

THE MONTREAL HERALD

"Business" and "Editorial" offices, No. 6 Beaver Hall Hill.

NOTICE.

All correspondence for THE HERALD except business letters should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN. Business correspondence to be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY, (limited); HON. PETER MITCHELL, President; Mr. W. H. WHITE, Secretary-Treasurer.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23.

CALL A PUBLIC MEETING.

The letter of "Montrealer" on the subject of the harbor gives some interesting particulars of what was said at the recent meeting in the Board of Trade rooms. It is singular how much the report that was furnished to the press did not say. It appears that all the Conservatives present were not of one mind. Some spoke out fearlessly in Montreal's interest, and declared that the time for improving Sir John, on bended knee had passed. One gentleman thought that a good, thick political stick, so to term it, was the thing required. There have been so many different versions told of what really transpired at the meeting in question, that those people who have realized how much of their own future prosperity depends on the subject of the harbor being handled properly at the present moment, are anxious to know definitely and authoritatively what is proposed, and what means are to be adopted to secure that which everyone believes to be absolutely essential to the prosperity of Montreal. There is a tide in the affairs of cities as well as of men, and it is about flood time with Montreal. There is not a tradesman or property owner in this city, who is not interested in the question, whether Montreal shall continue to increase, or whether it shall allow its trade to dwindle until the port becomes a third or fourth rate one. A public meeting should be called without delay that the whole subject may be considered and the several proposals examined. Those gentlemen who were good enough to meet the other evening will find their efforts greatly aided by knowing that the people of Montreal are in earnest and that their work has the unqualified endorsement of their fellow citizens. They can obtain this endorsement only by means of a public meeting in which the attitude of the Government towards Montreal can be explained, and a comparison made between what has been done for Quebec, Toronto, Halifax, Goderich and other places, and what has not been done for Montreal. A public meeting is what the citizens should now demand.

THE POLICE FORCE.

A letter from "Sub-Constable," which we publish to-day, explains in some measure the want of efficiency in the Montreal police force, of which so much complaint has been made, and justly made. It is necessary of course to the efficiency of such a force that its chief should be a man qualified for his position. No matter how good the men may be, they will deteriorate under a chief who lacks those characteristics, a combination of which is not too easily found, that the chief of a police force should possess. Alderman Grenier thinks, and from what we have heard we share the opinion, that in Captain Heigham will be found the man that is required for this very responsible position. But a good chief is only part of the necessary equipment. The constables must be men who regard their service as something more than a mere stop-gap until they can get other employment. A force which good men will not enter except as a last resort, is necessarily one from which little can be expected. The life of a policeman is an onerous one, his duties are difficult, often dangerous, and at all times it is essential that they should be performed by men honest, intelligent and courageous. Yet to induce such men to enter the police force of Montreal, the scale of pay is less than that paid for work which in comparison with a policeman's is light and unimportant, and which may be performed by almost anyone above the grade of a simpleton. However long may be a policeman's service there is no provision for him in his old age. His pay barely enables a married man to live and keep his family decently; it is impossible to save from it for times of distress, and still it is expected that men under these circumstances will remain faithful, zealous and trustworthy, while temptations of every kind are thrown in their way. It is unreasonable to expect that the right kind of men can be obtained as matters now stand, and for the police force we require men of a superior class. In other cities the police is not allowed to become a refuge. In many places it is no easy matter to obtain a place on the force, because the applications of good men are numerous. This, however, happens when the conditions of service are very different from those existing in Montreal. It is almost a matter of wonder, knowing the small pay and great temptations, that there have not been several scandals in which policemen were the central figures. If Toronto can afford to pay its policemen reasonable salaries, with a pension for long and meritorious service, it surely cannot be difficult for Montreal to do the same. There has been in the past a good deal of complaint about the police, and this Herald has not hesitated to give expression to public opinion in this matter, but unless some change is made in the organization and pay of the force, we fear that little amendment will be effected. The present is an excellent time to consider the whole subject of the police force organization; its scale of pay, methods of promotion and system of treatment.

NOT A DOLLAR FOR MONTREAL.

The report of the Minister of Public Works, from which the particulars published in another column are gleaned, embodies a very suggestive point. The total expenditure on harbors and rivers in the Dominion is placed at \$742,393, British Columbia receiving the lion's share, \$223,839. Harbors and navigable rivers in various parts of the Dominion have all received attention, except the harbor of Montreal, which appears to have been totally neglected. This is all the more singular when the importance of this city as the commercial metropolis of the Dominion, and as the head of ocean navigation, is considered. It is high time the citizens and business men of Montreal aroused themselves, cast party politics to one side, and gave the Ottawa Government plainly to understand that such unpardonable neglect will no longer be tolerated. Montreal has no desire to have her harbor requirements attended to at the expense of other ports in the Dominion, but her citizens will insist that she should get fair play in this matter. The day for useless delegations to Ottawa, for honeyed interviews and meaningless promises, has gone by; in future business, not buncombe, must be the order of the day. The trade of the Canadian and American North-West is just now looking for the shortest and best outlet to Atlantic ports. That outlet undoubtedly is via Montreal and the St. Lawrence; this trade is within our grasp, and all that is wanted is that this port shall be provided with facilities to handle it, and the harbor and channel be deepened to accommodate the largest ocean steamers now engaged in the carrying trade. It is useless for our business men to spend money in providing wharves and other facilities unless the Dominion Government do as they are doing at other places—make the harbor and channel available for large vessels. It is not Montreal alone that is concerned—the whole Dominion is interested; for, if we can attract to the St. Lawrence route the grain trade of the American, as well as the Canadian North-West, the whole of Canada and particularly the Eastern Provinces, will be benefited, directly or indirectly. It would be too bad if this prize should be lost just when it is within our grasp, in consequence of the unpardonable neglect of the Government. A crisis has been reached in the situation, and it remains to be seen whether or not the people of Montreal are sufficiently united and determined to turn the crisis to our advantage. It is now or never.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The latest news from Washington is of a disconcerting nature. Events have shown the accuracy of THE HERALD's anticipation, but that is a poor consolation for the Government's failure. The Americans will not consider the question of admitting free any new produce from Canada as a set-off for conceding their demands in the fisheries matter; they will have the fishery question settled on its own merits. And, though they speak of changing their fiscal arrangements so as to make a free articles, such as lumber and salt, free, they propose to make the clause of the Act inoperative as regards Canada until the fisheries question should have been adjusted. Sir Charles Tupper, since he made his fatal mistake in informing Speaker Carlisle that the Canadian people would not agree to unrestricted reciprocity, has done what he could, but without avail. Had he proposed unrestricted reciprocity with all that it should carry he would perhaps have vexed Mr. Chamberlain—though not the English people—but he would most likely have come off with flying colors, having obtained for Canada the markets her people desire, and would have closed the irritating dispute, the end of which no one can tell. As matters now stand the Government at Ottawa must either maintain Canada's contention and compel Mr. Chamberlain to go home unsuccessful and discredited, or they must surrender Canada's case in order that Mr. Chamberlain may return home, put a fresh orchid in his buttonhole and say, "See what a good boy I am." But the Government of Canada have, by minute-in-council, already pronounced their own condemnation in the event of conceding the demands of the United States. They have placed it on record that the proposal of the United States meant "the abandonment of a valuable portion of the national inheritance of the Canadian people, who would certainly visit with just reprobation those who were guilty of 'so serious a neglect of the trust committed to their charge.' How easy it would have been to have avoided all this if only the malign influence of the combines, and the visions of an El Dorado in iron, could have been dismissed from some of the lobes of the Cabinet brain. Oh Mr. Kamper you, with others, have much to answer for.

TO THE GLOBE-GREETING.

Our esteemed contemporary the *Globe* will, we trust, pardon us for imparting a little "useful information" on the subject of our North-West. It says, "Were our North-West United States territory it would be at the disadvantage of being the most outlying and perhaps coldest territory. This is inaccurate. It would still be less 'outlying' than Alaska, and very far from being the 'coldest territory.'" In Dakota and Northern Minnesota, which are at a greater elevation than the neighboring province of Manitoba, and probably because of that fact, the thermometer almost invariably shows a greater intensity of cold than in Manitoba. Wheat ripens fairly well in these two districts of the United States, but we are not equally sure as to melons and tomatoes, which, as the *Globe* knows, attain great excellence in the Prairie province. Whether it would be strictly accurate to speak of Manitoba as the "wheat and melon belt" of the North-West may be questioned, because fur-

ther west in the Canadian Territory the mild climate induced by the Pacific breezes peculiarly adapts that country for the growth of the more tender fruits and vegetables. That the settlers in the extensive territory of Alberta have not yet engaged in the culture of fruits, etc., is perhaps owing to the profitable business that arises from raising cattle, sheep and horses. The country is unequalled for this business, and is now much sought for by Americans who recognize its superiority to their own territories in Montana, Wyoming, etc. Another reason for their not yet taking advantage of their highly favored situation may be found in the fact that close to them is British Columbia, which may be regarded as *par excellence* the fruit, as well as the mineral, province of the Dominion. The Canadian Pacific Railway now makes the interchange of products so easy, that it will pay the Alberta people better to buy the rarer kinds of fruit from British Columbia, and so permit themselves to prosecute the business of cattle and sheep raising, in which many large fortunes and innumerable competences are yet to be secured in the mild and salubrious climate of our western territories.

WAS IT WORTH WHILE?

The *Halifax Herald* has evinced an undying and bitter hostility to the Hon. W. S. Fielding ever since he became Premier of Nova Scotia, and has abused him without stint in connection with the Eastern Extension Railway arbitration. In October last, just after Mr. Robichau, Liberal, had been elected in Digby to the Local Legislature, the *Herald*, referring to the reduction in the majority as compared with what it was in 1886, said: "The leader of the Local Government cannot swindle the Province out of \$500,000, and expend the major portion of it in corrupting the electorate, without sooner or later being brought to justice." Mr. Fielding was at the time attending the Inter-Provincial Conference at Quebec, and on his return to Halifax his friends insisted that the slanderous utterances of that sheet had gone quite far enough, and that it should be compelled to retract and apologize or take the consequences. Mr. Fielding acted accordingly and in due course the *Herald* realized the necessity of "getting down on its marrow bones," which it did in the following ample form:—

"While we have always contended that the settlement of that matter effected by the Government was an unfortunate one for the province, we have never charged, and never had any reason to suppose, that there was anything in the transaction affecting Mr. Fielding's personal honor; and inasmuch as the passage has been understood to charge him with receiving and expending money corruptly, we take this opportunity of saying that we never intended to charge him with either of those offences, and that we regret the publication of the article. It will not, of course, stop the *Herald*. It will go on inventing and retailing slanders, and then apologizing and retracting when taken to task by the courts. Under all the circumstances, while the retraction and apology must be satisfactory to Hon. Mr. Fielding, and his many friends in both political parties, it was hardly worth his while paying serious attention to the most disreputable political shot in Nova Scotia, which lives on slander, and appears to exist mainly for the purpose of abusing every one who differs from it in matters political. No one believes a word it says. It has abused nearly every respectable public man in the Dominion, and will doubtless continue the work of assassinating political and personal reputations *ad libitum*. The Conservative party will feel relieved when the *Herald* stings itself to death."

THE *GAZETTE* is exercised over the amount of "lying" that is being done about Hon. Mr. Mercier. If only our contemporary would cease its romancing, the amount of lying done by other people about Mr. Mercier would be comparatively trifling. It is hardly fair for the *Gazette* to want to do the whole of it.

If we can mine coal cheaper than they can in England, why do our mine owners need a protective tariff? It is not to enable them to more thoroughly swindle consumers?—*Montreal Journal*.

The owners of coal mines are little about the tariff. The miner, however, who is obliged to work for \$2 or less per day does object to the competition of Canadian coal dug by China cheap labor coming into this market free of duty. That is about all there is to the coal question.—*New York Press*.

Like the majority of protectionists the *Press* is badly informed. If it will make enquiries it will find that Canadian coal miners are a good deal better paid and much better off than the coal miners of the United States. The American miner who gets \$2 per day is a *rara avis*. Protection has absolutely failed to ensure the coal miners good wages. They have no protection whatever against pauper labor—they are living on starvation wages.

In another column will be found some interesting particulars concerning the incarceration and management of the insane of this province, given by Mr. Alfred Perry to a *HERALD* reporter. Mr. Perry's statements show that in the matter of committing persons to an insane asylum the Province of Quebec is in a condition that can only be described by the words "barbarous and disgraceful." What the management of these unfortunate people may be when they are once within their prison we do not know, but it is evident that so far as the law cares they may be subjected to the same kind of treatment as that which created such a tempest of indignation in England, and led to the reforms and stringent rules that now make it a little more difficult to incarcerate sane people as madmen and then to ill-treat them till they become mad.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

(Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser.)
The Herd Most crowd of Socialists want to collect for the millions for a few. The high-tariff man want to collect for a few from the millions. Socialism in both instances.

(Ottawa Free Press.)

There are indications that John Macdonald is about to give up the fight with the Ontario Government over the boundary question and acknowledge himself beaten. A Tory organ states that legislation will be introduced at the coming session of the Federal Parliament, finally settling the boundary dispute.

(New York Telegram.)

And when a British ship leaves the Mersey with a cargo, she can bring one back. Our merchantmen, with trifling exceptions, can carry freight but one way; for, on the return trip, they collide with a stone wall along our coast—an insuperable barrier, against which international trade falls dead, or glances off to England, where the world's products are allowed to enter on their real commercial values, the bed-rock principle of barter.

(Toronto World, Con.)

When shocking revelations of political corruption are made, as in the Glangarry case, the chief anxiety of the organs of both parties is not to see such practices stamped out, nor to see the guilty indulged in, but to demonstrate that the other fellows had done even worse upon some previous occasion. Long years of winking at wrongdoing by party friends has rendered the organs of both sides responsible for the bulk of whatever electoral corruption prevails.

(Quebec Chronicle, Con.)

That the Provincial Government did well to go to London with its loan, is borne out by the results. The whole sum asked for by the Government, when it was hours after applicants were invited to tender, the price being one and a quarter premium. The Treasurer of Quebec is to be congratulated on his success. The mistake was made in the first place in going to New York for money, when it could so easily have been had in London or Paris. But all's well that ends well, and the country is safe.

(Toronto World, Con.)

Now, by our halldom, it seems to us a good thing and wise that our premier should have instructed our Royal Labor Commissioners to speed their laborious languors to a finish. For what boots it to the workmen to tell the wage that he receives, the duration of his hours of toil, and all the story of the things that ought to be but are not? "His more wage he would compass, not more information. And look ye, lords and gentlemen, the snap though a short one is a soft, for those who do up and down to ask of horny-handed burghers how many beans make five."

(London, Ont., Advertiser.)

The *Halifax Herald* virtuously admits the genuineness of the famous note from Sir Charles Tupper to Mr. John A. Macdonald, "an enemy" clause, and all. It even has the sublime audacity to declare that kind of thing. It is to be hoped that that letter, the use of a Government steamer by Col. Laurie in his canvass, and a few similar outrages, may be vended in the Parliament, if for no other purpose than to show that there are some in Canada who still protest against such methods. If the people of Canada are prepared to condone or submit to such outrages they are not a free people and do not deserve to be.

(Jacksonville, Fla., News-Herald.)

To a reasoning person the very duplicity of the protection argument—the "double pleading," as the lawyers express it—should be enough to establish the hollowness of their false pretenses. In one breath, they tell us that a high tariff "protects" the working classes—the manufacturers—by making their wages higher. When confronted with the answer that by this enhancing the price to the millions of every man, woman and child in the world, the price of the goods which the tens engaged in manufacturing produce, they whip about and declare that the effect of protection is to reduce prices. Was such absurd trifling with the intelligence of sensible men ever before attempted?

(N. Y. World.)

Lawyer Dougherty's eloquent plea for a restraint upon the press, forbidding it to comment upon cases pending or during a trial in court, would cause a universal rogne's jubilee, should be granted.

What society and government would be in this country with the press thus muzzled, it needs but little imagination to depict. Were there not many lawyers morally sure that Tweed and his ring were plundering this city long before the *World* published its proofs? Did one of them ever attempt to take a step to bring the robbers to justice? When the Broadway Railway franchise was stolen and shamefully stolen from the people, did the Bar Association move to punish the crime? If the *World* had been forbidden or had refrained from "commenting" on that case, does any New Yorker doubt that Sharp would still be buying charters and the hoodie aldermen still taking bribes?

The only "restraint" needed by the law and by public opinion. With all its faults, an honest and independent press, having neither sympathy with thieves nor affiliations with other public enemies, is a bulwark of free institutions second to the courts in value, and so long as this Republic stands just so long will the fearless, independent press be a terror to corrupt judges, unscrupulous lawyers and professional jury-fixers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.
Agents wanted in every town and village to canvass for the

MONTREAL "HERALD"
Daily and Weekly.

Liberal terms to energetic men. 31 213

WANTED.
In Notre Dame or Grand St. James Street, or other good situation, a well lighted, second preferred, suitable for showing samples of dry goods. Address J. W. Cooke, P. O. Box 241, City. 16

WANTED.
A good Working Jeweller, to general manufacturing and repairing. Steady employment to a reliable man. Apply to R. McConnell, at Montreal Hotel and Office, or P. O. Box 188, New Glasgow, N.S., stating wages. References required. 2w 10

WANTED—Two or three table boarders at 142 Mansfield street. 17 18

DIED.
O'LOUGHLIN—In this city, on Sunday, 22nd January, Ellen McGrath, a native of Colton, County Lond., Ireland, aged 72 years, relict of the late James O'Loughlin.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 42 Hermitage Street, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock sharp, to St. Patrick's Church, thence to the City of St. James Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Montreal Rolling Mills Co'y.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, No. 409 ST. PAUL STREET, on

MONDAY, 30th January, 1888.
At ONE o'clock p.m.

for the purpose of receiving from the Directors their report of the business of the past year, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for other purposes.

WM. McMASTER, Secretary. 9,16,22,29,30J 7

Montreal Corn Exchange Ass'n.
The Annual General Meeting of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association will be held in the Board of Trade Reading Room on WEDNESDAY, 26th JANUARY, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of the Committee of Management and the Board of Review, and for the transaction of general business.

By order,
GEO. HADRILL, Secretary. 25J 16

THE ANNUAL MEETING
—OF THE—
"Home for Friendless Women"

Will be held at the Home, 418 St. Antoine Street,
Tuesday, January 24th, at 3 p.m.
m 18 JESSIE SANDERSON.

Montreal Turnpike Trust,
181 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.

JOSEPH BARSALOU, L. HY. SENECAU,
Chairman. Sec.-Treas. 1m 16

KEEP OUT THE COLD!
"ECONOMY"
CUSHION WEATHER STRIP.

THE BEST IN USE. ALL SIZES

AT THE RUBBER STORE.
W. GODBEE BROWN & CO.,
221 ST. JAMES STREET. c 19

F. HORTAN,
37 UNIVERSITY STREET,
MONTREAL.

Practical Sanitarian,
STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTER.
Jan. 23 4w mwt 19

Graves' Printed Index,
For indexing from 1,000 to 50,000 names.

Graves' Printed Letter-Book Index.
The Best Published.

Send for price list and descriptive circular.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
STATIONERS,
BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS,
1755 and 1757 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL. 16

FOR SALE
AT A BARCAIN:
1 ENGINE, 15 H. P.
1 BOILER, 10 feet x 3 feet 6 in.

Address care MANAGER,
HERALD OFFICE,
6 Beaver Hall Hill. 14

ALICANTE WINE!
Imported by the subscriber direct from Spain. A pure, nourishing and tonic wine recommended by the Faculty. For sale on draught or bottled by

FREDERICK KINGSTON,
WINE MERCHANT,
38 Hospital Street, Montreal. 11

Havana Cigars.
CORONAS,
LEGITIMIDADES,
MURIAS,
LARANAGAS,
CABANAS.

PHILIP HENRY,
134 St. James Street.

OFFICES—50 OFFICES
TO LET IN THE
Mechanics Institute Building,
Corner of St. James and St. Peter St.,
Montreal.

FOR MAY 1, 1888.
Plans can be seen and information got at the office of Mr. James Wright, Architect, 151 St. Peter Street. The street said offices can be altered to suit tenants after 1st May next. The above offices will be fitted up in first-class style, with Elevator, Vents, Wash Basins, &c., &c. Alterations can now be arranged for to suit tenants.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD,
Chairman House Committee.
Dec. 21 1m mwt 85

APRENTICES WANTED.—Wanted, two intelligent lads about 14 years of age to learn the printing business. Apply Foran Herald News Room after 7 p.m. 312

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carsley's Advertisement.

Saturday, January 21, 1888.

A few good offers for the remainder of this month.

Men's All-wool Undershirts and Drawers at

47 CENTS EACH
47 CENTS EACH
47 CENTS EACH
47 CENTS EACH

Men's Fine Lambs' Wool Undershirts and Drawers at

95 CENTS EACH
95 CENTS EACH
95 CENTS EACH
95 CENTS EACH

Men's All-wool Heavy Winter Socks at

16 CENTS PER PAIR
16 CENTS PER PAIR
16 CENTS PER PAIR
16 CENTS PER PAIR

Men's Fine Lambs' Wool Socks at

23 CENTS PER PAIR
23 CENTS PER PAIR
23 CENTS PER PAIR
23 CENTS PER PAIR

Boys' and Girls' Fine Fingering Tissues, all good colors. Original price 75c, now reduced to

50 CENTS EACH
50 CENTS EACH
50 CENTS EACH
50 CENTS EACH

Men's All-wool Flannel Shirts, all sizes.

\$1.25 EACH
\$1.25 EACH
\$1.25 EACH
\$1.25 EACH

Men's Silk and Satin Ties, very fine lot, at

25 CENTS EACH
25 CENTS EACH
25 CENTS EACH
25 CENTS EACH

Men's Silk and Satin Ties, choice lot, at

25 CENTS EACH
25 CENTS EACH
25 CENTS EACH
25 CENTS EACH

American Splint Rockers
Rattan Rockers, Rattan Easy Chairs, Children's Chairs of every description, and a fine assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S EASY CHAIRS
All these goods have been made up especially for Holiday Trade and are marked very low.

GEO. STEWART,
726 CRAIG STREET.
December 29 302

ARMOUR'S
Pork, Lard, Hams, Bacon

—AND—
PREPARED MEATS.

Packers of the well-known brand of
MORGAN SHORT CUT CLEAR PORK
Stock held here in Bond and Duty Paid.

JAMES ALLEN,
No. 6 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal
Agent Armour & Co., Chicago.
October 19 249

JONAS'
Flavoring Extracts

—ARE—
UNEQUALLED
—IN—
CANADA!

REAL ESTATE.
100,000 feet Building Lots on Durocher, St. Famille, Park Avenue, and other good streets. Other good-paying investments. Those having Real Estate to sell, or Houses to Rent, please give particulars early.

ALEX. GOWDEY & CO.,
230 St. James Street, near McGill.
Telephone 1882. 9

Canada Atlantic
RAILWAY.

In connection with Grand Trunk Railway
MONTREAL AND OTTAWA!

The best track, fastest trains, finest cars and shortest line to Ottawa.

SOLID through trains between Montreal and Ottawa lighted by the Electric Light. The most magnificent

PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS EVER BUILT.
Meals served in Parlor Cars can also be secured at Windsor, Hamilton and Montreal.

Remember this is the
ONLY LINE
IN CANADA USING
ELECTRIC LIGHT

For tickets, parlor car accommodation, Freight Rates and full information, apply to

Company's Office, 136 St. James St.
Tickets and Seats in Parlor Cars can also be secured at Windsor, Hamilton and Montreal.

Trains Leave Bonaventure Depot at 8.50 A.M. 4.30 P.M.
for Alexandria, Valcartier and Ottawa, arriving 12.30 and 8.10 P.M.

A. E. CAIRNS, PERCY R. TODD,
General Agent, Genl. Pass. Agent,
Montreal, Ottawa.

E. J. CHAMBERLIN,
General Manager, Ottawa.
December 10 24

ROOMS TO LET.—Furnished rooms to let, by applying to 75 St. Constant St. m 17

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.

WEEK OF MONDAY, JANUARY 23.

JANAUSCHEK,
Supported by her own excellent company of legitimate actors.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, SATURDAY,
MCG MERRILLIES.
WEDNESDAY,
MOTHER AND SON.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
MARIE STUART.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
MOTHER AND SON.

Seats on sale at Northmeier's. 19

SPARROW & JACOBS'
THEATRE ROYAL.
Week commencing Monday, Jan. 23rd.

ENGAGEMENT OF
W. T. STEPHENS
—AND—
MINNIE OSCAR GRAY

And their FAMOUS PERFORMING DOGS.
In the following repertoire:
Monday and Tuesday, afternoon and evening. "Without a Home" Wednesday and Thursday, afternoon and evening. "Oaken Bucket" Friday and Saturday, afternoon and evening. "Saved from the Storm."

THE DEAD LOCK.

Free Trade with the United States the Only Way Out.

(FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 21.—The Fisheries Commission has now been in Washington, for the second time, over two weeks, and yet it cannot be learned that the plenipotentiaries are any nearer a settlement than they were when they first met, or, indeed, when they came together for the first time in this city last November.

Whatever may be vaguely said about the negotiations proceeding smoothly, and that whatever difficulties are in the way they can be overcome by time and diplomacy, is certain that no one has yet been able to state anything definitely that would lead to that conclusion, and I do not take any very rosy view of the case. Of course, as everything is veiled, and neither the Canadian nor American public are taken into the confidence of the Commissioners, if by some chance an agreement is reached we shall never know that it was simply owing to luck that something tangible resulted, and by veiling everything in diplomatic darkness no troublesome questions can be asked.

The reason why I have little faith in anything coming out of the negotiations is because of this awful secrecy. Any one who is familiar with American political methods and who has had as long an experience in Washington newspaper work as I have, can, as a general thing, keep himself in touch with any matters of public importance that are transpiring. Cabinet secrets, matters that are discussed in executive sessions of the Senate, in fact almost of anything that is of sufficient interest to sharpen the faculties of newspaper men can be reached, and whenever there is anything to be gained politically by an advance publication it goes into the newspapers. It can't be helped. Politicians kept advised from time to time. They talk, confidentially of course, and thus the public is kept informed.

But with these negotiations it is different. Not even to prominent Democratic senators has Secretary of State Bayard told anything about the negotiations of a character positive enough to carry conviction. In a very guarded and vague way he has said that everything was running smoothly, but he gave absolutely no information. When the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives called upon him last week to pay their respects not one word in reference to the pending negotiations was uttered. He talked of the necessity of a navy to properly represent us abroad, and of other subjects in connection with our foreign relations, but of the controversy of such vital interest to so many people, and which came right home to all, he was silent. Is not this silence significant?

Secretary Bayard is aided by two other commissioners, one a Republican and the other a Democrat. Both have in Congress, in Senate and House, friends of long acquaintance, yet neither one has breathed a syllable to any one of absolute conviction that a settlement satisfactory to all parties would be reached. What little has been said in confidence, however, has been of a very guarded nature, with a reference more to what has already transpired than to what may follow.

The conclusion is irresistibly forced upon me that the only way by which all difficulties between the United States and Canada can be settled, difficulties which primarily grow out of the fisheries controversy, is by not simply trying to remove the first cause of disagreement, but by substituting a broader and more statesmanlike solution. The House, at least the Republican side of it, is in a somewhat ugly frame, and is willing to do anything just now for political effect, as it could be used to good advantage in the presidential campaign to be fought this year. Openly and in public the New England Congressmen say they will do nothing at this time to embarrass the negotiations; they will not ask why the retaliatory bill has been enforced, or any other question that would annoy the administration. This must be taken, however, with a certain amount of allowance. A jingo policy might be a very good thing on which to go to the country, especially as Mr. Blaine, who it is generally conceded will be the Republican nominee for the Presidency, is the very personification of jingoism.

Now, if after these protected sittings, Secretary Bayard can only come to Congress and offer a treaty which is not greatly to the advantage of America and which, substantially, agrees to concede to the Dominion everything that she has heretofore claimed is her's by right of treaty, the Senate is not very likely to ratify any such agreement, and the Senate, be it remembered, is Republican on purely party questions.

What then is to be done? Suppose Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper were to say: "We will agree to anything that will promote the freest commercial intercourse between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. You have many articles that we want, and we can send products across the line that America will be glad to have. We will settle any difficulties that have arisen between the two countries in that way, and of course as part of that agreement our fish will be admitted into American ports duty free."

I believe such a settlement would be satisfactory all round, but anything short of that stands little chance of success. As showing the sentiment that now prevails among public men, I will report a conversation I had with Representative Dingley, of Maine, a Republican, and ex-

Governor of his State, and a man of considerable strength in his party. Said Mr. Dingley: "I believe that if there was any desire in Canada for it, and if the proposition should come in the first instance from Canada, the United States would agree to annex Canada, or such part of it as might want to come into the Union. What would be the advantage to us? Well, in the first place, it would give us a well defined and strategic frontier instead of a merely imaginary line; it would give us control of the St. Lawrence, which would be of immense commercial advantage, and it would abolish all these useless and burdensome custom houses which now line the frontier and are a hindrance to free commercial intercourse. I don't believe that it is a question that need worry anyone very much, but if Canada was to propose it I think we should accept it."

While there is not much likelihood of the Dominion asking to be taken into the North American continent, half way measures are no good; in fact, they are worse than useless. If the *status quo ante* must be maintained and the same irritating state of things will exist during the coming summer as last, or else every cause of controversy will be removed by the one means suggested. And if this is done Canada secures "peace with honor." She does not give up one of her vested or treaty rights. She simply makes concessions for the sake of gaining others. It may be set down as certain that unless she does that the present negotiations will end in absolute failure.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Let Us Have a Public Meeting.

MR. EDITOR.—Last week we have had a caucus meeting on the harbor improvement question, and a most interesting meeting it has been. The only drawback is that the press have not been allowed to report the very important declarations that were made by some of the most prominent men present.

Now the question naturally arises: Why should we not be informed of the proceedings? We are told that Mr. Hickson, representing the G.T.R., declared that the harbor facilities were altogether inadequate, and that the Harbor Commission were powerless to improve the situation. That Montreal should have all a free port with extensive increased accommodation. The assumption of the harbor debt would not be a solution of the difficulty, because another debt would have to be incurred to build the new works, which would still be a burden to the shipping. A free port could only be obtained by the Government taking the control of the expenditure as a Dominion work, and allowing the free use of them to the shipping. We are told that it was unfair to expect the citizens of Montreal to burden themselves with the expense of building harbor improvements for the trade of the whole Dominion. Montreal required all her available revenue for civic improvements which were much required.

Mr. Van Horne entirely supported these views, pressing for immediate action, as freight would accumulate at the opening of navigation in a most embarrassing manner. Messrs. Murray, Reford, and Smith, of the Allan Line, declared that it was well known that Montreal was by far the most expensive port on the whole continent of America. That in the United States the Federal Government expended yearly several millions in rivers and harbor improvements which were free to the shipping, and to successfully compete with Boston, Portland and New York, Montreal should be a free port. Mr. Watt added that a 3,000 tons steamer which had paid \$800 dues to load and unload her cargo in our harbor, was charged \$150 only in New York—a most striking assertion.

Mr. Murray declared that Montreal had been on its knees long enough, asking the Government to give us relief, without ever obtaining anything. Deputations without number, resolutions and protests had been unavailing. Now the time had come to go to Ottawa, with a good large delegation, and force the Government to give justice to Montreal. Quebec knew how to do those things and had obtained all they asked for. Five millions had been spent there although no shipping could be seen in port—while Montreal with no wharfage accommodation would receive nothing.

M. Desjardins, M.P., said that if the Board of Trade had no more influence in the Government, they could thank themselves. They had too much confidence in themselves. They should ask for the support of other people. Although a member of the Board of Trade, he had learned during the session by the morning papers that a Montreal deputations had been interviewing the Government the day before. It would have been easy for twenty-five or thirty members from the surrounding counties to have been backed by their influence the Board of Trade deputations, but they were not asked. The consequence was that the Government did not grant their demands.

Mr. Drummond explained that they would do it next time, and proposed the appointment of a working committee to secure by all means a free port for Montreal. I take it that means the wiping out of the harbor commission and the assumption of the harbor works by the Government, as it should have been from the start. We are told all this at that caucus more which took place at that caucus. Why keep it from the public? Now let us have a public meeting where everyone will be at liberty to give his opinion on this vital question. Let us have an expression of public opinion and know if Montreal really wants a free port and means to get it.

A MONTREALER.

Mr. E. H. McCrea, of the Hudson Bay Co., West Lynne, Manitoba, says: "I suffered from Catarrh for a number of years and expended upwards of \$200 employing physicians and catarrh specialists, buying different remedies, inhaling, douching, etc., without obtaining relief. Your advertisement in Toronto Mail induced me to invest fifty cents in Nasal Balm. I sent for a package, and must say it was the best investment I ever made. It gave me immediate relief, and in less than two weeks the droppings from my nose ceased. I would urgently advise all afflicted with Catarrh to use Nasal Balm."

THE BLUE BOOKS.

Report of the Minister of Public Works.

The report of the Minister of Public Works, for the year ended June 30, 1887, recently issued, shows that with amounts voted during the 1886 session of Parliament, amounts voted last session, and balances carried forward from previous years, there were \$3,667,958 appropriated for expenditure in the last fiscal year. Of this sum \$2,699,761 have been expended on the following services:—

Public buildings.....	\$1,485,218.22
Harbors and rivers.....	742,396.02
Dredges and dredging.....	135,483.42
Slides and booms.....	125,672.85
Roads and bridges.....	200,000.00
Telegraph lines.....	105,495.29
Miscellaneous.....	60,524.29

In addition to the above the following sums were expended under authority of special Act of Parliament:

Ship channel between Quebec and Montreal.....	\$101,000.00
Quebec harbor improvement.....	\$32,756.32
Levis graving dock.....	200,000.00
Three Rivers harbor.....	205.00

Total.....\$4,648,938.32

The expenditure on public buildings, harbors and rivers, dredges and dredging, was apportioned among the various provinces as follows:

Nova Scotia.....	\$154,615.97
P.E. Island.....	61,554.27
New Brunswick.....	63,523.00
Quebec.....	451,755.58
Ontario.....	857,238.60
Manitoba.....	12,200.31
N.W. Territories.....	178,709.32
British Columbia.....	27,371.68

Besides the above there was a general expenditure on these works amounting to \$71,430.03.

The expenditure on slides and booms: \$126,672.58 was made as follows: Saguenay District, \$4,611.66; St. Maurice, \$37,975.54; Ottawa, \$73,049.31; Newcastle, Ont., \$10,039.

The expenditure of \$36,951.18 on roads and bridges was made as follows:—Quebec, \$8,155.26; Ontario, \$6,155.27; N.W. Territories, \$4,549.69; and the balance within the limits of Ottawa City.

The expenditure on telegraph lines made in the following localities:—

Gulf of St. Lawrence and Mar. Prov.....	\$28,828.99
North Shore St. Lawrence.....	7,455.75
Amherst Island, Bay of Quinte to Bath, Ont.....	74.07
Northwest Territories.....	58,871.86
British Columbia.....	11,527.44
Generally.....	6,209.18

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

MADAME JANUSCHKEK TO-NIGHT.

The eminent actress Madame Januschkewitch is billed to appear in the role of Meg Merrilies in the dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's great novel, "Guy Mannering," and Adeline Hall, promises all those that order a pair of his \$4.50 pants, to order, something more than a treat.

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AN OLD CASE.—Judges Loranger, Jette and Kirk, sitting in the election court this morning, dismissed the contestation of the Hon. Mr. McShane's first election to the present Parliament, the case being abandoned on account of new proceedings instituted after his election as a member of the Cabinet.

ELECTION PARTY.—The argument in the Laval contested election case, which was to have taken place Saturday morning, has been postponed till the 25th inst. on account of the absence of Judge Johnson, who is confined to his house through illness. On that date the defendant will present a motion to have the depositions set aside on the ground that they were not read over to the witnesses.

THE COLDEST YET.—Saturday was the coldest so far of the season, the thermometer, early in the morning, indicating 17 degrees below zero, while at noon it stood at 10 degrees below, with a strong north westerly wind blowing. Yesterday was also very cold, but there was no wind to speak of, so it was not felt so much. In the adjoining parishes the thermometer varied between 19 and 25 degrees below on Saturday.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.—\$13 Excursion, Montreal to New York and return, January 26th and 27th. Tickets good for ten days, valid on regular trains. A. C. STONEGRAVE, Agent, 136 St. James st., Montreal.

THE ABOVE named play was performed on Saturday night, and the engagement of Mr. Parslow's company.

Theatre Royal.

WITHOUT A HOME.

This week, at the above theatre, Miss Minnie Oscar Gray and W. T. Stephens, with a strong company and a troupe of trained dogs, will appear in the above drama every afternoon and evening throughout the week. American papers speak highly of the company, and as the play is a strictly dramatic one, it is safe to predict crowded audiences at the Royal throughout this week. An American paper, commenting on Miss Gray, says:—"She has a pleasing presence, dresses her part well, and gives her role all the naïveté and unsophisticated abandon that demands; and she possesses the pleasing trait of never overacting, and in its own manner, even in its wildest moments, some traces of a better origin. A feature of the piece was the trained dogs whose sagacity and perfect training elicited warm applause. Saved from the stage will be repeated every night during the week with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday."

Victoria Band Concert.

To-morrow evening lovers of music will do well to visit the Queen's Hall, when the above band are to give their grand concert. An elaborate programme has been provided and in addition to the music from the band itself, which is alone worth the price of admission, several individual performers will contribute choice selections. The Trappeur and Canadiana waltzes which will have a light procession to the Hall and will attend in costume.

The Scotch Concert.

The Scotch concert to be held in the Queen's Hall next Wednesday—the Burns anniversary—promises to be one of the best ever given by the Caledonian Society. From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the committee has spared no expense in procuring first-class talent, and the only thing now remaining to the audience is to catch a big success—the audience—will certainly not be lacking.

STEAM PRESSURE.

What It Can Do.

One of the new Heine boilers for the wheel-house was tested on Thursday, in the presence of the Boiler Inspector, at Messrs. Brush's shops. The 200 lbs. pressure contracted for was obtained, the boiler standing the hydraulic test well. Mr. Champagne says he intends giving the boiler a further inspection, in order to ascertain if the construction has been entirely according to specifications before it is accepted.

Deafness.

The proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil have bona fide cured Deafness, by that magical remedy for pain. Yellow Oil also cures Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, and all inflammatory troubles.

LOCAL NEWS.

SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

The DAILY HERALD will be delivered to any part of the city, or mailed to any address in the Dominion of Canada, postage free, during the coming session of Parliament, or from 1st Feb. to 1st May, 1888, for ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE.

S. CARLEY is selling Umbrellas during his annual cheap sale at greatly reduced prices.

The Treasurer of the Ladies Benevolent Society acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Government grant, \$595.

INSOLVENCY MATTER.—Isaac Colin Grant, hotel keeper of 1912-14 Notre Dame street, has assigned. Liabilities about \$11,100.

THERE IS ONLY ONE PLACE in Montreal to procure the Genuine Perique Mixture, and that is Hirsch's, opposite the Post Office. Try a small tin.

REAL ESTATE.—The property adjoining Mrs. Whitney's, at Lachine, was sold on Saturday last by Mr. William H. Arnton, auctioneer, to Mr. K. Weber for three thousand dollars, (\$3,000).

"FOR GOODNESS SAKE DON'T SAY I TOLD YOU," but Dyer's Jelly of Cucumber and Rosin is the only thing I can buy to cure my chapped hands. Druggists keep it also W. A. Dyer & Co., Phillips square.

RALEIGH CUT PIPE TOBACCO is sweet and lasting in the pipe, and does not bite the tongue. Ask your tobacconist for it. One trial will convince you of its excellence. I. Harris & Son, 1604 Notre Dame street.

S. CARLEY takes the lead in the best show of French cashmere flannels for ladies' wrappers, dressing jackets and children's dresses and cloaks.

CIGAR CABINETS are the handiest things for cigar smokers imaginable. They are handsome, keep cigars in good order, and are not expensive. E. A. Gerth, Queen's Block, St. Catherine street, has them in great variety.

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LOCAL NEWS.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

A man named Sanderson was brought to the General Hospital in a cab Saturday in a state of intoxication with his leg broken. He was unable to give any account of himself and still lies at the Hospital.

Xavier Gagnon, a young man residing at 98 Maurice street, came to the General Hospital on Saturday in a cab with a shock through his thigh. He told the doctor that the accident had happened by carrying a loaded revolver in his pants pocket, which had gone off while he was pushing a door in. His wound was attended to.

Oscar Richer, a young man, 20, residing at 601 St. Urbain street, while unbottling some beer cut his hand, almost severing a finger. He also was attended to at the General Hospital.

Augustus Naud, a young man of 22, a workman in Rogers & King's foundry on Craig street, got his hand jammed in the running gear of a pulley on Saturday. The doctors at the General fixed him up also.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, January 21.—Temperature in the shade by standard thermometer, observed by H. H. Harrison, optician, and mathematical instrument makers, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street:—S. a.m., 15; 1 p.m., 14; 6 p.m., 13; max., 0; min., 16; mean, S. By standard barometer—S. a.m., 30.13; 1 p.m., 30.18; 6 p.m., 30.30.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,

Toronto, Jan. 23, 1 a.m.

To-night the pressure is high east of the Mississippi and also over the North-West Territories, and there is an area of depression to the westward of Missouri. For the past two days the weather has been fair and very cold from the Rockies to the Atlantic. To-night in Canada, from the Lakes eastward the temperature ranges between zero and 15 below, and in the North-West between 15 below and 30 below.

Probabilities.

Lakes—East to south winds, increasing cloudiness, followed by a falling snow, higher temperatures.

Upper St. Lawrence—Moderate winds, generally fair and cold, followed by light snow.

Lower St. Lawrence—Moderate to fresh winds, fair cold weather.

Gulf and Maritime—Moderate to fresh north-west to west winds, fair cold weather.

Nervousness.

The unhappy and distressing condition called nervousness arises from debility, irritation, poor circulation and blood of low vitality. Reorganize the system by Burdock Blood Bitters, which gives permanent strength by invigorating the blood and toning all the organs to perfect action.

STOCK HELD BY

Caverhill, Hughes & Co.,
McPhail, Ellis & Co.,
Gore, Childs & Co.,
D. Hutton & Co.,
Hudson, Robert & Co.,
Kinloch, Lindsay & Co.,
Lockery Bros.,
J. A. Matheson & Co.,
N. Quintal & Co.,
Ransom, Forbes & Co.,
Turner, Wilson & Co.,
Turner, Ross & Co.,
Ward, Carter & Co.,
Dufresne & Mongenais.

Wholesale Trade Supplied by

JAMES ALLEN,
6 St. Nicholas Street.

Buy the ARMOUR LARD and ARMOUR STAR HAMS and BACON.

NOTICE.

BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

Will be sold to the highest and last bidder, in the office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY, 19th January, at 10 o'clock, the SEVENTH OF FEBRUARY next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, the lot of land hereinafter described, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. John Keefe, in his lifetime of the Village of St. Gabriel, in the County of Hochelaga, District of Montreal, laborer, viz:—A lot of land situate at the corner of the Parish of Notre-Dame, between the Parish of Notre-Dame and the Parish of St. Louis, and designated under the official plan and books of reference of the Parish of Notre-Dame under the number three thousand and ten (No. 3010), with dependencies.

The conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale, or before, on applying to the undersigned notary.

E. O. LABADIE, N.P.

J. A. O. LABADIE, N.P.

A. LABADIE, N.P.

Montreal, 18th January, 1888.

17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, by "The Mechanics' Institute of Montreal," for an act granting property to the said institute, on behalf of the said institute, for the sum of \$10,000, to be expended in the whole fifty thousand dollars, and as security therefor, the payment of the sum or sums of money to be borrowed to hypothecate the lot of ground and premises at the corner of Saint James and St. Peter streets, in the City of Montreal, belonging to the said institute.

MACMASTER & HUCHINSON, WEIR & LENOX, Solicitors for Applicant.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, on behalf of the said institute, for the sum of \$10,000, to be expended in the whole fifty thousand dollars, and as security therefor, the payment of the sum or sums of money to be borrowed to hypothecate the lot of ground and premises at the corner of Saint James and St. Peter streets, in the City of Montreal, belonging to the said institute.

DAVID MACBEAN, JAMES PRICE, WM. W. ROBERTSON, b 2

Jan. 11

Latest Distinction, Gold Medal, Hygro Exhibition, 1887.

Edwards' Dissicated

SOUPS.

Wholesale Canadian Depot, 439 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

FREDERICK KING & CO., Ltd.,

21 Waring St., Belfast, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Camomille St., London; 15 Hanging ditch, Manchester; Nov. 24

The following are at the Richelieu:—P. J. Black, Toronto; E. Percy, Ottawa; D. C. Paterson, Winnipeg; Jos. Gertin, San Francisco; Eug. Bernier, Quebec; E. Jodion, Longueuil; J. T. Chartrand, Quebec; Huig and wife, Brimingham; Walter Thomas, New York.

A LUCKY YOUNG WOMAN.

BY F. C. PHILLIPS.

Author of "As in a Looking Glass."

CHAPTER XIV. CONTINUED.

And when in the evening the distinguished professionals who honored him with their company, and expected as a matter of course a twenty-pound note to be sent to them the next morning, were pounding on the grand piano, or electrifying the company with the latest Italian tour de force for the lungs and throat, his mind used to wander back to the happy days when he used to hear the hammer descend upon the table, and the chairman's cheery voice call out, "Gentlemen, Mr. Jones will kindly oblige; gentlemen, give your orders. Silence, gentlemen, if you please, for the 'Death of Nelson'."

Believe me, that in this life the truest pleasures are the simplest. What human being in the world is so happy for the moment as a child unexpectedly taken to see the horse-races?

Mrs. Huggins, on the other hand, was now in all her glory. She had cut all her old friends and school acquaintances. She had no poor relations to trouble her. She was thoroughly content and satisfied with herself. It never occurred to her that the society which frequented her salons showed her consideration out of respect for the sterling good qualities of her husband. She fully believed herself a grande dame, and made herself correspondingly ridiculous.

The daughters took after their mother, and so far as nature had intended them for anything, were admirably fitted to become barmaids at a busy railway counter. The eldest was nervous, and so she was. She was "thoroughly" in the family circle, and was shortly to "come out." Her name was Kitty. In society, and at the foot of her letters, she was Celia. Prosperity had not done much to improve her natural disposition, and she was, in fact, ingrainedly vulgar, and very superficially veneered. Her younger sisters were goodnatured, rough and distinctly boyish in their tastes and habits. They had not yet been spoiled. Their names, for which their mother was very proud, were Victoria Mary, Honoria Alice, and Alexandra Louise. Victoria Mary would be sixteen her next birthday. The ages of the other two I cannot exactly undertake to give, but the elder was past fourteen and the younger nearly thirteen.

The life of a governess is, especially in a wealthy family, proverbially unpleasant. Marcia escaped many of its indignities. But it would be idle to pretend that she was happy; and to be merely comfortable is the yellow of any life, the smallest element in happiness.

A governess, after all, is rated on the ship's books by her wages, which are often less than those of the cook, ladies' maid, and first housemaid. For a girl who is at all proud, modest, rightly, or even sensitive, the occupation is a slow torture, leading to the last degree. And so Marcia soon found it.

I could easily set out a list of the petty things under which she had to chafe, with nothing to console her except the knowledge that she was doing her work honestly and thoroughly. But I forbear the recital, as it would be unintelligible to any man who may read this history, and for any woman wholly and absolutely unnecessary.

When I was a child there used to be a story in my history of England about Alfred in the swineherd's hut, and I have often wondered if it ever, amid her present surroundings, came up in Marcia's mind as it very well might have done. I have always gathered from the story, by the way that the swineherd himself was a very decent kind of fellow, but desperately in terror of his wife.

One instance occurred to break the otherwise monotonous current of her life. One day, Douglas, hearing of Sir Hugo's death, or seeing it in the papers, called at Sloane street, to find the carpets and hearthrugs hanging in the balconies, the wall plastered with posters, men running about in aprons and slippers, and all the other symptoms of a sale.

He saw the auctioneer's foreman, and gave that dignified person instructions to buy for him several things which he felt certain Marcia would value. The most important among them was a large oil-painting, which spoke for itself as the portrait of her mother. The remainder were trifles worth with the instigator, a lawyer, he could detect as being valuable in Marcia's eyes, and in some cases possibly sacred.

Then, through the auctioneer, he found out the family solicitor, and through that gentleman easily ascertained where Marcia was staying. He then wrote her a letter of condolence, simple and mainly a letter as need be—made arrangements to have his purchases put at her disposal. The letter was answered, and Mr. Douglas warmly thanked, and then the correspondence stopped; and Marcia, having obtained from Mrs. Huggins a somewhat ungracious consent, was enabled to make her own room more of a home by arranging in it the treasures thus happily rescued.

Mr. Huggins himself was pleased to inspect the pictures, and to produce the opinion that it was an admirable work of art, and so far as he could judge must have been a striking likeness of the lady herself. He was reprimanded for this by his wife, who told him roundly that the master of the house had no business to encourage a young woman in his service by chattering to her, and that for her part she thought a big picture like that was not all the kind of thing for the bedroom of a governess who knew her position.

After this incident Marcia's life went on with terrible regularity and precision. What is the daily routine of a governess? The life of a city clerk from nine in the morning until five or six is absolute and unfettered liberty to it. He has, at any rate his two daily journeys, his half-hour for lunch, the companionship of his fellow-clerks, and his entire evening to himself.

The governess has to rise early. She must breakfast with her pupils, and put them through dress-making, and other lessons, and a walk in the park, and early dinner. Then, if it be fine, a walk again, or if it be wet more lessons of a light character. Then there is tea—and then her evening is her own, unless the mistress of the house can either find or invent something for her to do.

There is a point beyond which it is not wise to irritate your cook. But out of your governess you can, as the saying is, "take it," and ladies with any sense of what is due to themselves are apt to take it out of the governess very relentlessly. Her real rest is the half-hour before she falls asleep.

There is a peculiarity about sleep. If you are happy and contented with your position, you go to sleep the moment you have gone to bed. Soldiers and sailors can do this. Life sits lightly upon them. Marcia slept now from very weariness, but it was not the wholesome sleep from which you wake refreshed. And often, as she lay thinking, she would hear the

clocks chime hour after hour, until the sparrows, for whom she put stray crumbs upon her sill, would come to twitter over their meals, and through the London sky would struggle the London day.

CHAPTER XV.
One morning occurred an incident which materially altered the whole course of Marcia's hitherto placid if dreary existence under the roof of the family Huggins.

She was walking with the children in Hyde Park. They had made their way to Albert Gate, where they were strolling among the little nooks of rockery and fern and water-work, when they were overtaken by Lord Norwich, who had been breakfasting at Knightsbridge Barracks, and was strolling along with his host and a companion, both in uniform. None of the three was in a hurry. They were, in fact, leisurely discussing the prospects of certain horses who had done well last autumn, and were now prominent in the betting for the Two Thousand and Derby.

Hastily excusing himself, Norwich left his companions and went straight up to Marcia, whom he had not seen since they were at St. Austell's Towers. Then there was about three minutes' conversation of the recognized and conventional type. Lord Norwich had, of course, been greatly shocked and distressed to learn of Sir Hugo's death. He was extremely happy to meet Miss Conyers again. He would do himself the honor of leaving his card in Sloane street, and so on. And then the conversation came to a formal and more natural end.

Marcia had to tell Lord Norwich as briefly as she could all that had happened to her since they last met, and to explain her present position and occupation. Then came a discussion as to whether Lord Norwich could call upon her. Marcia, of course, saw that this was out of the question. An ex-guardsman, still a bachelor, cannot consistently with the recognized proprieties pay morning visits to a married woman. So the subject was dropped, and she was left to her own reflections.

There are one or two fellows in my old regiment who are, I believe, in the city now, or somehow connected with the city. The thing ought to be easy enough. Let me set about it in my own way, Miss Conyers, and we will soon see. Ann I can only say that she gives me reason to know that she and her husband are not likely to lose sight of one another. It will certainly not be my fault if we do.

And with this they shook hands, and as Lord Norwich walked away with his old brother officers in one direction, Marcia and her charges pursued another. This is exactly what happened; the whole of what happened, and nothing more. But Marcia's pupils took the story home to their mother, and without the least intention of doing mischief were singularly unfortunate in their account of what had taken place.

Mrs. Huggins learned to her horror that Marcia had been talking to soldiers in the Park. There are plenty of persons who at first repudiate the fact, but the public men mentioned in the New Testament were none other than licensed victuallers; and when the pork-butcher's daughter was informed that her governess had actually been walking and talking with a common soldier, she was doing her work honestly and thoroughly. But I forbear the recital, as it would be unintelligible to any man who may read this history, and for any woman wholly and absolutely unnecessary.

When I was a child there used to be a story in my history of England about Alfred in the swineherd's hut, and I have often wondered if it ever, amid her present surroundings, came up in Marcia's mind as it very well might have done. I have always gathered from the story, by the way that the swineherd himself was a very decent kind of fellow, but desperately in terror of his wife.

One instance occurred to break the otherwise monotonous current of her life. One day, Douglas, hearing of Sir Hugo's death, or seeing it in the papers, called at Sloane street, to find the carpets and hearthrugs hanging in the balconies, the wall plastered with posters, men running about in aprons and slippers, and all the other symptoms of a sale.

He saw the auctioneer's foreman, and gave that dignified person instructions to buy for him several things which he felt certain Marcia would value. The most important among them was a large oil-painting, which spoke for itself as the portrait of her mother. The remainder were trifles worth with the instigator, a lawyer, he could detect as being valuable in Marcia's eyes, and in some cases possibly sacred.

Then, through the auctioneer, he found out the family solicitor, and through that gentleman easily ascertained where Marcia was staying. He then wrote her a letter of condolence, simple and mainly a letter as need be—made arrangements to have his purchases put at her disposal. The letter was answered, and Mr. Douglas warmly thanked, and then the correspondence stopped; and Marcia, having obtained from Mrs. Huggins a somewhat ungracious consent, was enabled to make her own room more of a home by arranging in it the treasures thus happily rescued.

Mr. Huggins himself was pleased to inspect the pictures, and to produce the opinion that it was an admirable work of art, and so far as he could judge must have been a striking likeness of the lady herself. He was reprimanded for this by his wife, who told him roundly that the master of the house had no business to encourage a young woman in his service by chattering to her, and that for her part she thought a big picture like that was not all the kind of thing for the bedroom of a governess who knew her position.

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WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indifferently miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

DAVID G. LOWE, Esq., of St. Agatha, Manitoba, Canada, writes: "About one year ago, being troubled with a terrible bilious attack, fluttering of the heart, and general debility, I took the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pell's,' and derived the very highest benefit therefrom."

Mrs. MOLLIE E. TAYLOR, of Connell, Ind., writes: "I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is the best medicine I ever used. I gave it to my little girl and it cured her of the malarial fever."

Mrs. ELIZABETH J. BISHAW, of Sidney, Ohio, writes: "My little boy was so afflicted with liver trouble and general debility that our family physician said he could not cure him. I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pell's,' and he was cured. I have not had a sick day since. I had been in very poor health for a number of years, and took much medicine for my liver, but never derived any benefit from them."

Mrs. MELISSA A. WATSON, of Stoughton, Washington Co., N.Y., writes: "I was afflicted with dyspepsia, nervous and general debility, and was advised to use Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pell's.' I used one bottle of the 'Discovery' and 'Pell's,' and my health was improved. I feel better than I have for many years."

Mrs. MARY A. McLELLAN, of Columbus, Kansas, writes: "I addressed you in November, 1887, being afflicted with liver disease, heart trouble, and general debility. I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pell's.' I used one bottle of the 'Discovery' and 'Pell's,' and my health was improved. I feel better than I have for many years."

Mrs. F. ASHLEY HOWELL, of St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was afflicted with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of my face, and I experienced a great deal of pain. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pell's,' and in one week's time I began to feel like a new man, and am now sound and well. The 'Pell's' cured my catarrh, and the 'Discovery' cured my indigestion. I feel better than I have for many years."

Mrs. SARAH A. TURNER, of Ogden City, Utah Territory, writes: "My eldest child was cured, nearly three years ago, of sore eyes, by the use of Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and following the directions in your book."

ISAAC E. DOWNS, Esq., of Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N.Y., writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pell's' cured me of a very bad ulcer. Three bottles healed it up perfectly."

JOHN E. THICK, Esq., of Julia, B. Beckwith, of 107 West Grand Street, Elmira, N.Y., writes: "After the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pell's,' my neck has now become perfectly well."

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, peccatorial, and nutritive properties. From its marvelous power over this terrible fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its

wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alternative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, peccatorial, and nutritive properties, is unequalled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Blood, and Lungs. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While

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ROLLED IRON BEAMS AND JOISTS, STEEL BEAMS, CHANNELS, &c. STEEL RAILS, PIG IRON, all brands, STEEL & IRON BOILER PLATES, &c. BAR IRON, PLATES, SHEETS, CANADA PLATES AND TIN PLATES, GALVANIZED SHEETS AND ZINC SHEETS, TIN, COPPER, LEAD, SELLER, PORTLAND CEMENT, CHEMICALS.

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Steel Rails, Building Girders, Cast Iron Pipes.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK'S BLOOD-BITTERS.

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluctuating of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK'S BLOOD-BITTERS.

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FUNNYGRAPHS.

A Texas Need.
Pecora Tragic! A Gainsville paper says that "What Texas needs is more men and more Texas." It is a disadvantage to have to drag a horse thief at the end of a lariat.

New in Society.
Mrs. Bulger—What did the postman leave this morning?
Miss Bulger—Clara Wilkins' announcement card.
Mrs. Bulger—Ah, indeed! marriage?
Miss Bulger—No, divorce—Judge.

ABSTRACT MISTAKE.
Uncle Moses, entering the house of Judge Pennybaker, was astonished at hearing a parrot exclaim: "Take off your hat!" He complied at once, ejaculating with chattering teeth: "Scuse me, boss; I mistook ye for a bird. I did, snah."

A Hint to Husbands.
Yerger—What are you going to do with that mouse in that trap?
Piercy—What? I'm going to (hic) do? Jesh a shon as wife opens door, before she can say a word, I turn mouse loose (hic), mouse most shares life outover. She loses speech for time being anyway. Shee?

Nothing New.
"I see that some scientists think there is color in sounds," observed Ebenezer Jones.
"Yes," replied Zebadiah Smith, "the discovery is not new, though."
"No," said the other, "a man makes when he is punished always have a yell O' tinge."

Accused For.
A lady singer, who once was a prominent figure on the lyric stage, but who now lags superfluous remarked the other day:
"I have no fears regarding my daughter's future, since she has inherited my voice."
"Indeed?" replied the intimate friend.
"I was wondering what had become of it."

A SEAL HUNT.
The Old Bulls Will Sometimes Attack a Boat and Chew the Gunwales.
(Correspondence London Field.)

Seals once having taken to a place will never desert it unless frequently alarmed. Here they periodically return to breed, and thence the old ones never wander far. Three expeditions, of two nights on each occasion at most, are made yearly and as only one attack is possible each time, great caution and experience are necessary to ensure a good bag.

The oars have to be muffled, and the island approached according to the wind; for seals are not the sleepy creatures one associates with the 200, but post videttes in commanding positions, and on the slightest alarm there is a rush and a splash and good bye to your prospects for that night. Having disembarked in silence, the men, armed with heavy clubs somewhat resembling though longer than a policeman's staff, are posted at intervals of two or three yards on the glaciers by which the seals invariably come and go. When all is ready everyone begins to shout, and then comes a rush like a thousand stamp and thump, right and left, as hard as you like and the more the better, followed by a splash, and everyone makes for the boats and shoves off.

For the old bulls, often six feet and sometimes ten feet long, are the most often taken, and will often follow a boat, gnawing at the gunwales. For purposes of commerce the old ones are absolutely worthless, and attention is only paid to the smallest and youngest. We started at one a.m., the writer continues, for the seal island. A glorious moon made every object as clear as day, and in about half an hour we found ourselves alongside about as difficult a landing-place as can well be conceived. Imagine, then, a rather steep glacier, as slippery as a slide and extending without end, friendly foothold for about twenty yards.

But our nimble companions lost no time in the ascent and in less time than it takes to write it we found ourselves seized by sturdy arms and in position at the top of the glacier. "Hoo, hoo!" intermingled with shouts such as none but Afrikaner lings could possibly emit, then rent the air, and then a roar such as I can only describe as that of a hundred oxen, followed by a scampering of what seemed a thousand feet and a literal avalanche of seals came tumbling past us and dashed furiously into the water.

Personally, I was excited to do justice to my club; I struck about, regardless of all instructions, indiscriminately at old and young that came within my reach, and was delighted to find when the counting began that I was the proud exterminator of four. The experts had, of course, done better, and our night's work for thirty-two clubs was represented by 316 seals. To make for the boats and shove off was the work of an instant; and, having laid-to for a short time in case of attack, we again landed, collected our victims and returned to the guano island.

The night's work, however, was by no means over; and after a hearty supper the skinning process began and continued till well into the afternoon. The preliminary preparation of the seals is somewhat peculiar; and as the fur (known as sealskin) is an undergrowth, all the bristles have to be removed, i.e., pulled backwards from inside. In the very young animals these bristles have not appeared; hence the value of the seal the younger he is, and the absolute worthlessness of the old bulls. On the following night the seals were to be left in peace; but on the Thursday we repeated the attack, with much the same experience and an addition of 207 to our bag, making a grand total of 523.

TELLING BAD PAPER MONEY BY EAR.

A bank cashier tells a Kansas City Star reporter that the best way to tell a counterfeit bill is by sound and feeling. "Take a bill firmly between the thumb and index-finger of your left hand and pull it quickly through your fingers like this. Now listen to the sound it makes. It is not just like rubbing silk, and neither does it resemble a paper sound closely. It's a noise that is too peculiar to admit of a description."

"Do they make counterfeit money so near like the original that you can't tell the difference?"
"You can't tell by looking at it. It is only by the sound and touch. Now listen to the sound made by this counterfeit \$20 bill. You see that's a sick noise, something like pulling glazed or oiled paper through the fingers. A child could tell the difference between that bill and a genuine one. But look at it and you will think your eye is on something that

would pass muster for \$20 worth of groceries."
"Who taught you this business?"
"O, my first lesson was given by an old man who has been all over this country and Europe teaching the business. He has in his possession over a thousand specimens of counterfeits, and obtained them from the authorities of the different Governments. He has no peer in the business, and every expert in the business owes his knowledge to this old man."

DIABLERIE.
In all countries there is a large literature clustering around the name, history, character and qualities of his Satanic Majesty the Prince of Darkness. One of his synonyms is *Old Harry*, which Mr. Oliphant, in "Queer Questions," says may be a corruption of the Scandinavian *Hari*, one of the names of Odin, or another form of *Old Harry*. *Old Nick* is derived from the river-god *Nick* or *Nech*, though Butler, the author of "Hudibras," says that it comes from *Niccolo Machiavelli*. And *Old Scratch* must be taken to be derived from *Serai*, a "house or wood demon of the ancient North." "Diable a quatre," says Mr. Rozan, in "Petites Ignorances," has come down from old miracle plays in which, at first, one demon was enough; but enterprising managers soon added a second, and finally some five or six, and the patron of drunkards, as St. Lache was intended for the lazy, and St. Nicotuche for hypocrites. Had Henry IV. been an Italian he would have invoked the *corpo di Bacco* rather than the *centre de St. Gris*. To swear by some portion of the Deity or of a saint was the fashionable and aristocratic thing in the middle ages; true, our forefathers said *par dieu*, which was *par Dieu*, but they also said *tutieu* (which is *tut Deus*), *corbeau* (corps-de-Dieu), *centre-dieu* (centre-de-Dieu), *sant-bieu* (sant-de-Dieu), *am-mieu* (am-de-Dieu). So in English they give *God's* wounds, *St. Lache* and *St. Nicotuche* (God's blood and God's death). Henry IV. of France is said to have introduced the curious oath, *par Dieu*, into polite conversation; he had been in the habit of saying *je reussirai* (I shall succeed) or *je ne reussirai pas* (I shall not succeed) or *je ne reussirai pas* (I shall not succeed); his confessor, the Father Cotton, a Jesuit, who refused a cardinal's hat, expostulated with the royal penitent and begged him rather to use the words *je reussirai* (I shall succeed) or *je ne reussirai pas* (I shall not succeed); hence arose the new expression. The transition of *Mort-Dieu* into *Mort-Dieu* is seen in the following epitaph by Benserade, a wit and poet much esteemed in his own day at the court of Louis XIV., but his works have long been justly consigned to oblivion; the exception may be this stanza:—

C'est, ont par la mortelle!
Le Cardinal de Richelieu;
Et ce qui cause mon ennui,
Ma passion git avec lui.

M. Rozan tells another short poem called the "Epitheton des quatre rois":—
Quand la Pasque Dieu deceda, (Louis XI.)
Le Bon Jour Dieu lui succeda, (Charles VIII.)
An Bon Jour Dieu defunct et mort
Succeda la Diable en port. (Louis XII.)
Nous d'ist la Diable de Gentil Homme.

(The word *diable* is part of the name of an obsolete verb, meaning to cheat.) We say *diable* as a mild form of *devil*, and the French say *diantre* as a mild form of *diable*. But not one of the philosophers can explain why the lovely freshness of early girlhood is called the *beauté de diable*. One would naturally suppose that the innocence of youth was utterly unlike any beauty which the author of evil could impart, and to him one would rather attribute the charms, if any, of rouged cheeks, dyed hair, stuffed bust and self-possessed manners. There is an old French proverb, *Le diable a bon grand d'oeil*, which may in some way be connected with this curious phrase, but I hardly see in what the link can consist.

One of Mr. Oliphant's "Queer Questions" is this: "What was the origin of the expression 'the devil is in the eye'?" He answers thus: "Aldus Manutius (1440-1515), the celebrated Venetian printer and publisher, had a small black slave whom the superstitious believed to be an emissary of Satan. To satisfy the curious, one day he said publicly in church, 'I, Aldus Manutius, printer and publisher of the Holy Church, have this day made public exposure of the printer's devil. All who think he is not flesh and blood come and pinch him.' Hence in Venice arose the somewhat curious sobriquet, 'Printer's Devil.'"

A WILD RIDE TO DEATH DOWN A MOUNTAIN.
On the 11th inst. there occurred one of the wildest rides in Colorado down the side of a mountain that has ever been recorded in railroad history. A brief telegram recorded the casualty, but the following details of the terrible ride are taken from the Denver *Republican* of a later date:—

A serious accident occurred on the South Park Division of the Union Pacific yesterday morning. A train of five cars was partially wrecked at St. Elmo and two men were killed—James Connor, an engineer, and M. Whaley, a fireman. The locomotive and four cars were wrecked. The accident occurred by the train jumping the track just as it entered St. Elmo and while it was running at lightning speed.

The train of twelve cars started from Mary Murphy mine, known as Romney, loaded with ore. The grade is very heavy down to St. Elmo, winding around a mile or more when the discovery was made that the speed was too great and the air-brakes were applied. They did not work effectively, nor lessened the velocity, which was becoming terrific. Every man back of the engine was sent out to fix the hand-brakes, and they were twisted as tight as muscle could turn them. But even this did not check the speed. The wheels were clamped tight and did not whirl, but over the glistening and frost-slippery rails the engine and cars slid like the wind, tearing around curves and over the brief straight stretches of the track. The train was beyond human control.

Three miles down the steep grade the train, with its five passengers and twelve cars of ore, plunged and leaped at sixty miles an hour. Sparks flew from the track where the almost immovable wheels struck the iron rails, and they were helpless as well as hopeless, for to leap to one side would be to dash to pieces against the jagged wall of rock that towered above them, and to jump to the other side would mean instant death from being hurled against trees and rocks one hundred feet below. It was miraculous that the train did not leave the track at a half dozen places in its wild career. But it hung to the rails until the danger seemed almost passed, for around another curve and the straight track through the town of St. Elmo would be reached, where the grade would lessen and a stop of the ungovernable car might be made.

But this curve was not to be safely passed. The wild speed was too great. As the engine reached the point where the iron horse went over, followed by four cars of ore. Together the iron and wood car crashed down, rolling over and over and plunging together in a broken heap, under which two lifeless forms were buried. The engineer and fireman, who had stuck to their posts, were crushed to death instantly. It was evident when the bodies were rescued from the wreck that the manner of their death had been like the lightning stroke. The remaining cars and caboose of the train, on which were the conductor and two brakemen, went on a short distance and stopped on a level stretch of grade. Had not the four cars broken entirely clear and left the track, the whole train would have been wrecked, and in all probability more of the men killed.

COMING OPERETTAS.
Rudolph Aronson has been lately flitting between Paris and London, and flirting Casino-wise with Chassaigne and Leconte in the one cabaret and Gilbert and Sullivan in the other. The result is he has obtained exclusive American stage rights to four operas, or operettas, for use eventually in New York. One is "Nadji," by Chassaigne, composer of "Falka." This will be produced here in six weeks at the Avenue Theatre, succeeding "The Old Guard." It is unprecedented that a French comic opera should be first produced in English dress.

After this premiere New Yorkers are to have it at the Casino. The scene is laid in Hungary, and the plot is the result of a pleasant union of comic business with love interest. The composition is especially rich in choruses.

The Leconte novelty is "La Valliere," which will soon be first produced at the Paris Nouveautés.

Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera—which is to replace "The Mikado"—is not yet light before June, and for its performance here no libretto of the dialogue nor the full words will be printed until after its production at the Casino. The subject, plot and the style of the music will be profound secrets between the author and the composer until rehearsal time, so that impressions on the subject that may be cabled or written about them will be based on imagination alone.

Tito Mattei, whose "Non Ver" is world renowned, has just finished an opera on a Spanish subject, to which a name has not yet been given, and which Manager Aronson is also considering. It is Signor Mattei's first pretentious musical work. [N. Y. Herald.]

WHAT AM I TO DO!
The symptoms of Biliousness are un- happily but too well known. They differ in different individuals, to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Two frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids, but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhoea or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache, and a general feeling of flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

Benjamin F. Butler's personal tax in Lowell, Mass., was \$3,061.21 last year. Reo Ogilhan's starting tour last season proved to be an expensive and inglorious luxury, yet the stellar he in her bonnet buzzes as vigorously as ever and is said to be the cause of her refusal of the chief role in "L'Abbe Constantin" and her severance from the Wallack company a week hence.

Governor Hill of New York is, according to the New York Times, manoeuvring to capture the nomination for the Presidency, and in order to get it he is devoting his time and ingenuity to schemes for making the President unpopular and for creating the impression that Hill is the coming man, and not Grover Cleveland.

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