 118 George street, with or without board. Terms moderate.