



CORRESPONDENCE.

Silver Legislation in the United States.

To the Editor of THE HERALD:

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me through the columns of your paper to draw the attention of investors in "American Securities" to some important and surprising statements recently made by leading citizens of the United States, which may otherwise be overlooked.

In an American Magazine "The Forum" of May 1892, Mr. M. D. Harter (a member of Congress) in an article entitled "Free Coinage, the blight of our Commerce" at page 281, says:—

"More attention is given now than was given a few weeks ago to the effects of the Free Coinage of Silver upon the masses of the people. The paradox that free coinage will decrease the supply of money, and at the same time decrease its value, is becoming generally understood by those who at first objected to the statement as impossible. The very natural explanation is that the silver dollar has both a legal value and a market value, and the market value is absolutely beyond the control of American Congressional action, so that with a decreased supply of money we must contemplate seeing its real value (not its nominal or legal tender value) reduced from one hundred cents to seventy cents or even less."

Page 283:—

"Our exports for the past twelve months have exceeded our imports about \$100,000,000 and gold ought to be pouring in on that account. On the contrary it is rushing out every week to Europe. European confidence is so shaken that not only have European capitalists stopped their investments here but are rapidly realizing on past investments, fearing that if they defer they will soon be obliged to accept for a dollar that which will bring them but seventy cents."

"As I recently said on the floor of the House of Representatives we ought to pass a bill stopping the monthly purchases of silver and instructing the Director of the Mint under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President, to sell the silver bullion for gold and place the gold in the Treasury until the amount of our gold bullion shall be equal to the value of our silver bullion. This course alone will save the country from absolute panic, general financial distress and the single silver standard; for if the monthly purchase of \$4,500,000 of silver bullion is not stopped sooner or later more evil will result, than any words of mine can picture."

"I showed them that we were in a peculiar position and in a most fortunate one too. Great crops here and small ones abroad give us Heaven's opportunity to correct our mistakes of the past. If we stop silver purchases and restore the confidence of Europe in our gold will flow back here in a stream. We should but for this "Bland Bill" discussion, be getting in from Europe \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 of gold a month, whereas now Europe, alarmed and excited, is sending back our stocks, bonds and securities by the ream. Her purchases of a quarter of a century past are coming back by every steamer and instead of gold reaching our shores, it pours out and away from us through every channel. If we continue this wild craze for free silver fair crops in Europe next year will bankrupt the United States."

In the same magazine Senator William F. Vilas in an article entitled "The threat of the present Coinage Law" at page 288, writes:—

"By the natural inferiority of silver for money uses, its constant relative depreciation during centuries, accelerated by recent enormous production, the probability of further vast production, and the action of Europe, silver has so lost value that the quantity in a silver dollar, though equal in worth to a gold dollar when the weight and fineness of these coins were fixed, is hardly now of two-thirds that value. For the other third, the gold coin is no more than "flat" money; indeed, less, and more than ordinary "flat" money, because no Government promise is behind it."

Page 289:—

"It is most important to note, in the first place, the relations to our affairs of those who are governed by this conviction of the evil consequences of a free coinage law. This class comprises substantially all who have most to do with our largest financial affairs and arteries of business—the bankers, the trust companies, the governors of railroads, the great merchants—those, in short, who own or control the principal accumulations of wealth in the country, as well as those who by life study are supposed most perfectly to have grasped the laws and acquired the wisdom of finance. Notwithstanding the prejudice that may be felt by some, can any deny to these men vast influence and to their opinions vast effect on the business of the country?"

"Men of this class are even more alert to anticipate the event and to guard their interests in advance of its coming. Much has been done by them to forestall the evil day. Thus money-lenders have already adopted the precaution of requiring all debts and securities to be payable in gold coin. The president of a large trust company informed the writer some time since that all the obligations of his concern were already explicitly written in such terms."

Page 292:—

"The haze in our atmosphere is not, however, due altogether to the prospect of free coinage. The coinage law, as it stands already, is alone sufficient to gather portentous clouds in the financial sky. The Act of 1890 has vastly accelerated the flow by which the volume of the perilsous currency is accumulating, so that, on the 1st of April last, the total quantity of silver in actual circulation or in the Treasury has become \$39,394,447, and is increasing at about four and one-half millions a month."

"How long will it require under present methods to secure the volume and force of silver adequate to displace gold?"

Page 293:—

"The National Treasury has become a National Bank of issue; and if it were any other than the nation's, its notes would be quickly liable to protest."

"The superstructure of circulation has grossly outgrown its base. To secure redemption and maintenance of the gold value of three hundred and forty-six millions of greenbacks, the law has long required one hundred millions of gold reserve—a provision none too great in sound prudence. But in order to maintain silver dollars and the new Treasury notes at a gold value, the Government must in like manner be ready to redeem them also in gold. And what is the problem which this necessity puts upon the Treasury? On the 1st of April the total of these outstanding obligations, including silver dollars, silver certificates, Treasury notes of 1890, greenbacks and currency certificates in circulation and liable to be presented for gold was \$815,505,264. To meet the liability the Treasury held in gold coin and bullion, over the amount deposited on gold certificates, only \$125,815,040. Not a dollar for six, or setting to one side the entire body of greenbacks with the gold reserve appropriated to their maintenance, but \$25,815,040 to support the redeemability of \$403,824,948 of outstanding circulation in order to maintain the so-called 'parity' of silver dollars and silver currency."

"What is the hope for a greater strength? Month by month the liabilities increase as the Treasury notes of 1890 continue to be issued, while on the other hand, the charges on the Treasury, press for more than its receipts by taxation under the legislation of the fifty-first Congress. Is it a matter of wonder that European holders of our securities are making prudent haste to secure gold payments while they may, returning these demands in larger volume than our large exports can discharge?"

"And in the North American Review, May 1892 in an article on the Behring's Sea Controversy General Benjamin F. Butler (presidential candidate in 1884 and late Governor of the State of Massachusetts) writes, page 56—

"Let us see what is England's condition as regards a war with us. England is giving this country bonds in untold mil-

lions that she will keep the peace and be of good behavior."

"The first gun fired in the Behring Sea by one of our war vessels against one of our war vessels would be war as much as the first gun fired at Fort Sumter or at the Battle of Gettysburg. War abrogates all Treaties of Amity and Commerce."

"War permits the confiscation of all property of one belligerent found on the shores or within the jurisdiction of the other."

"Every debt, demand, certificate of stock due from an American would be at once forfeited and confiscated."

"Every rood of our land owned by English syndicates or subjects would be lost to her."

"It would seem as if we could find the means to carry on the war by selling her property in open market and using the proceeds, and when we hear the shells from her fleet, if we should do so, breaking the plate glass in Broadway, we should be comfortably remembering that a great deal of it belongs to English people."

In view of the fact that a Free Coinage Bill has within the last few days passed the United States Senate it will be surprising if British and Continental capitalists after duly considering the facts above referred to, still continue to invest in the United States in the past, overlooking many better opportunities offered in Canada and other portions of the British Empire where at any rate there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

tion as there is no possible danger of such deprecia-

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

ARE NOT A Purely Medical Remedy. They are a Blood Builder, Tonic and Reconstructor, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the blood, coming from the roots and vitalized by the action of the blood and the system. 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 faculties dulled or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN They cure all suppressions and irregularities, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results 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.

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.

"HE WHO" would bring back the wealth of the Indies must take with him the wealth of the Indies," which means that you can't have value without cost and that you get just what you pay for. Of some things the cheapest is the best, but of important things the best is the cheapest. It is a question of great importance what kind of a paper you read. If a trustworthy one, you will be well informed. You will find not only an interesting, but a trustworthy paper in the MONTREAL DAILY HERALD.

DRAIN PIPES

Portland, Roman and Canada Cements, Fire Bricks, Clay, Etc.

ALEX BREMNER, 50 Bloor Street.

RICHIEU

—THE— Prince of Table Waters.

For sale at the Clubs, Hotels and leading grocers. Those who wish for a pure and pleasant table water would do well to give it a trial. Endorsed by the leading physicians of Montreal. Telephone orders promptly filled. If your grocer does not keep it, send to J. A. HARTE, 1780 Notre Dame Street.

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 Railings, Gas and Electric Globes, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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

WE DON'T KNOW How to build a war-ship; **NOR DO WE KNOW** How to make a clock; **BUT THE PEOPLE** All say that we are making a rattling good paper of THE MONTREAL DAILY HERALD and that it looks like a first-class New York daily, all of which is very gratifying and encouraging. THE HERALD left at the house in time for breakfast is a capital investment for Two Cents. Try It! Telephone 343.

ATHELETE

--AND--

DERBY CIGARETTES

Are sold on their merits. Everybody knows they are the best. Everybody smokes them. They have no rivals.

GILLETTS PURE POWDERED LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Softening Water, Disinfecting and a hundred other uses. A case equals 20 pounds Soda. Sold by All Grocers and Druggists. **E. W. GILLET, Toronto**

SMOKE HERO CIGARS

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, 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, 111 MANITOBA.

12 CENTS PER WEEK

or 50 cents per calendar month is all it costs to have THE MONTREAL DAILY HERALD delivered to any City address by carrier. Send in your name at once.

HOME NEWS.

- What is more welcome than our own "home paper" with its pleasant reminders of all the old associations? Reducers of the HERALD leaving town can have the paper sent to any address in Canada or the United States, postpaid, for three months, \$1.50; for one month 50 cents; for two weeks, 25 cents.

THE HERALD.

- Is now for sale at all points in the Province. Anyone wishing to have the HERALD delivered promptly by their local dealer on the day of publication, if they are in any doubt or irregularity of service, report at once to the main office and it will be remedied.

6 BEAVER HALL HILL. Telephone 343.

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.

J. RIELLE, Land Surveyor, ST. JAMES ST.

MONTREAL Is the chief city of Canada. It has a population of 250,000, and is fast taking rank with the great cities of the Continent. To those who walk up and down its streets, the ordinary pursuit of their daily business, its great strides of progress are not so apparent as to those who have been sent from some distant city. The Montreal Herald furnishes a record of the great city, and thus keeps its readers in touch with its steady onward march. Every enterprising citizen of Montreal should keep well informed of the events that are transpiring about him, and no daily paper will serve him better than one that is enterprising, brightly written and readable; such a paper as the Montreal Daily HERALD.

The Joseph Fortier Pencil

Nos. 2 and 3 Writes LEAN 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.

ORDER YOUR Office Stationery FROM THE BENALACK LITHOGRAPHING & PRINTING CO.

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

YOU CAN'T KEEP COOL

This hot weather if you go rushing around town to learn the morning news. Sit quietly at home and trust the morning HERALD to bring it all to you in time for its quiet digestion with your breakfast. Then, having consulted the weather probabilities, you can sally out fully prepared for the elements or for an intelligent discussion of the affairs of the day with your fellow citizens. Only 2 cents a copy.

TRY "THE HERALD."

Do you want Agents? Do you want Situations? Do you want to buy anything? Do you want Boarders or Lodgers? Do you want to Loan or Borrow Money? Have you Lost or Found anything? Do you want any 'Help,' male or female? Do you want Pupils? Do you want a Partner? Do you want to rent a Room, House or Store? Do you want to buy or sell a Horse, Wagon or any kind of Vehicle? Do you want to Rent or Sell your House, Office, Store, Lot, or Farm? If so, THE HERALD will publish your advertisement at a low rate. You can send the advertisement and money or bring them to 4 & 6 Beaver Hall Hill. THE HERALD is the paper of the people. Try it. It will pay you.

Alcock's Corn and Bunions Shields

The best, surest, cleanest and cheapest remedy for corns and bunions ever produced. Easily applied—gives immediate relief—affords absolute comfort. A package of the CORN SHIELDS or a sample of the BUNION SHIELDS sent prepaid, on receipt of 10 cents. The Corn Shields are made large and small. In ordering, state size wanted.

POROUS PLASTER CO., 274 Canal Street, - New York.

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES

HANDSOMELY ILLUMINATED

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

A LADY WRITES

That it is only since she began to read THE HERALD regularly in the morning that she has realized how great a proportion of the news appears first in the morning papers. Now she looks for her morning HERALD with as much eagerness as for her breakfast. It furnishes the best of seasoning for the morning meal. Two Cents a Copy; Twelve Cents a Week; Fifty Cents a Month; Six Dollars a Year. Telephone 343.

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 SPECIALITY. Watches Regulated Without Charge.

HIGHLAND EVAPORATED CREAM.

A TABLE LUXURY.

A CULINARY ARTICLE.

AN INFANT'S FOOD.

Unsweetened and free from all preservatives keeps for any length of time in all climates. Its Uniform Quality, Convenience and Economy render it a most desirable article for all forms of cream or milk for Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Ice Cream, Charlotte Russe, Custards and all uses to which ordinary cream or milk may be put. Sold by Grocers and Druggists. Everywhere Write for our Infant Food Circulars and Highland Evaporated Cream booklet entitled "A Few Dainty Dishes."

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO

A BARGAIN!

A second hand TYPEWRITER in Good Condition Cost \$120; Will be sold For \$35 Cash.

Address "DIXEY," HERALD Office.

A RARE CHANCE

SPLendid FARM FOR SALE CHEAP!!

Situated 10 miles from Sherbrooke, four miles from Brampton Falls and Windsor Mills, comprising 200 acres in first class condition, large sugar orchard, out buildings almost new. Dwelling house spacious and well built. Beautifully surrounded by well-laid out pleasure grounds, containing fruit and ornamental trees. Splendidly adapted for a gentleman's country residence. TERMS

A GOLDEN BARRIER.

CHAPTER XVII (Continued.)

He frowned, and wished devoutly that the good-looking young artist had never come to Lennox. And again there came over him mingling with these thoughts the loss of pang and sorrow.

"Oh, Uncle Cam, if only we had not parted in anger I could bear this blow easier," he sighed, and the remembrance of the old man's bitter words came to him with deep solemnity.

"I hope I shall never see you again this side of my grave," Mr. Lennox had exclaimed in his anger; and his wish had been granted.

Yet Waverly felt it as a cruel blow that he had missed seeing that dear face again, even though in the stillness of death.

"They might have waited till to-morrow. There was no need to hurry up everything so," he muttered, and the feeling of disappointment grew stronger until his wistful thoughts turned towards the gloomy vault in the little cemetery barely a mile away where the dead and gone of the proud old Lennox race slept their long, last sleep.

He rose, and turned his steps toward the cemetery, obeying an impulse he did not understand, nor yet question, in the confusion of his thoughts.

Something out of and beyond his mere will seemed to lead him on to the white gates of the cemetery, and into the quiet city of the dead, toward the marble vault where rested the old man who for many years had held the place to him of the parents long since dead.

At length he stood before the grated entrance in the clear, white moonlight, and the soft breeze bore to him the scent of the white roses blooming on either side over the tall, arched door.

"If I could only look upon his face once more," he sighed, and turned his steps toward the house of the sexton, but a few rods away, and in a corner of the enclosure.

The old man who lived there alone in a pretty little ivy-covered house with his old wife had not yet retired, but was sitting on the doorstep smoking a short, black pipe, and rose in some surprise.

"It's only me, Thomas. I got here too late for my uncle's funeral, and, feeling lonely, strolled over to the cemetery," Waverly said, reassuringly.

"Ay, lad, ye were a bit too late—more's the pity," said the old man, bringing out a chair for his visitor. He had known Waverly Lennox for fifteen years, and had a great regard for the lad, as he called him.

Waverly accepted the seat, and leaned back, with a tired sigh.

"Yes, Thomas, I feel very sad over missing the last sight of my dear old uncle," he said. "How did he look? Very calm and peaceful, I hope."

"Calm and peaceful? Well, I should say so," exclaimed the old sexton, with emphasis. He went on, proudly: "I never seen a more natural-looking corpse in all my life. Why, he jest seemed like he was asleep, and there was a most a smile on his lips, and a little color on his cheeks. Poor little Miss Lil! she groaned out as it were a shame to bury dear old Uncle Cam, and him lookin' so much like he were alive."

"I wish I could see him," Waverly muttered, in a low, tense voice. "You have the vault key, Thomas, and there would be no harm."

"Why, lad, 'tain't fittin' to disturb the dead in their rest, and I don't think it's lawful, neither," old Thomas said, in amazement and horror.

"There is no one to know but you and me, Thomas; and, remember, I have not seen him since we parted in bitterness the night of my cousin's marriage. I don't know what made me come here to-night, unless it was this hope of seeing him once more."

"But, lad, I am not a stranger to you. You know I loved Uncle Cameron. It was not right to go on with the ceremonies before I came, and you surely won't refuse me this?"

Old Thomas put down his black pipe, and answered, thoughtfully: "I don't know as I've got the right to refuse you, lad. Everything belongs to you now—don't it?"

"To Mrs. Coleman, her daughter, and myself," Waverly replied.

"Then I can't see where the harm would come in. Anyway, I can't refuse. Somehow, I'd like to see the old gentleman again myself, with his still, peaceful look, and I'd like for you to see him. So jest wait till I go in and get the vault key and the dark lantern, and we'll go," old Thomas answered, slipping quietly into the house, so as not to awaken his sleeping wife, thinking to himself that it was just as well for her not to know anything of this queer adventure.

A few more moments, and they stood within the gloomy vault, and the screws were removed from the coffin, the lid laid aside, and Waverly was gazing, in grief and awe, upon his uncle's impressive face.

Suddenly he uttered a startled cry.

"See, Thomas, there's a slight moisture on his brow, and his features look lifelike. Can this be a rance, and not death?"

He passed his hand beneath the clothing that covered the heart and held it there a moment.

"Oh, lad, ye're gone clean daft," old Thomas uttered, anxiously. "The doctor he said it warn't nothin' out o' the way for a body to look life-like some times, 'specially when he died sudden-like."

Waverly turned on him a face as pale as marble, out of which his blue eyes flashed with eagerness. He whispered, hoarsely:

"Your hand, Thomas! Place it here beneath mine, on his heart! There is warmth there, and almost a faint pulsation. I tell you this is not death, but sleep, and he will soon awake to life again. But it must not be here, in this awful tomb. We must carry him to four house, and put him to bed."

Old Thomas had suddenly become as greatly excited as Waverly. He could not deny the signs of life thus discovered in the seeming corpse, and he was eager to get Mr. Lennox away from his terrible surroundings and into a comfortable bed before he should revive from his strange seizure.

No time was lost in lifting the heavy body out of its rosewood casket, although it was no light task. The wonderful strength of old Thomas stood him in good stead here, and lifting the helpless, inert body in their arms they bore it to the sexton's house and laid it on the bed in a spare room, moving very softly lest

Thomas' wife should be awakened and startled.

To be continued.

I Bide My Time.

I bide my time. Whenever shadows darken Along my path, I do but lift mine eyes. And though I reveal fair shores beyond the skies, And through earth's harsh, discordant sounds I hearken And hear divinest music from afar, Sweet sounds from lands where half my loved ones are.

I bide—I bide my time. I bide my time. Whatever woes assail me, I know the strife is only for a day; A Friend waits for me farther on the way. A Friend too faithful and too true to fail me, And lead me on to realms of perfect peace. I bide—I bide my time.

I bide my time. This conflict of resistance, This drop of rapture in a cup of pain, This wear and tear of body and of brain, But fits my spirit for the happy by and by. Which waits me in the happy by and by. So, come what may, I'll lift my eyes and cry: "I bide—I bide my time."

Edith Wheeler Wilcox.

Mothers.

Mrs. Spots (looking out of window)—"Goodness! Here comes that horrid Mrs. Waggles and all her children. What shall I do?"

Aunt Totsie—"I know! Johnny, as soon as they get seated you say you don't feel well—do you hear?"

Johnny (two minutes later)—"I feel awful sick."

Aunt Totsie—"Oh, let me see your throat. Mercy on us! I hope you aren't going to have diphtheria!"

Mrs. Waggles—"I hope not! Come, children! We only dropped in for a moment."

FAME VERSUS LOVE.

A Woman's Heart Craves Sympathy Rather Than Glory.

Of course there are a few flint-hearted individuals called women who care not a straw for the strong ties of family affection, the endearing caresses of little hands or the tender sympathy of loving eyes.

They are content to live their lives minus all that makes life worth living to the woman of different views, and are wedded to their profession, their art or their own ideas. They long for fame and they struggle manfully to attain it. We use the word manfully advisedly, for they do not seem to mind the rebuffs and storms of this life that make their weaker sisters cringe and quiver with agony, but strike out right and left and do battle right royally for their position. Some day fame comes and poor Love looks on from afar, folds up his arrows and flies away to pome little woman, all feminine grace and esurity, who cares not a whit for fame, the applause of crowds or the undying glory of a great name. All her heart craves is the joys of home, to be beloved by that circle of close friends, and to finally establish a kingdom of her own in the heart of some good and noble man. She adores the touch of the clinging baby fingers and finds her greatest happiness in the possession of a lasting affection that time cannot wither or custom stale. And what of the last days of love and fame? For one the circle grows wider, for the other day by day it becomes narrower and narrower. Love licks in the sunshine, fame lurks in the gloom. Age only draws closer the true friends of earlier years and invites more firmly the wedded souls; but fame, alas, flies to newer fields and in the end the broken hearts cries out for love and sympathy and sob for the plaint "What is fame when weighed against love and friendship?"

The one is fleeting, the other lasting. Glory wanes, but affection increases and the throbbing, panting life of a woman's heart stops not to judge, but says: "Give me love."

FOR THE FAIR.

Fashion's Latest Caprices Told in Short Paragraphs.

Guipure lace is much liked as trimming or every variety of cape.

Yoke tops, shirred or flat, and often carried out to the sleeve-tops, will be worn.

Chamois gloves, both in natural tint and white, will be a great deal worn this summer.

Stripped silks are shown in great variety, having sometimes a stripe in black satin sharply contrasting with the low tint of the fabric, an effect much sought.

Mephisto red is a most popular shade of this fashionable color, and Mephisto ornaments, which are two or four curves of jet set high in front amid loops of ribbon, are quite the rage.

Belts have become almost as much of a craze as the ubiquitous bow-net. When the summer belle starts out on the warm weather campaign she will be very careful to supply herself with the latest and prettiest fancies in waist protectors.

The 5-o'clock tea gowns and also the evening toilets of Yeddo crepe, ermine de Venise and tinted India silk, made early in the season, are being altered to the later modes by the addition of lace berthas and removing the sleeves of the gowns and in their place substituting very full ones of lace.

Nun's waists of soft gray dotted surah are made with bias fronts with light folds of the silk laid from the shoulders. The edges, which do not quite meet in the neck, but form a slender V, are edged with delicate silk. The back has fan folds from the neck to the waist and the full bishop sleeves are gathered to a deep band of plain gray silk that is torn-stitched in white silk and finished with frills of chiffon.

The Girl of the Period.

The girl of the period is marked for her height and slightness of build. Think of any mother and daughter you know, and in the majority of cases the mother will be short, the daughter long. When glancing around at a wedding the other day the height of the more youthful girl guests struck me as remarkable. Some one was enlarging conscientiously upon the subject: "According to statistics," declared the oracle, "women to-day are two inches taller, on an average, than they were twenty or thirty years ago." The fact is accounted for when we remember that almost every girl is forced to go in for physical training. Gymnastics are potent in encouraging growth, and the restless, active life led by young women nowadays, who are never seen doubled up over their needlework for hours together, as their mothers were before them, helps to reduce the easy plumpness of form and to induce a willowy length of limb.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

ABOUT WOMEN.

What the Fair Sex Are Doing at Home and Abroad.

Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway is the editor of a new monthly magazine recently started in Portland, Ore., and called the *Coming Century*.

Kings and queens are not always without their romance and pretty attentions to each other. The following story is told regarding the King and Queen of Italy: Early last summer Queen Margherita asked her royal consort for his opinion as to whether she was still young enough to wear her favorite costume of white muslin dresses. His Majesty replied: "This matter requires reflection." About two weeks later a box was carried into the Queen's apartments, and her attendant who delivered it said: "This is the King's reply." On opening the box Queen Margherita found it filled with white gowns which King Humbert had ordered for his wife from a Paris firm.

Railroad girls form a part of the staff on every dining room car on the through line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road. They do the work of cashiers and of kitchen girls, and the latter are said to be paid as well as the former. All these women employees are Bostonians, and the demand for positions far exceeds the supply.

The Swedish Parliament has advanced

the marriageable age of women from 15 to 17 years.

It Broke up the Club.

A good-looking, well-to-do young bachelor was being teased by the young ladies of a club for not getting married. He said: "I'll marry the girl of your club whom, on a secret vote, you elect to be my wife." There were nine members of the club. Each girl went into a corner, and used great caution in preparing her ballot, and disguised the handwriting. The result of the vote was that there were nine votes cast, each girl receiving one. The young man remains a bachelor, the club is broken up, and the girls are all mortal enemies, united in one determination that they will never speak to that nasty man again.

In Clover.

No wonder that the world he loves And thinks it full of flowers When she lets him put on her gloves, And it takes him just two hours. —*New York Press.*

Good Breeding.

Harry—"She certainly belongs to one of our first families. I saw that in a moment; she was so studiously insolent."

Jack—"Well, couldn't you do anything to convince her of your aristocracy, too?"

Harry—"O, yes; I did. She felt perfectly at ease after I had insolently studied her awhile." —*New York Herald.*

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, always 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.

BROWN—At 134 Queen's street, Montreal, July 6, the wife of Alfred Brown, of a daughter.

HOLT—At 117 Metcalfe street, on July 10th, the wife of T. Gratton Holt, of a son, stillborn.

McLAUCHLIN—At 77 Aylmer street, on July 7, the wife of Fred McLauchlin, of a daughter.

SMITH—At Pointe Claire, on July 7, the wife of Thomas L. Smith, of a daughter (still-born).

TEMPLETON—At Belleville, July 8, the wife of the late Thomas Vass to Jessie, daughter, right royally for their position. Some day fame comes and poor Love looks on from afar, folds up his arrows and flies away to pome little woman, all feminine grace and esurity, who cares not a whit for fame, the applause of crowds or the undying glory of a great name. All her heart craves is the joys of home, to be beloved by that circle of close friends, and to finally establish a kingdom of her own in the heart of some good and noble man. She adores the touch of the clinging baby fingers and finds her greatest happiness in the possession of a lasting affection that time cannot wither or custom stale. And what of the last days of love and fame? For one the circle grows wider, for the other day by day it becomes narrower and narrower. Love licks in the sunshine, fame lurks in the gloom. Age only draws closer the true friends of earlier years and invites more firmly the wedded souls; but fame, alas, flies to newer fields and in the end the broken hearts cries out for love and sympathy and sob for the plaint "What is fame when weighed against love and friendship?"

MILETTE—LEBEL—On July 5th, 1892, in the private chapel of his Lordship the Archbishop, by the Rev. Ant. Lebel, brother of the bride, J. A. Milette to Leonie Lebel.

MOUNTAIN-PICKEN—At Actonville, Que., June 23, by Rev. A. F. Rivard, J. H. Mountain of L'Assommoir, to Lizzie Picken, of South Durham.

MANNING-EDWARDS—At Maritima, P.Q., June 29, by Rev. W. H. Watt, Robert C. Manning, Maritima, to Jessie Galbraith Edwards, Washington, D. C., daughter of the late J. C. Edwards.

VASS-GORDON—At Dundee, Que., June 22, by Rev. Dr. McDonald, Alexander Vass, son of the late Thomas Vass, to Jessie, daughter of John Gordon, both of the township of Dundee.

POSTER—On July 9, at No. 42 Fort street, Montreal, Elizabeth Foster, daughter of the late James Foster, Esq., Funeral private.

HODGSON—On Saturday, July 9, at Strong's Hospital, Montreal, of acute meningitis, Annabella M., daughter of the late John Kingan, and wife of Jno. E. M. Hodgson, of Eau Claire, Florida, U.S. Interred at Conno, Que.

KENNEDY—On Saturday, July 9, in his 55th year, Thomas Kennedy, for many years an employee of Albion Hall.

KEMP—At Freilshausen, Que., July 1, Mrs. Delinda Kettner, widow of Anson Kemp, in her 91st year.

SAVARD—At 232 Agnes street, on July 9, Joseph Savard, age 39, years, at Ventnor (Eng.), of rheumatic fever and pneumonia, the result of influenza, Mattie, beloved wife of Reid Savard, Esq., and daughter of the late Dr. Smallwood, of Montreal.

"August Flower"

There is a gentleman at Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., named Captain A. G. Pareis, who has written us a letter in which it is evident that he has made up his mind concerning some things, and this is what he says:

"I have used your preparation called August Flower in my family for seven or eight years. It is constantly in my house, and we consider it the best remedy for Indigestion, and Constipation we

Indigestion, have ever used or known. My wife is troubled with Dyspepsia, and at times suffers very much after eating. The August Flower, however, relieves the difficulty. My wife frequently says to me when I am going to town, 'We are out of Constipation of August Flower, and I think you had better get another bottle.' I am also troubled with Indigestion, and whenever I am, I take one or two tea-spoonsful before eating, for a day or two, and all trouble is removed."

THE LADIES' TAILORS OF THE DAY. CORRENSKY & ST. PIERRE. MONTREAL.

THE CARDINAL POINTS in the mechanical make-up of a good newspaper are good, white paper, clear readable type, densely black ink and good printing. Our readers say that in these respects THE HERALD has few equals and no superiors.

THEY SAY ALSO that so far as the reading matter is concerned it contains all the news, brightly written and attractively presented. Try a few copies and you also will become a regular reader.

—TWO CENTS PER COPY— Telephone 343.

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 in script as follows:

FINDER RETURN TO Key Indemnity Company, 654 Craig street, Montreal, and receive reward. Terms of membership, 50c. per annum.

MUNN'S BONELESS CODFISH. Got the Gold Medal at the Jamaica Exhibition. This article is universally acknowledged to be the best on the market. It is packed in the most Economical and Convenient way. 2 lb. bricks in assorted boxes, 5 lbs., 10 lbs., 20 lbs. and 40 lbs. QUALITY VERY CHOICE. BUY THE BEST. STEWART MUNN & CO., MONTREAL.

12 Cents per week is all that it will cost to make you a reader of the

Newsiest Paper IN THE CITY. —xxx— —HAYE—

THE HERALD left at your door every morning!

GARTH & CO. MANUFACTURERS, 536 to 542 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. Call and Examine our New and Complete Stock of

Gas and Electric CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PORTABLES, CLOSETS, Etc.

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

SOW THE SEEDS OF SUCCESS

BY ADVERTISING YOUR BUSINESS, SUCCESS ALWAYS FOLLOWS UPON THE USE OF THE HERALD "LINERS."

Popular Because Effective.

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: 896 & 907 New York Life Building MONTREAL.

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

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, F. 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.

A. F. McIntyre, Q.C., R. G. Code, J. F. Orde, McIntyre, Code & Orde, Barristers, Notaries, Etc. Supreme Court and Departmental Agents, OTTAWA, Ont.

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

THE CARDINAL POINTS in the mechanical make-up of a good newspaper are good, white paper, clear readable type, densely black ink and good printing. Our readers say that in these respects THE HERALD has few equals and no superiors.

THEY SAY ALSO that so far as the reading matter is concerned it contains all the news, brightly written and attractively presented. Try a few copies and you also will become a regular reader.

—TWO CENTS PER COPY— Telephone 343.

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 in script as follows:

FINDER RETURN TO Key Indemnity Company, 654 Craig street, Montreal, and receive reward. Terms of membership, 50c. per annum.

MUNN'S BONELESS CODFISH. Got the Gold Medal at the Jamaica Exhibition. This article is universally acknowledged to be the best on the market. It is packed in the most Economical and Convenient way. 2 lb. bricks in assorted boxes, 5 lbs., 10 lbs., 20 lbs. and 40 lbs. QUALITY VERY CHOICE. BUY THE BEST. STEWART MUNN & CO., MONTREAL.

12 Cents per week is all that it will cost to make you a reader of the

Newsiest Paper IN THE CITY. —xxx— —HAYE—

THE HERALD left at your door every morning!

GARTH & CO. MANUFACTURERS, 536 to 542 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. Call and Examine our New and Complete Stock of

Gas and Electric CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PORTABLES, CLOSETS, Etc.

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

PERFECTLY RESTORED!

"I intended to let you know results of treatment, but thought I'd best wait, and after five months I must say, that I am thoroughly satisfied that I was perfectly restored to health, both as regards physical and nervous vigor, and I may also say, that I am engaged at work for the last five months, which I never could have stood but for your treatment."

The original of above letter is on file in our office. It is No. 81 in a collection of over 2,000 similar letters from actual patients. We have a

A POSITIVE CURE For Lost or Failing Vitality; General and Nervous Debility; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effect 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, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

NOTICE. To avoid any misunderstanding, the undersigned begs to inform his clients and others that the offices of H. M. Perrault, Perrault & Mesnard, and Perrault & Lesage, although bearing No. 17, Place d'Armes Hill, each, are distinct and separate from one another, from a professional point of view.

H. M. PERRAULT, Architect and Land Surveyor, Montreal, May 17, 1892.

RESTAURANTS. THE ST. ELMO, Cor. McGill and Revoletts St. The Coolest Dining Room. The best Bill of Fare and the quickest service. Dinner from 12 to 2.30; only 25 cents.

BROKERS' LUNCH ROOM, 60 St. Francois Xavier Street. You can get a first-class Lunch from 12 to 2. The choicest brands of wines and liquors kept.

L. J. LECLAIRE, Proprietor.

HOTELS. ST. LAWRENCE HALL, 135 to 139 St. James Street, MONTREAL. Henry Hogan, Proprietor. The best known Hotel in the Dominion.

RIENDEAU'S HOTEL. (Late St. Nicholas Hotel), 58 and 60 Jacques Cartier Square. The New Riendeau Hotel is in close proximity to the R. and O. Navigation Co.'s steamers, City Hall and Court House. The rooms are large, airy and elegantly furnished.

JOSEPH RIENDEAU, HOTEL BRUNSWICK, MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK. American and European Plans. Table d'Hôte and Restaurant. Very centrally located and convenient to all places of amusement.

MITCHELL, KINZLER AND SOUTHWATE.

SUMMER RESORTS. CATSKILLS. HOTEL ST. CHARLES, HUNTER, N. Y. OPENED SATURDAY, JUNE 25th. S. H. SCRIPTURE, Manager.

LONG BEACH HOTEL AND COTTAGES. To rent for the season—June to October—A few fully furnished Cottages, Water and Gas included. CHAS. E. HITCHCOCK, Manager.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN. CLINTON CO., N. Y. OPENS JUNE 28th. "The Superb Summer Hotel of the North," on west shore of Lake Champlain, three miles south of Plattsburgh. Delaware & Hudson station in grounds. O. D. SEYMOUR, Manager.

HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VT. FRANKLIN HOUSE AND COTTAGES. Open June to October. Farm and Dairy connected. J. L. SCOTT, Proprietor.

</

4
The Montreal Herald.
FOUNDED 1850
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Single Copy - - - - - 2 cents.
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
One Year - - - - - \$6.00
Six Months - - - - - 3.00
Three Months - - - - - 1.50
One Month - - - - - .50
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.
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12.
THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

At the time of writing the majority of the Salisbury Government has been reduced to 19, and this will soon vanish, for the polling has now reached the Liberal strongholds. There are still some 250 constituencies to be heard from; but it is much like hoping against hope to expect any sweeping gains for Gladstone in view of the lessons of the last few days. A majority of less than fifty would probably be almost as bad as none at all for Gladstone, because his following is a combination of parties with no strong cohesive power to hold them together. To control Whigs, Radicals, Laborites, Nationalists and Parcellites, and make them pull together in moving the car of state over the rocky places will be a task even Gladstone, with all the glamor of his name, may find far beyond his strength. A deadlock and another appeal to the people appear inevitable; and if in the interval Gladstone should break beneath his 83 years, the Conservatives would be apt to win. The outlook for Home Rule is by no means bright, and its prospects are not being improved by the disgraceful incidents that mark the progress of the campaign of Ireland.

CHEAP RAILWAY FARES.

Mr. McLean, M.P., need not feel disheartened that his motion for two cents per mile railway fares met such an overwhelming defeat. Great social reforms are not carried in a day, and it is perhaps just as well that there is a strong conservative instinct in all men, that teaches them to mistrust what they consider new fangled measures.

Such has been the experience of those who have brought forward the most useful and necessary reforms. Measures have had to be brought forward and debated year after year, to give legislators a chance of familiarizing themselves with them, before finally committing themselves to them. The abolition of slavery, the federation of Canada, British adoption of free trade—all had to be carried in face of the most strenuous opposition, yet if they were now put to a plebiscite of the respective nations they would each be carried by an immense majority.

The measure of Home Rule is another case in point. It has been brought forward and fought over for years, and even now we cannot be sure that it is won. Let Mr. McLean take example from the persistence displayed by the upholders of all these reforms, and not give up at a first defeat.

In one thing the battle for cheap fares does not resemble the great measures for human freedom we have cited. It appeals to no lofty principle, but is simply a measure of economic reform. While its supporters are thus deprived of the ardor derived from enthusiasm, its opponents have all the solid advantages of an appeal to pecuniary interest.

The railway companies point to their microscopic dividends, and declare that a reduction of income would bring them to bankruptcy. Many M.P.s will, no doubt, recognize the force of this plea, and many others are amenable to the seduction of a personal free pass over the great lines. As a preliminary to carrying his measure Mr. McLean should propose to make it penal for any railway company to give, or any member of Parliament to accept, a free pass.

That the carriage of railway passengers is scarcely profitable on present fares is not much of an argument against the reduction. It is not the smallness of the fare but the paucity of travellers that minimises the railway profits. It is the amount of non-paying dead weight that constitutes the difficulty. One can well imagine that if street car fares had been started at 25 cents instead of five, the street railway stock would have paid no dividend, and yet the shareholders would be frantic at the proposal to reduce fares to one-fifth, and would prophesy all kinds of disaster.

In Austro-Hungary what is called the Zone system of fares has been adopted. This has cheapened them to one-third former rates, and yet all the railway companies are better off and on a solid basis. Travel has been increased immensely, and the whole trade of the country is feeling the beneficial effect of the rapid and free interchange between its component parts.

It is very possible that Canada might find a similar revivifying effect in cheaper fares. In Great Britain, the chartering of incorporation of each railway contains a clause obliging them to run one through train daily each way at a "penny a mile" fare. This is called the parliamentary train, and though short-sighted railway managers have in many cases done what they could to make travel by that particular train difficult or uncomfortable, it is perhaps the best-paying one of the day.

The protests against the return of Mr. Grieve for North Perth and Mr. Welland, one of the grounds for avoiding the elections is that

the voters' lists were not accurate transcripts of the list when properly revised—in other words that in the final printing of the lists some blunders occurred. Now, seeing that from their inception to their final lists are entirely in the hands of the Conservatives, it does look like a crying injustice to punish Liberal candidates for errors in their preparation.

AID FOR ST. JOHN'S SUFFERERS.

The terrible conflagration at St. John's, Newfoundland, has struck a vital blow at the commercial prosperity of that picturesque and flourishing city. More than that, it is a blow that more or less affects every inhabitant of "the Ancient Colony." St. John's was not only the political and commercial capital of the island, but was practically the sole depot for the whole colony. It is not like a disaster to one out of several cities of importance, where the loss would be felt by those immediately interested, but general business would be simply diverted to other channels. The destruction of the business portion of St. John's means a check to all business and all enterprise throughout the island.

The resources of Newfoundland are not large. With the destruction of the chief entrepot of all their produce, severe privation will fall to the lot not only of the citizens of St. John's, but to far away fishing villages and country districts. The occasion is manifestly one that calls for kindly sympathy and immediate assistance.

To Canadians the appeal comes with singular force. As the oldest British colony, Newfoundland is a sort of elder sister to our flourishing provinces. Our mutual trade has been large and profitable, and our commercial relations, until disturbed by the fell hand of the professional politician, were most cordial. Many natives of the island are now respected fellow-citizens, known and appreciated by all.

The spectacle of families reduced at one stroke from affluence to poverty, of hard working people deprived of their little homes, of merchants and storekeepers seeing old-established businesses swept away in a few hours, of workmen deprived of their situations by the same stroke which has robbed them of their little property, is a distressing one.

The Montreal Board of Trade has taken the initiative and at a meeting to-day will start the good work of assisting this sorely stricken people. From their own abundance they will no doubt contribute largely and their appeal to their fellow-citizens should meet a ready response. Let the munificence of your subscription be measured by the magnitude of the disaster, and of all things remember that this is an occasion when the amount is doubled in value by the promptitude of the giver. *Bis dat qui cito dat.*

THE COQUILLAM'S SEIZURE.

The seizure of the sealing supply steamer Coquillam at Port Etches, Alaska, by the United States warship Corwin, has the appearance of having been premeditated long before that vessel ever reached the disputed waters. The Coquillam was fitted out to carry supplies to the sealing fleet in the Behring Sea, three rendezvous having been chosen in advance. The Coquillam had served one batch of the sealers, and had put into Port Etches to secure some water when the Corwin, which had been hiding in an adjoining inlet, steamed into the bay and seized her. The ground for the seizure was that she had transported cargoes in Port Etches; but upon the falsity of this allegation being shown two other charges were made: the towing of an American vessel out of the port of Tonki some time before and the transferring of supplies to the sealers within twelve miles of the shore. Elsewhere throughout the world a league is as much of the sea as any nation can undertake to monopolize, but in the Alaskan waters the Americans have made a new regulation for their own convenience and the inconvenience of the British.

The Coquillam is now at Sitka. Two-thirds of the British sealers, unable to get supplies, will be forced to cut the season short and return to Victoria. It is believed that the seizure of the Coquillam on any charge or no charge was determined upon long ago for the very purpose of forcing the sealing fleet out of Behring sea. Long before the case is decided the sealing season will be over, and the Americans will have gained their point whether their seizure is maintained or not. It is a pretty small trick; but, unfortunately, in international difficulties the United States rarely distinguishes itself by the dignity of its course.

THE NEW WATER TAX SCHEDULE.

The street railway franchise has been occupying the City Council, to the exclusion of almost all useful legislation, for many weeks. Yesterday, however, by making a great spur, the long debated change in the water tax collection was carried, and was ordered to go immediately into force, so that this year's bills will have to be made out at the new rate. A uniform rate of seven and one-half per cent. on the assessed rental of all dwelling houses is imposed, but no provision is made for any alteration in stores, hotels or manufacturing premises, which will apparently be chargeable at the former. Baths and water closets are to be free of tax.

No change is made in the manner of collection, and poor people, unable to pay, will have their water supply cut off as before, while those whose sanitary arrangements are confined to a water closet will be duly empowered to poison themselves and their neighbors, if by misfortune they are unable to meet the demand on a fixed date.

The bailiff brigade will offend the eyes of citizens as they prowling round in search

HE TALKED FREE TRADE.
SENATOR BOUTON'S ADDRESS AT COBOURG ON SATURDAY.

He Will Probably Contest Marquette on a Free Trade Platform.
COBOURG, Ont., July 10.—Senator Bouton last night addressed an audience here on the question of Free Trade. During his remarks he announced that he was on his way to Manitoba with the expectation of resigning his seat in the Senate with a view to contesting Marquette, which has been rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Robert Watson. Before taking so important a step, however, he would consult with his friends, as the election has been hurried on, leaving no time to discuss public questions in such a large constituency.

In his speech he strongly advocated the adoption of a free trade policy by Canada. He contended that the effect of our customs by which a yearly revenue of \$24,000,000 is raised was to greatly increase the price of everything required. The wealth of the country was obtained from the soil, the forest, the sea, and the mine; and on all industries dealing with these natural products the protective tariff pressed heavily.

The protective policy had not increased our home markets, while our exports, excepting in fisheries, have not increased despite our growth in territory and the improvement in transportation facilities. He illustrated the effect of duties on prices by three sample cases. The people of Canada paid \$1,600,000 more than they should for their sugar; \$1,400,000 additional for the coal they used, and over half a million for pig iron. He denounced the bounty system, which is to a slight degree recognized by the Canadian Government, as pernicious in its effects.

The effects of protection in depreciating farm products were demonstrated and then the Senator took up the statement that the 270,000 workmen, employed in Canadian industrial establishments, were dependent upon the protective policy for subsistence. Some \$80,000,000 are invested in manufactures but only a small portion of this capital is in any sense fostered by protection.

"I have analyzed," said Senator Bouton, "the figures presented and I find that 52,000 hands are employed in our saw mills, and 29,000 hands are engaged in our fish curing establishments, and jointly absorb eighteen of the eight million dollars; that 23,000 are employed in our tailoring establishments; 18,000 in our boot and shoe shops in 9,408 establishments and 11,000 blacksmiths in 9,395 blacksmith shops with only three million dollars invested in tools and machinery between the blacksmiths, tailors and shoemakers. I have divided our manufacturing industries into three divisions—first, those employed in the manufacturing of our raw products; 2nd, those that are essential to the local wants of the population; 3rd, those that are engaged largely in the manufacture of raw material imported. In the first we have saw and grist mills, cheese factories, brick kilns, meat and fish curing, marble and stone cutting, rolling stock, ash and door, soap, ship-building, cooperages, planing and paper mills, with \$28,000,000 invested and employing 130,000 hands. In the second we have bakeries, tailors, printing, watchmaking, harness and saddlery, carriage and wagon-makers, gunsmiths, foundries, gas and electric works, blacksmithing, tin-smithing, carpenters and joiners, shoemakers, employing \$20,000,000 capital and 105,000 hands. Now, nearly all these industries require absolutely no men, so that 235,000 out of the 367,000 hands are not in any sense dependent upon the protective policy, but, on the contrary, they would be greatly aided in their operations by a free trade policy, cheapening the cost of their industry, increasing the value of their labor to themselves.

The third category in which I have divided the manufacturing industries are those engaged in the manufacture of raw material, a large part of which is imported, the importation of which, however, is limited to the wants of the Canadian people, as the manufacturers have not been able to cheapen their product sufficiently to export in any quantity. These are tanneries, woolen mills, cotton mills, sugar refineries, boot and shoe agricultural implements, musical instruments, bookbinding, stoves, engine and boiler works, with a capital invested in tools and machinery of \$17,000,000, employing 46,000 hands. After dividing the 18,000 hands returned as engaged in the boot and shoe trade, one-half to the shoemakers of the towns and cities, and in the second category, and one-half to the manufacturing establishments. Our breweries, distilleries, tobacco factories employ 8,000 hands and \$2,225,000 capital. There are a number of smaller industries, chief among which are shirt and collar, hosiery, brush and broom factories, etc., employing \$8,000,000 capital, and 45,000 hands, and there are a number of industries unenumerated employing \$8,000,000 capital, and 32,000 hands; the census gives no details of these. Now, Mr. Chairman, you will see that the percentage of industries assumed to be fostered by the protective policy is small and it is fair to ask which will give the greatest protection to these latter industries, removing them from under the burden of taxation to enable them to increase their volume, or confine their usefulness to the local wants of the people by protective taxation. To be of service to the country our manufacturers should be able to import raw material, manufacture it and re-export the finished product to the markets of the world."

The Senator concluded his remarks as follows: "There is a great difference between raising the revenue out of the wealth of the people, and raising it out of the industry of the people. When you tax woollens and silks, and that sort of thing, you are raising revenue out of the industry of the people, because those are necessities required by all, and in so doing you put that much check upon their ability to create wealth; and if you tax their necessities there is a limit to their use of them, while there is no limit to the use of luxuries if there is wealth to purchase; therefore, by a judicious re-adjustment of the tariff in such a manner that the nearest approach to free trade or the nearest approach to free trade that can be made, free trade that will entirely relieve the industry of the country from taxation, but which will tend to increase the wealth of the country, an increase of revenue will be the result. It was somewhat on that line that Sir Robert Peel's tariff of 1841 was based, a principle which ultimately induced him to give in his adherence to free trade entirely in 1846. Chili, which has only 3,000,000 of a population, has \$35,000,000 of a revenue. New South Wales, under free trade, with 1,150,000 of a population, has a revenue of \$47,000,000. Canada, on the same basis, after allowing for the revenue from railways in New South Wales, should have \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000 of a revenue. Increase the productive power, add to the profits of the producers, enlarge the profits of the manufacturers, and that estimate will be realized. Read Mr. Hague's report to the shareholders of the Merchants Bank. What does he say about lumber? 'Painful as it is to think of labour and money thrown away, it is only too true that it would have been better for the banks and many of their customers if millions of trees that have been cut down and sawn up had been left standing in the woods.' That does not sound like creating wealth under our present policy. How far the export of logs is affecting our sawmilling trade is an open question, but from the Spanish River alone this year is being exported 140,000,000 feet, which displaces that much of our manufactured article, to the disadvantage, I should judge, of our lumber trade. Free trade would make it profitable to saw that lumber in Canada. Take Mr. Hague's report, again, in his comparison of the dividends of the banks in England and New South Wales with our banks; in England the

HE TALKED FREE TRADE.
SENATOR BOUTON'S ADDRESS AT COBOURG ON SATURDAY.

He Will Probably Contest Marquette on a Free Trade Platform.
COBOURG, Ont., July 10.—Senator Bouton last night addressed an audience here on the question of Free Trade. During his remarks he announced that he was on his way to Manitoba with the expectation of resigning his seat in the Senate with a view to contesting Marquette, which has been rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Robert Watson. Before taking so important a step, however, he would consult with his friends, as the election has been hurried on, leaving no time to discuss public questions in such a large constituency.

In his speech he strongly advocated the adoption of a free trade policy by Canada. He contended that the effect of our customs by which a yearly revenue of \$24,000,000 is raised was to greatly increase the price of everything required. The wealth of the country was obtained from the soil, the forest, the sea, and the mine; and on all industries dealing with these natural products the protective tariff pressed heavily.

The protective policy had not increased our home markets, while our exports, excepting in fisheries, have not increased despite our growth in territory and the improvement in transportation facilities. He illustrated the effect of duties on prices by three sample cases. The people of Canada paid \$1,600,000 more than they should for their sugar; \$1,400,000 additional for the coal they used, and over half a million for pig iron. He denounced the bounty system, which is to a slight degree recognized by the Canadian Government, as pernicious in its effects.

The effects of protection in depreciating farm products were demonstrated and then the Senator took up the statement that the 270,000 workmen, employed in Canadian industrial establishments, were dependent upon the protective policy for subsistence. Some \$80,000,000 are invested in manufactures but only a small portion of this capital is in any sense fostered by protection.

"I have analyzed," said Senator Bouton, "the figures presented and I find that 52,000 hands are employed in our saw mills, and 29,000 hands are engaged in our fish curing establishments, and jointly absorb eighteen of the eight million dollars; that 23,000 are employed in our tailoring establishments; 18,000 in our boot and shoe shops in 9,408 establishments and 11,000 blacksmiths in 9,395 blacksmith shops with only three million dollars invested in tools and machinery between the blacksmiths, tailors and shoemakers. I have divided our manufacturing industries into three divisions—first, those employed in the manufacturing of our raw products; 2nd, those that are essential to the local wants of the population; 3rd, those that are engaged largely in the manufacture of raw material imported. In the first we have saw and grist mills, cheese factories, brick kilns, meat and fish curing, marble and stone cutting, rolling stock, ash and door, soap, ship-building, cooperages, planing and paper mills, with \$28,000,000 invested and employing 130,000 hands. In the second we have bakeries, tailors, printing, watchmaking, harness and saddlery, carriage and wagon-makers, gunsmiths, foundries, gas and electric works, blacksmithing, tin-smithing, carpenters and joiners, shoemakers, employing \$20,000,000 capital and 105,000 hands. Now, nearly all these industries require absolutely no men, so that 235,000 out of the 367,000 hands are not in any sense dependent upon the protective policy, but, on the contrary, they would be greatly aided in their operations by a free trade policy, cheapening the cost of their industry, increasing the value of their labor to themselves.

The third category in which I have divided the manufacturing industries are those engaged in the manufacture of raw material, a large part of which is imported, the importation of which, however, is limited to the wants of the Canadian people, as the manufacturers have not been able to cheapen their product sufficiently to export in any quantity. These are tanneries, woolen mills, cotton mills, sugar refineries, boot and shoe agricultural implements, musical instruments, bookbinding, stoves, engine and boiler works, with a capital invested in tools and machinery of \$17,000,000, employing 46,000 hands. After dividing the 18,000 hands returned as engaged in the boot and shoe trade, one-half to the shoemakers of the towns and cities, and in the second category, and one-half to the manufacturing establishments. Our breweries, distilleries, tobacco factories employ 8,000 hands and \$2,225,000 capital. There are a number of smaller industries, chief among which are shirt and collar, hosiery, brush and broom factories, etc., employing \$8,000,000 capital, and 45,000 hands, and there are a number of industries unenumerated employing \$8,000,000 capital, and 32,000 hands; the census gives no details of these. Now, Mr. Chairman, you will see that the percentage of industries assumed to be fostered by the protective policy is small and it is fair to ask which will give the greatest protection to these latter industries, removing them from under the burden of taxation to enable them to increase their volume, or confine their usefulness to the local wants of the people by protective taxation. To be of service to the country our manufacturers should be able to import raw material, manufacture it and re-export the finished product to the markets of the world."

The Senator concluded his remarks as follows: "There is a great difference between raising the revenue out of the wealth of the people, and raising it out of the industry of the people. When you tax woollens and silks, and that sort of thing, you are raising revenue out of the industry of the people, because those are necessities required by all, and in so doing you put that much check upon their ability to create wealth; and if you tax their necessities there is a limit to their use of them, while there is no limit to the use of luxuries if there is wealth to purchase; therefore, by a judicious re-adjustment of the tariff in such a manner that the nearest approach to free trade or the nearest approach to free trade that can be made, free trade that will entirely relieve the industry of the country from taxation, but which will tend to increase the wealth of the country, an increase of revenue will be the result. It was somewhat on that line that Sir Robert Peel's tariff of 1841 was based, a principle which ultimately induced him to give in his adherence to free trade entirely in 1846. Chili, which has only 3,000,000 of a population, has \$35,000,000 of a revenue. New South Wales, under free trade, with 1,150,000 of a population, has a revenue of \$47,000,000. Canada, on the same basis, after allowing for the revenue from railways in New South Wales, should have \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000 of a revenue. Increase the productive power, add to the profits of the producers, enlarge the profits of the manufacturers, and that estimate will be realized. Read Mr. Hague's report to the shareholders of the Merchants Bank. What does he say about lumber? 'Painful as it is to think of labour and money thrown away, it is only too true that it would have been better for the banks and many of their customers if millions of trees that have been cut down and sawn up had been left standing in the woods.' That does not sound like creating wealth under our present policy. How far the export of logs is affecting our sawmilling trade is an open question, but from the Spanish River alone this year is being exported 140,000,000 feet, which displaces that much of our manufactured article, to the disadvantage, I should judge, of our lumber trade. Free trade would make it profitable to saw that lumber in Canada. Take Mr. Hague's report, again, in his comparison of the dividends of the banks in England and New South Wales with our banks; in England the

dividend is 10 or 12 per cent., and that is in a country where money is cheap; New South Wales, the same, 10 and 15 per cent. dividends, while in Canada the dividends are only seven per cent. and money is dear. Why is that? Because in those countries the deposits are very large, business so much money they can do a large business through their deposits with a moderate capital. It is claimed on behalf of our present policy that our deposits have increased. They should have increased because we have borrowed very largely for railway and other purposes during the past twelve years. Free trade will not injure capital, though it will give cheap money. It will increase the exporting power of our manufacturers, it will increase the profits of the producers, it will largely increase general trade, it will draw population, it will increase the business of your harbor, and make these magnificent lakes a busy highway for Canada and increase the population of your town.

C. P. R. Magnates in Session.
The monthly board meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway was held yesterday at noon. The following members were present: W. C. Van Horne, T. G. Shaughnessy, Hon. Senator McInnes, Lieut. Gov. Kirkpatrick, R. B. Angus, E. B. Oles, Geo. R. Harris, and C. Drinkwater, secretary. A large amount of routine business was transacted, and the proposed Union depot at Toronto was discussed. It is understood the talked of grain elevator at St. John, N.B., was up for discussion.

Ernest Lee's Body Found.
At a late hour last night a despatch was received from Quebec which stated that the body found by the river steamer South near Levis had been identified as that of Ernest Lee, the last of the six victims of the Minne-Wa-Wa. The brother and brother-in-law on receiving the news from THE HERALD of Quebec, immediately left for Quebec, and on their arrival recognized the body as that of Lee. They are expected to arrive with deceased some time to-day.

Howard Ransom's Body Buried.
The remains of Howard Ransom were taken to St. Matthew's church at half-past two yesterday afternoon. The funeral service was read by the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Pitcher and Hall. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The following members of the I. O. O. F. acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. Henry Christie, Thos. Turfus, J. B. Noble, A. G. M.; J. Fraed, J. H. Paris, Andrew McAlister and T. H. Clarke, of the Maple Leaf Chapter and Victoria Lodges. The same lodges of the order were represented as on Saturday, and there was an equally large turn out of members. A large number of deceased's relatives and friends followed the hearse to the Mount Royal cemetery, where the remains were interred. The procession was headed by the Oddfellows' band, and the crew of the unfortunate Minne-wa-wa marched in the procession.

Drowned in the Canal Basin.
A sad bathing fatality took place yesterday evening in the canal basin. Three men belonging to the American coal house, Thelwell, which is moored opposite Gould's mills, went for a swim a little before six o'clock. One of these, named Daniel Wheeler, disappeared. At first his companions thought he was diving, but becoming alarmed commenced a search which up till late last night had been unsuccessful. The body is being dragged for.

A Trestle Bridge Down.
A serious accident that might have been attended with fatal results occurred on Saturday, about 35 miles east of Schreiber station, on the Lake Superior section. While the ballast was being dumped over the side of the trestle bridge, the side of the wooden construction gave way, precipitating two of the cars to the bottom and leaving several others in a dangerous position. Fortunately no one was killed, but the bridge is a total wreck and no train can pass over it. The passengers and luggage have to be transferred across a temporary gangway from the east to the west-bound trains and vice versa. Large gangs of men are at work repairing the break in the line, and the Company expect to have regular running connection established in a few days.

Didn't Want to Be Cured.
Louis Pare was taken to the General Hospital yesterday afternoon in the ambulance with a slightly fractured and badly cut head. The wound was dressed, but when he found that the doctors desired him to remain in the hospital he tore the bandages from his head and rushed from the institution. He refused to say where he received his injuries, but it was somewhere in the vicinity of the Bonsecours market.

Killed While Doing His Duty.
Thursday morning fireman Gilbert Garand, of No. 8 station, was one of the first to respond to the call for aid when the railway smash-up occurred on the wharf. For hours he toiled bravely to rescue the men buried under the debris. At many a fire he had performed equally gallant work. Shortly before noon yesterday he died at the Notre Dame Hospital. On Sunday evening, while the lumber ladder to which he was attached, was proceeding to an alarm from box 312, poor Garand ran after and tried to jump on the machine. At the instant the wheel struck the car track at the corner of Craig and Visitation streets, and slewed badly. The unfortunate fellow was hurled by the slew many feet from the ladder, and falling with terrific force on his stomach, he received internal injuries that subsequently caused his death. The spot where the accident occurred was the same place where fireman Amund was killed by a somewhat similar accident several months ago. He will be given a fireman's funeral Wednesday.

Coroner Jones opened an inquest on the remains at the Notre Dame hospital yesterday afternoon, but after the jury was sworn the inquest was adjourned till to-day to receive the report of the autopsy, which it was considered necessary to hold.

"El Padre"
SIZE.
REINA VICTORIA

Packed 100 in a box; two bundles, 50 cigars in each, with ribbons marked "Reina Victoria." Each cigar has around it a narrow purple band, with our name thereon as a protection (from fraud) to the consumer.

This particular size of this brand we recommend to smokers who like a RICH, FULL FLAVORED CIGAR.

S. DAVIS & SONS,
MONTREAL.
SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL.

No. 2549—Eugene Lemercier Falla, wife of Walter Edward Labas, laborer, of the City and County of Montreal, duly authorized, vs. plaintiff. The plaintiff has, the fifteenth day of June instant, instituted an action of separation from bed and board against the defendant.

M. HONAN,
Attorney for the Plaintiff.

AMUSEMENTS
QUEEN'S THEATRE.
SPARROW & JACOBS, Managers.
Third Week—Commencing Monday, July 11th.
THE NEW YORK COMEDY COMPANY
In a Grand Military Production of Robertson's Beautiful Comedy
"OURS"
Assisted by the Band of the 8th Royal Scots of London, and the 6th Fusiliers.
Evening prices: 75c, 50c, and 25c.
Matinee prices: 50c, 25c, and 10c.
Sale of seats at Shepherd's music store and New York Piano Co.

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL.
Every Afternoon and Evening Week commencing Monday, July 11.
THE SENSATIONAL SOCIETY COMEDY SUCCESS

AN AMERICAN BEAUTY!
Pronounced the Acme of Southern Plays. Excellent Comedy, Fine Scenery, Costumes, Etc., Etc.
Prices of admission, 10, 20 and 30 Cents. Reserved Seats Extra. Plan at the theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.
WEEK FOLLOWING—TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.

SOHMER PARK.
WEEK BEGINNING JULY 11th, 1892.
EVERY DAY 3 to 5 P. M. & 8 to 10 P. M.
RICE & ELMAR,
COMIC HORIZONTAL BAR.
ZUCCA, the female Samson, lifts a horse weighing 900 pounds.
NELTON, the Celebrated Juggler.

COL. BOONE
AND HIS LIONS.
Mlle. CARLOTTA
Merry-go-round, Razzle-dazzle, etc., etc., and the Celebrated Band of the Park.

VIENNA ROOF GARDEN
Windsor and Donegana streets.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Charmingly illuminated by colored electric lights. Beautiful electric fountain and other electric effects. Music by the celebrated

HUNGARIAN • GYPSY • BAND.
of New York, Hazy Natzy, leader. Refreshments served during concert. Cool breezes, comfort, refinement. Nine elegant supper rooms in connection.
Admission - - - - - 25 Cents.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL
PHILLIPS SQUARE
Galleries open Daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
-TEMPEST COLLECTION-
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Admission - - - - - 25 cents
Members - - - - - Free

RED MEN vs. WHITE
— AT THE —
-CYCLORAMA-
GREAT INDIAN BATTLE OF
THE LITTLE BIG HORN
—AND—
DEFEAT OF CUSTER.

A moving and wonderful scene of forest and field, mountain and valley, hill and dale, peaceful flowing rivers and the horrors of war, Indian encampments, Indian trophies, flying cavalry and fighting men.
Admission - 25 cents.
Schools and Institutions special rates. Lectures in constant attendance. The Cyclorama open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sunday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
181 ST. CATHERINE ST., (Cor. St. Urbain)
The streetcars converge here from all parts of the city.

PUBLIC MEETING.

To His Worship, the Mayor of Montreal:
Sir: The undersigned request you to call a public meeting of the citizens of Montreal to take into consideration the steps to be taken to relieve the distress incident to the terrible conflagration at St. John's, Newfoundland.
Montreal, July 11, 1892.

Chas. P. Hebert, James Slessor, W. C. Muldoon, J. B. Leacock, Richard White, Edgar Judge, St. Estienne, W. West, Ogilvie, D. A. Watt, A. G. McLean, John Major, Wm. A. Munro, John B. McLean, and others.

Agreeably to the above request, I hereby call a public meeting of citizens, to be held at the Board of Trade Rooms,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 12th, AT 12.30 P. M.
JAMES MCSHANE, Mayor.

SEWERS.
NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the special rolls of assessment for the construction of sewers in the undermentioned streets, viz:—

Streets. Locality.
St. Hubert street, from St. Catherine southwards.
Hutchinson street, from Prince Arthur, northwards.
McDon street, from Wellington to William.
Montana street, from Rachel to Mary Ann.
Montcalm street, from Dorchester to St. Catherine.
Ontario street, from Amherst to west of Panet.
Ontario street, from west of Panet to Plessis.
Ontario street, from Plessis to St. John's.
Papineau street, from South of Rachel to Mount Royal.
Papineau street, from end of existing sewer to south of Rachel.
Quebeler street, from Essex to Sussex.
In the City of Montreal, are completed and are now deposited in the office of the undersigned, in the City Hall.

All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any tax or assessments, are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to the undersigned at his said office, within ten days from this date without further notice.

WILLIAM ROBB,
City Treasurer.

CITY HALL.
Montreal, 11th July, 1892.
(This notice to be inserted in THE HERALD and GAZETTE, on the 12th and 13th July instant.)

MORE IMPROVEMENTS
—ON THE—
Delaware and Hudson.

Commencing to-day the 7.20 p.m., limited will make only about five stops between Montreal and New York, and a new train leaving Montreal at 4.30 p.m., will run, which will stop at local points with sleeping car Montreal to Albany.

PRIZE FIGHTING.

The Police Put a Stop to an Interesting Mill.

Entries for the C. A. A. O. Meet—The Crescent Ottawa Match—Sorel Regatta—A Special Race for Long Distance Wheelmen—Lake Yachting Association—The Starters for the Eclipse Stakes—Baseball.

With the prize ring is generally associated everything low and vulgar. The uninitiated imagine every person who attends such an exhibition is a "tough," and as such is designated. Such ideas would have been shattered last night did they attend the sparring exhibition given in the Skating Rink in St. Maurice street. The crowd was a respectable one, and one that can be seen at a lacrosse match or any similar sporting event. True, the truly brutal was present, if the face is an index of character, but the gentleman sport was in the majority. Frank Taylor, familiarly known as "Black Frank," gave a sparring exhibition last night, hence this delaying of over 500 people at the rink.

A gale occurred at the beginning of the event, due to neglect of the management to secure a permit from the police. The stage was roughly constructed of 1 1/2 inch pine planks and was very springy. The posts were unupgraded and on the whole the ring, which was but 18 feet square, was a rather awkward looking affair for a prize fight. The permit having been at last received from police quarters the fun started with a three round bout between Dan Shear and Joe Calmeau, for which Prof. Stevenson acted as master of ceremonies. This was a very tame affair. The men appeared as if they did not wish to hurt each other. As it was the honors were about equally divided.

Next came a set to between Wales and Weir, two green 'uns, who made their first appearance in the ring and they look it.

In the first round they started in for hard hitting, for which Prof. Stevenson cautioned them. On the second round Wales simply showed Weir up. The third round brought up some more hard hitting. They attempted the Sailor Brown pivot act, but it did not go. Wales had the best of it all through.

Now there was a delay for about 20 minutes, until "Black Frank" stepped into the ring and offered \$25 to any man, Dick Guthrie preferred, who would stand before him for six rounds. Dick Guthrie came forward and said he could not fight any man for \$25, as his honor as a citizen was at stake, but he would fight "Black Frank" for \$50 for six rounds, \$25 if he was knocked down within the six rounds. The crowd went wild with Frank, and Guthrie consented to face him. Taylor was soon in the ring, closely followed by Guthrie. Another difficulty was now met. Both fighters could not agree on a referee, and after a number of names had been suggested, Andy Maloney was at last agreed upon. Tom Boyle and Hall were timekeepers.

Guthrie would not fight until the money was put up. Then another delay and Maloney had the cash. The referee stated that the fight would consist of three three minute rounds, 10 seconds for knock down.

First round—The men shook hands. At the call of time Taylor rushed at Guthrie, who dodged, and a clinch followed; the men broke away, but would immediately clinch again. No heavy blows were exchanged. It was a continued wrestle, in one of which Frank was thrown. Here Detective McMahon and Sergeant Charbonneau stepped in the ring and stopped the round. After a little conflict the fight was allowed to continue.

Second round—Both men looked for openings, and the crowd expected that the men would stop their clinching and do some fighting. Frank at last let out with a slight blow on Guthrie's jugular. They then clinched. Frank next rushed at Guthrie, who dodged and Frank went down, and on getting on his feet a clinch again followed. Guthrie managed to land his right on Frank's body, and a clinch followed on to the ropes. Guthrie was able before another clinch to land his right over Frank's heart. After that he seemed dazed, and the repeated wrestling followed. Guthrie at last received a right hander over the eye and fell against the ropes, but the interference of the police saved him from punishment. Detective McMahon then stated that he would not allow the fight to proceed any farther.

A "stranger" from Boston then offered to fight Frank to a finish for anything from \$100 to \$1000, and it is expected that a match will be arranged, far from the maddening interference of the police. Maloney declared the match off. Frank had had the best of the fight and would keep his money. Everything passed off in a most orderly manner.

AQUATICS.

Entries for the C.A.A.O. Regatta at Toronto. The regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen takes place at Toronto July 20 and 21. Both Montreal and Ottawa are out of it this year. This is the entry list:

Senior Singles—Farragut Boat club, Chicago, W. S. McDowell.

Don Amateur Rowing club, Toronto, M. Shea.

Toronto Rowing club, Toronto, Joseph Wright.

Bayside Rowing club, Toronto, R. Curran.

Nautilus Rowing club, Hamilton, J. J. Donohue.

Sunnyside Rowing club, Toronto, Edward Durnan, John J. Ryan.

Catlin Boat Club, Chicago, Jas. Henderson.

Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, R. McKay, Jun., F. H. Thompson, E. A. Thompson.

Junior Singles—Don Amateur Rowing Club, Toronto, Joseph Sullivan, Chas. Raimé.

Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto, F. W. Nye.

Bayside Rowing Club, Toronto, J. A. Russell, W. J. Spencer, Alfred Jury, Jun.

Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, E. A. Thompson.

Senior fours—Don Amateur Rowing Club, Toronto—James Connors, bow; Alfred Reynolds, No. 2; Thomas Kenny, No. 3; Patrick Kenno, stroke. Spare men—F. Liston, C. Raimé.

Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto—A. Grinstead, bow; J. Grandfield, No. 2; R. Douglas, No. 3; P. J. Smyth, stroke. Spare men—Joseph Wright, R. Durham.

Leander Rowing Club, Hamilton—W. W. Orme, bow; S. C. Newburn, No. 2; W. Marshall, No. 3; B. P. Dewor, stroke. Spare men—D. M. Cameron, T. Bruce.

Wolverine Boat Club, Detroit—T. Walsh, bow; L. VanDamme, No. 2; J. Magerman, No. 3; T. George, stroke.

Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto—A. McKay, bow; E. Senkler, No. 2; H. Senkler, No. 3; F. Moss, stroke. Spare men—A. D. Crooks, S. St. A. Sewell.

Junior Fours—Don Amateur Rowing Club, Toronto—F. J. Mulcahey, bow; James Healey, No. 2; John Hurley, No. 3; James Healey, stroke. Spare men—M. Shea, J. Stewart.

Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto—C. Dixon, bow; G. W. Bennett, No. 2; G. S. Ewart, No. 3; D. B. Barnhart, stroke. Spare men—A. Goodman, J. Wallace.

Bayside Rowing Club, Toronto—J. Bennett, bow; Wm. S. Park, No. 2; Wm. J. Sheehan No. 3; stroke. Spare men—J. Smyth, F. McCready.

Leander Rowing Club, Hamilton, No. 1—A. Hemming, bow; Miles Hamilton, No. 2; H. G. Gates, No. 3; D. M. Cameron, stroke. Spare men—R. Colvin, C. W. Timling.

Leander Rowing Club, Hamilton, No. 2—W. W. Osborne, bow; T. M. Bruce, No. 2; W. Marshall, No. 3; S. C. Newburn, stroke. Spare men—H. Thompson, R. S. Ewart.

Sunnyside Rowing Club, Toronto—G. J.

Gormley, bow; Chas. Baskley, No. 2; Edward Evans, No. 3; John Clarke, stroke. Spare men—John Keating, W. G. Gray.

Argonaut Rowing club, Toronto, No. 1—C. A. Bogart, bow; V. Robin, No. 2; T. W. Gerard, No. 3; W. E. Paine, stroke. Spare men—A. P. Burritt, W. A. Smith.

Argonaut Rowing club, Toronto, No. 2—H. Senkler, No. 3; F. Moss, stroke. Spare men—A. P. Burritt, W. A. Smith.

Senior Double—Sunnyside Boat club, Toronto—John J. Ryan, bow; Edward Durnan, stroke.

Catlin Boat Club, Chicago—Edward L. Case, bow; James Henderson, stroke.

Albany Rowing club, Albany—E. J. Mulcahey, bow; M. F. Monahan, stroke.

Argonaut Rowing club, Toronto—G. H. Muntz, bow; R. G. Muntz, stroke.

Junior Doubles—Don Amateur Rowing club—F. Hagarth, bow; James Hedley, stroke; spare men, C. Raimé, Joseph Sullivan.

Argonaut Rowing Club—H. Small, bow; S. Small, stroke.

Pair oars—Detroit Boat club—F. D. Standish, bow; Frank A. Lyon, stroke; spare man, Emory W. Clarke.

Argonaut Rowing club, Toronto—R. McKay, Jun., bow; R. McKay, sen., stroke; spare men, A. D. Crooks, S. St. A. Sewell.

Half-mile dash—Singles—Toronto Rowing Club—A. Grinstead.

Toronto Rowing Club—Joseph Wright.

Bayside Rowing Club—R. Curran.

Nautilus Rowing Club—J. Donohue.

Sunnyside Rowing Club—Edward Durnan.

Sunnyside Rowing Club—John J. Ryan.

Argonaut—Rowing Club—R. McKay, Jun.

This list is subject to revision and approval by a Committee on entries appointed under Article IV. of the by-laws of the association. Should any entry be refused immediate notice will be given by wire. The committee will meet on the evening of the 14th July, 1892.

A special meeting of the Executive of the C.A.A.O. is called for July 19 to consider the application of the Nautilus club of Hamilton for the reinstatement of J. B. Lovell, who was suspended at the same time as J. J. Donohue, recently reinstated.

Lake Yachting Club Regatta.

Cobourg, Ont., July 11.—The first event in the L. Y. racing series will come off here to-morrow. A magnificent fleet is in the harbor representing all the principal points on Lake Ontario. The public are taking great interest in the result. It was intended to have the 25 footers race this afternoon, but a dead calm prevailed, and prevented the race. The Salola of Hamilton was the only yacht which sailed around the course, but was declared off on account of the time.

The Sorel Regatta.

The Sorel Yachting club held their annual regatta on Saturday, and was such that the city was en fête. The event was by no means local, clubs being noticed from Lake Champlain, St. John's and St. Lawrence clubs.

Mr. Alexander McDonald's pretty yacht, the Lotta, from St. John's, was present, and on which were many guests. The race of the day was the steam handicap race of 12 miles. The Wild Rose had entered for this race, but was too late in arriving. The following is the result:

Time.
1. A. Graham's Gertrude..... 62.55
2. G. A. Pontbriand's Albert..... 64.14
3. Rondeau & Co's Anita..... 64.44
4. Com. Tressider's Adonis..... 63.32
5. V. Gladu's Emma..... 63.43

The handicapping was arranged according to length.

The result in the second class of steam yachts was as follows:

Time.
1. Casabon and Cote's Sport..... 14.08
2. Arcand's Noe..... 17.30
3. Dr. Pressier's Etoile..... 22.10
First class sailing races.

1. The Chapman of Odgensburg.
2. Sea Surprise of Iversburg.
3. Heron of Sorel.
4. Sea Fox of St. Johns.

Sailing skills—1, Rhea; 2, Richard Brand.

The canoe race was won by A. Tourville. The Longueuil Boating Club won the double scull race.

Miss Fortier won the ladies' single scull race, Miss Hunter coming second.

A hornet hop in the evening ended one of the most pleasant regattas that the club has held.

BASEBALL.

Yesterday's National League Games.

At Cincinnati (first game)—C. I. E. Cincinnati..... 1 0 4 0 0 0 2 12 10
New York..... 3 2 1 0 0 0 0 6 8 12 4
Batteries—Chamberlin, Dwyer and Vaughn; Crane and Boyle. Umpire, Gaffney.

At Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 2 1 7 8 13
Brooklyn..... 0 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 8 17 3
Batteries—Terry, Miller and Mack; Foutz and Don Daly. Umpire—Mitchell.

At Cleveland.
Cleveland..... 1 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 1 7 14 3
Philadelphia..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 5 6 3
Batteries—Davies and O'Connor; Weyhing and Cross. Umpire, Hurst.

At Cincinnati (second game).
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 4 7 3
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 6 3
Batteries—Mullane and Vaughn; Russell and O'Rourke. Umpire, Gaffney.

At Chicago.
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 5 3
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 8 3 4 3
Batteries—Gumbert and Schriver; Nichols and Bennett. Umpire—Sheridan.

At St. Louis.
St. Louis..... 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 2
Baltimore..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 4 9 2
Batteries—Brotenstein and Buckley; Cobb and Gunson. Umpire—Lynch.

BICYCLE.

A Special Race for Long Distance.

HAMILTON, Ont., July 11.—The Race committee of the Hamilton Bicycle clubs have decided to put on a special race to Carmen, Palmer and Wills, of the Toronto, Hamilton and Wanderers Bicycle clubs, respectively to take place after the regular here on the civic holiday, Aug. 8. The distance will be 10 miles and if Toronto men will agree to ride the contest will excite much interest, as these three men are the representative long distance men of their respective clubs. The races for civic holiday are likely to be hotly contested, as several crack American riders have written here of their intention to be present.

LACROSSE.

Ottawas Refuse to Put Off their Challenge for the Intermediate Championship.

[Special to The Herald.]

OTTAWA, Ont., July 11.—The Ottawa Lacrosse Club held a meeting to-night, and decided to make the Crescents, of Montreal, play them for the intermediate championship on Saturday, the 16th. A few days ago the Crescents went asking them to extend the date one week. Mr. J. A. Seybold has been appointed field captain of the club. Charlie Clendinning, of last year's Ottawas, will play defence for the club. The team is well balanced, and they expect to bring the championship home with them.

TURF.

The Eclipse Stakes.

The following are the probable starters and jockeys in the Eclipse stakes:

M. E. Blane's Gouverneur..... Lane
M. F. Fier's Gallop..... Rickaby
Lord Durham's Peter Flown..... J. Watts
J. H. Houldsworth's Orvietto..... J. Watts
"Douglas Baird's Golconda..... M. Cannon
H. Milner's Orsola..... F. Webb
C. D. Rose's St. Darnley..... J. Woodburn
A. J. Jarline, Lanthony..... G. Barrett
D. Rose's St. Darnley..... G. Barrett

"Doubtful starter.

Ticket holders in the Carslake sweepstakes who draw a horse will be fortunate, as the number of starters is now reduced to a small field, and the prizes are consequently larger. The stakes are the largest of any race in the world, \$60,000. The drawing for the sweepstakes takes place to-morrow evening, and the race will be run on Friday at Sandown Park. All holders of winning

tickets will be paid in full. No fear of confiscation.

Burlington August Meeting.

Secretary Delaney, of the Burlington, Vt., Driving club, announces the following classes and purses for the August meeting of the club. There will be seven events and \$2,000 offered in purses. On the first day, Tuesday, August 23, will be the 2.50 class, purse \$200; and the 2.30 class, purse \$300. On the second day, and the 2.35 pacing class, purse \$250; and 2.35 trotting class, purse \$254. On the third day, open race, purse \$400; three minute class, purse \$200, and the 2.42 class, purse \$200. Entries should be made to G. M. Delaney, Burlington, Vt.

LATE COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Combine in the Hop Business.

UTICA, July 11.—The hop-growers of Central New York have perfected a combine which, they claim, holds 3,200 of the 3,500 bales of hops of 1891 remaining in first hand in this State, whereby no hops are to be sold less than 24 cents a pound this week, 25 cents next week, and a rising weekly advance of one cent till the new crop is available. It is probable the combine will be extended into the new crop season, weak growers being helped to hold for higher prices. Offers of 23 cents were refused at Waterville to-day.

American Cheese Markets.

LITTLE FALLS, July 11.—The cheese market was dull, but steady to-day. The transactions are as follows: 5 lots, 75c; 10 lots, 75c; 40 lots, 8c; 18 lots, 8c; 3 lots on private terms and 12 lots on commission, total 7,502 boxes. There were also sales of 1,140 boxes of farm dairy cheese, 7 1/2 to 8c; bulk, 8c.

Butter—53 packages creamery sold at 19c to 20c, nearly all at 19c, and 28 packages farm dairy butter at 17c to 18 1/2c, with the bulk at 18c.

UTICA, July 11.—Cheese—Market dull and heavy. Sales reported aggregate 3,783 boxes; prices ranged between 8 1/2c and 8 3/4c, with the ruling figure at 8 3/4c. Transactions same date one year ago, 14,936 boxes; ruling price, 7 3/4c.

Butter—Sales of creamery butter were made as follows: 40 packages at 20c; 14 packages at 19 1/2c; 7 packages at 21c.

EXECUTION OF RAVACHOL.

THE CELEBRATED PARISIAN ANARCHIST EXECUTED YESTERDAY MORNING.

He Continued to Give Evidence of His Vicious Nature Up to the Last Moment.

PARIS, July 11.—Ravachol, the anarchist, murderer and thief, was executed this morning. He was awakened at 4.30 o'clock by the jail officials at Mont Brissson, and informed that the day of his execution had arrived. The condemned man assumed an air of cynical indifference, and when the ministrations of the prison chaplain were offered he refused to accept them, and broke out into strong invectives against religion. In some way the knowledge that the notorious criminal was to be put to death this morning became known, and a noisy and excited crowd gathered about the place where the guillotine was set up.

USED BAD LANGUAGE.

The approaches to the scaffold were guarded by lines of troops who kept the way clear for the condemned man and the executioner's party. Ravachol was brought out of the prison in a closed van. Though he could not be seen he could be heard uttering blasphemous cries. The instrument of death had been erected and everything was in readiness. In the early morning light the scene was a weird one. As Ravachol descended from the van silence fell upon the crowd.

SCENE AT THE GUILLOTINE.

Once alongside the guillotine the prisoner was seized by the assistants of M. De Bloe, the executioner, who, with the celerity attained by long practice, soon bound him hand and foot. His elbows were drawn back behind him and bound together, his shirt was opened at the neck and he turned down, and in a moment his unresisting form was pushed upon the bascule, the sliding plank that carries the body forward in a reclining position so that the neck is directly under the knife. Just as he slid forward Ravachol shouted "I have something to say."

DeBloie paid no attention whatever to this, but proceeded to let the knife drop. Just as the heavy blade started on its fatal journey Ravachol shouted "Vive la Republique," and a second later his severed head was lying in the basket placed in front of the guillotine to receive it. After the morbid curiosity of the crowd had been fully satisfied by seeing the end of Ravachol, they slowly dispersed. There was no incident among the crowd worthy of note. There is a general feeling of relief now that this depraved villain has at last had justice meted out to him.

Illegal Liquor Sellers Fined.

The following liquor cases were disposed of in the Police court yesterday: John J. Martin, selling liquor without license, \$150 and costs, or three months imprisonment.

Hornidas Boismenu, selling liquor without license, \$150 and costs, or three months imprisonment.

Joseph Giguere, selling liquor without license, \$120 and costs, or three months imprisonment.

A Warning to Farmers.

Ernest Brosseau, a habitant, came to the city yesterday with a load of hay. In weighing the hay for sale he also had weighed a quantity of oats he had on top of the load. When he delivered the load he demanded payment for the full weight, although he had removed the oats. He was taken before the police magistrate charged with endeavoring to obtain money under false pretences, and was fined \$5 with costs.

"This," said Mr. McMahon, Chief Clerk of the Police Court, "is a too frequent trick with habitants, and a conviction for the offense deserves the fullest publicity."

The Local Board and Cholera.

Montreal, according to statements made by Mr. H. R. Gray, of the Provincial Board of Health, and Dr. Laberge is quite ready for cholera if it comes. There is a first-class site for a cholera hospital, where tents could be erected on the plateau around the present quarantine disease hospital at the head of Moreau street. Proper accommodation should, however, be provided at the quarantine station, Grosse Isle, for examination purposes. If this were forthcoming, Mr. Gray said he believed that cholera could be kept out of the country. The Local Board of Montreal, in their opinion, were quite efficient to cope with anything that might arise.

Maggie Daoust's Absence Explained.

Maggie Daoust is home at her parents' residence, 2128 St. Catherine street. She returned from Ottawa with her overjoyed mother last night. Her strange disappearance is no longer a mystery, and shortly after her arrival, in an interview with a Herald reporter, she told all about her trip. On St. Peter and Paul's day, when she was last seen in Montreal by her friends, she met a cousin from Ottawa, who was spending the holiday in Montreal. The cousin induced her to go to Ottawa, her old home, and fearing that her parents would refuse their consent if she informed them of her intentions she left Montreal without doing so. The day after her arrival in Ottawa, she secured a good situation in the family of Mr. Gen-dron, a civil service employee, residing on Albert street near the Academy of Music. Miss Daoust promises not to repeat her adventure.

City Amusements.

Fine Comedy of "Ours" at the Queen's—A "Royal" Attraction Down Town.

The beautiful comedy "Ours," which is always favorably received, was produced last night by the New York Comedy company, which for the past two weeks has successfully entertained good houses at the Queen's. For a first night, and considering the great contrast of character assumed by the members of the company to that of last week, "Ours" was finely interpreted. During the first act there was an indication that the piece would not meet with that enthusiastic reception accorded to its predecessor, but when the strains of martial music met the ear, the audience warmed up to the scene, and the curtain had to be raised three times, while the rank and file of "Ours" marched past.

The first scene is cast in Shendryn Park, adjoining the grounds of Sir Alex Shendryn, and is taken up with many pretty little family incidents, the exhibition of several feminine traits and the advantages and disadvantages of riches versus poverty, and when adears are been made preparatory to the leaving of several members of the company for the Crimea, which leads to the famous "march past."

The scene is changed, and the third act, which is intensely realistic, takes place in a hut in the Crimea. Here the play is developed, and the romance, which runs all through, is consummated.

"Ours" is a story of "love and war," and the gaieties and luxuries of the drawing-room are finely contrasted with the stern realities and hardships of war. Scenes, no doubt, similar to that which is so vividly portrayed in the third act of this play had their counterpart in that memorable event.

Mr. E. D. Lyons again distinguished himself in his clever interpretation of the role of "Hugh Chalotte," the rich bourgeois in order to make himself worthy of his lady love joined the famous regiment of "Ours" and received an unkind cut "from one of the Russian persuasion" in the calf. His acting in the last scene was highly appreciated.

As Lady Shendryn Miss Clara Rainford did some very good work, being admirably adapted to the character. Miss Alter was seen in quite a different role to that of the "dreadful boy" of the week before, but she was quite as captivating as "Mary Kettle" when she appeared as "Cic." Miss Marion Kilby assumed the role of Blanche Haye very successfully and received frequent recognition. Mr. Verner Clarges was excellent as Sir Alexander, though the part does not call for the full exercise of his talents. In the difficult role of Prince Pervosky Mr. Grant Stewart brought out all the chivalry and grace of a Russian noble, and to be complimented upon the ease with which he filled his part. The Capt. McAllister of Mr. Edward Emery, and the Sergeant of Mr. Smily were good.

"Ours" is bound to become popular, the appearance of the 5th Royal Scots and the 6th Fusiliers on the stage being alone sufficient to guarantee large houses. The house was beautifully cool, and the orchestra played many appropriate selections.

AN AMERICAN BEAUTY.

The steam-heated condition of yesterday's weather did not prevent fairly large audiences from attending the Theatre Royal, both afternoon and evening, to witness the initial performance of Frost and Fanawake's excellent company in a new romantic drama, depicting Southern life, entitled "An American Beauty." The play is adapted from A. L. Fanshawe's novel "For Life," and is staged by the author. The plot, though by no means a new one, is very cleverly worked out. Filbert Fontelroy, a rich planter, in a moment of weakness is seduced into a gambling parlor, where Sir Morland Cranston, an adventurer, succeeds in ruining him. The old story then crops up. Cranston will save the old man's honor, etc., the price being the hand of his daughter Nina and American beauty. Egbert Fielding, an artist, is in love with Nina, and hearing that his affianced one will be forced into a marriage distasteful to her he succeeds in inducing her into a secret marriage with him. Her father, hearing of this, seeks the life of the young man, but in the meantime the old man is murdered by a Gipsy King, the sister of whom Fontelroy had in his younger days ruined, and Nina is supposed to be his illegitimate daughter. Her lover is accused of the murder, but of course the girl believes in his innocence. Disguised as a gypsy she visits the camp, and by a subterfuge she learns the real murderer of her father. Speedy justice follows. The adventurer claims the estate of the dead planter. Nina is shown to be illegitimate by the confession of the convicted gypsy, but this could never be so in any well regulated sensational drama. A document is accidentally found in a piece of old statutory, proving her to be a legitimate daughter of a legal marriage, and so is the rightful heir to the vast estates. Vice is punished and virtue is, as usual, rewarded. The scenery is most elaborate and fitting. There is not a single weak character in the cast. Incidentally introduced are songs, dances and musical specialties, the whistling solos of "Editha" being particularly noteworthy. The piece will run for the week, and as it is an unusually good attraction, will no doubt be greeted by full houses for the balance of the week.

Some Things Costly in England.

New York Herald.—Notwithstanding free trade some things in England are very costly. Just imagine paying thirty-one thousand and five hundred dollars for a hunting horn in London, when you can buy a whole gallon here for a dollar and a half!

"PINS."

(This Size is Registered)

"El Padre"

PINS.

Every Genuine El Padre Pin Cigar has a gold embossed band around it with the name printed thereon—

El Padre

PINS.

Exceptionally Fine, Mild, Sweet and Mellow

S. DAVIS & SONS,

MONTREAL.

The Bell Telephone Company

MARINE MATTERS.

The Royal Mail Steamer Sardinian Has a Rough Passage.

Gossip on the Wharves—The Voyage of the Sardinian—A Birth on Board—Molasses From the Barbadoes—Notes From the Ancient Capital—Items of News from River and Sea.

The depth of water in ship channel was at Montreal July 11, 31 feet 2 inches, Sorel July 9, 32 feet 5 inches. This shows that the river is steadily falling.

The Allan line Royal mail steamer Sardinian arrived in port yesterday afternoon about 3.30 o'clock after a very rough passage. She left Liverpool at 3 p.m. on June 30, and arrived at Montreal at 6 o'clock the next morning. After getting the mails and passengers on board, the vessel left early in the afternoon. During the whole voyage from the coast of Ireland to the banks heavy seas and winds were constantly experienced. Indeed her officers say it was more like a winter than a summer passage. On the banks some seven or eight hours were lost owing to dense fog. In mid-ocean an increase of the ship's passengers occurred through the birth of a baby in the intermediate.

Among yesterday's arrivals was the molasses laden bark Beatrice from the Barbadoes. Her cargo consists of 1159 puncheons, 56 hogsheads, 101 barrels. She left the Barbadoes on June 3 and had a very quick passage.

The R. and O. Navigation Company had an extra boat on yesterday between here and Toronto, the steamer Corinthian. This service is now very crowded. On Sunday evening the Corsican brought down 350 people, among whom were a large number of teachers on their way to the National Educational Association at Saratoga.

The Lake Superior's Passengers.

FATHER POINT, Que., July 11.—Steamship Superior, Beaver line, from Liverpool, inward 5.50 a.m., 32 cabin, 33 intermediate, 169 steerage passengers. Saloon list: Miss Barr, Mrs. T. Buchanan, Mr. W. R. Dibb, Mr. E. E. Egan, Mr. H. Harper, Mrs. Harper and infant, Mr. J. Horsfield, Miss Hutchison, Mr. W. C. Jeppcott, Mrs. Jeppcott and main, Mr. C. B. Lowe, Miss Mansfield, Mr. W. H. Moore, Miss Moore, Mr. F. A. Pereson, Mr. Spence, Miss M. Stirling, Miss J. Stirling, Miss Stirling, Mr. Tattersall, Col. N. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss C. Taylor, Master T. Taylor, Mr. S. Thom, child and maid; Mr. N. Wal, Mr. S. H. Warren.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED JULY 11.

Steamship Rydalholme, 1255, Brown, Maryport, rails, McLean, Kennedy & Co. Steamship Liddesdale, 1572, Lawrence, Leith, general, R. Reford & Co. Steamship Valletta, 874, Calvert, Sydney, coal, Carbay, Routh & Co. Steamship Acadia, 596, Mylius, Pictou, coal, H. & A. Allan. Steamship Newfoundland, 567, Barlow, Sydney, coal, H. & A. Allan. Bark Beatrice, 495, McGough, Barbadoes, molasses, F. C. Henshaw. Steamship Cacouna, 930, McPhail, Glace Bay, coal, Kingman, Brown & Co. Steamship Sneath, Mennel, Cow Bay, coal, H. Dobell & Co. Steamship Act, 839, Mathieson, Sydney, coal, Carbay, Routh & Co. Schooner Marie Elmiere, 154, Menard, Discourse, plaster, C. A. Boucher. Steamship Sardinian, 2561, Richards, Liverpool, general, H. & A. Allan.

CLEARED.

Steamship Sneath, 944, Mennel, Cow Bay, light, H. Dobell & Co. Steamship Act, 839, Mathieson, North Sydney, light, Carbay, Routh & Co. Steamship Valletta, 874, Calvert, North Sydney, light, Carbay, Routh & Co. Steamship Newfoundland, 567, Barlow, Sydney, coal, H. & A. Allan. Steamship Acadia, 596, Mylius, Pictou, coal, H. & A. Allan.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMSHIPS.

Mendelssohn, 1668, Sawyer, Cox & Co. Labrador, 2993, McAuley, D. Torrance & Co. Kathleen, 1033, Ogilvie, Harling, Ronald & Co. Bide, 2100, Anderson, J. G. Sidey. H. M. S. Pythias. Velleda, 1648, Benington, Carbay, Routh & Co. Broomhaugh, 1280, Davies, McLean, Kennedy & Co. Britannic, 1506, Hoppel, J. G. Sidey. Texas, 1738, Hunter, D. Torrance & Co. State of Lincoln, 2104, Steele, McLean, Kennedy & Co. Lucina, 1680, Greig, McLean, Kennedy & Co. State of Georgia, 1619, Allan, Munderloh & Co. Luke Huron, 2576, F. Carey, H. and E. Murray. Steamship Stubbenhuk, 1916, Benchu, Munderloh & Co. Warwick (not reported). Miramichi, 491, Baquet, J. G. Brock. Liddesdale, 1572, Lawrence, R. Reford & Co. Sneath, 944, Mennel, H. Dobell & Co. Newfoundland, 567, Barlow, H. and A. Allan. Cacouna, 930, McPhail, Kingman, Brown & Co. Act, 839, Mathieson, Carbay, Routh & Co. Rydalholme, 1255, Brown, McLean, Kennedy & Co. Valletta, 874, Calvert, Carbay, Routh & Co. Acadia, 596, Mylius, H. and A. Allan. Sardinian, 2561, Richards, H. and A. Allan.

BARKS.

James S. Pendergast, 538, Bernier, McLean, Kennedy & Co. Spes, 427, Gundersen, McLean, Kennedy & Co. Zipporah, 891, Larcen, McLean & Co. Ravenwood, 524, Kennedy, Robinson, McKenzie & Co. Beatrice, 495, McGough, F. C. Henshaw.

SCHOONER.

Marie Elmiere, 154, Menard, C. A. Boucher.

Lachine Canal.

Down—July 11.

Steamer Ocean, Hamilton, general, steamer Princess, Carillon 102 boxes cheese, 64 bags of potatoes; steamer Maude, Ottawa, 875 boxes cheese, 9 tubs butter; steamer Freeman, 706 boxes cheese, 8 tubs butter, 13 cases eggs; steamer Garnet, Cornwall, general.

Lumber from Hawkesbury per barges: Bronson, 306,000 ft.; Billingsley, 261,000 ft.; Pott, 25,000 ft.; Dudley, 236,000 ft.; from Ottawa per barges: James, 279,000 ft.; Jackson, 296,000 ft.; Crane, 296,000 ft.; McLaren, 272,000 ft.; Lay, 505,000 ft.

Grain from Kingston per barges, Duluth, 9,518 bushels corn, 6,047 bushels wheat; Imperial, 19,005 bushels corn; C.P.R. 10,996 bushels corn; Montreal, 8,458 bushels corn, 11,097 bushels rye; Chicago, 1,941 bushels rye; Iowa, 18,560 bushels wheat; Toronto, 19,066 bushels wheat; Lancaster, 14,560 bushels wheat; Cleveland, 17,190 bushels wheat; Union, 17,058 bushels wheat; Glen-garry, 12,383 bushels wheat.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—July 11.

Steamship Lake Superior, Stewart, Liverpool, H. H. Sewell, general. Steamship Oregon, Gibson, Liverpool, W. Henshaw, general.

Bark Amity, Hansen, Barbadoes, King Bros., ballast at St. Thomas. Bark Frederick Der Grosse, Bohrendt, Danzig, W. & J. Sharples, ballast. Schooner J. Savard, Menard, Grandique for Montreal, plaster. Schooner Ste. Anne, Tremblay, St. John, Nfld., for Montreal, oil.

CLEARED.

Bark Sarsborg, Garsen, Dublin, Dobell, Beckett & Co. Bark Harold, Haarfaag, Henriksen, Dublin, W. & J. Sharples. Bark Prince Charles, Gronneberg, Greenock, Dobell, Beckett & Co. Steamship Oregon, Gibson, Montreal, W. Macpherson. Steamship Beaver, Masson, Montreal, A. Frazer & Co. Canal boat W. Sheldon, Cleary, Burlington, John Brenkey.

Tug steamer Anglesa left for Three Rivers yesterday, with a tow of canal boats. The customs authorities seized thirty barrels of smuggled whiskey at Rimouski yesterday; it is now on its way up to port in a schooner.

Bark Marie left for Metis this evening in o.w. tug McNaughton.

The German bark Frederick der Grosse, which arrived yesterday, holds the record for the longest passage of the season. She was one hundred and two days coming from Danzig.

Denim line steamship Oregon arrived in port at 10.30 a.m., landed passengers and freight at the breakwater, and proceeded for Montreal at 1 p.m.

Ships Ellen A. Reed and Macedon, both sugar ships from Ileilo, for Montreal, are in ward in tow, former will arrive during the night and the latter to-morrow.

Beaver Line steamship Lake Superior passed up to Montreal this evening.

Schooners J. Savard and St. Anne's will leave for Montreal to-morrow in the morning.

Bark Navigator, from Montreal, for Buenos Ayres, proceeded to sea under sail this afternoon.

Government steamship Alert returned to port this morning reporting having transferred fifteen battery men and a gun to H. M. S. Constance at Trinity Bay on Saturday and supplied her with fuel and provisions. The smuggling schooner which the Constance was going has got away seaward. She is a ninety ton vessel, fully armed and manned by a crew of 20 desperadoes who are in a continued state of semi-intoxication.

Gulf Reports.

Noon, July 11.

L'Islet—Clear, strong west wind. River du Loup—Smoky, west wind. Father Point—Cloudy, west wind; inward 6 a.m. Lake Superior; 7 a.m. bark; outward 1 a.m. Mongolian.

Martin River—Cloudy, west wind. Cape Magdalen—Hazy, northwest wind; inward 6 a.m. Hayton.

Fame Point—Cloudy, northwest wind; inward 5 a.m. Garnet; 6 a.m. Louisburg; outward 4 a.m. Greeting.

Point des Monts—Clear, west wind; outward 2 a.m. Otter.

Anticosti—Westerly squalls. Low Point—Clear, west wind; inward Sunday Addington. 5 p.m.

L'Islet—Clear; calm.

Father Point—Hazy; west wind. Cape Chateau—Clear. Inward 9 a.m., steamer H.M.J.K., 2 p.m., Hayton.

Martin River—Clear; west wind. Outward 9 a.m., Mongolian.

Cape Magdalen—Smoky; northwest wind. Inward 10 a.m., Garnet; 11 a.m., Louisburg.

Fame Point—Clear; northwest wind. Cape Rosier—Clear; west wind. Inward 11 a.m., one bark.

Point des Monts—Clear; gale west wind. Inward 2.30 p.m., Conqueror with ship Macedon.

Anticosti—Clear; west wind.

Inland Navigation.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 11.—Down—Steamers Van Allan, Serpent River, Atwater, Algoma, Mills to Oswego, lumber; Lightship No. 51, Bay City, New York, Prince Rhoda, Emily, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo and corn; Haze, Buffalo to Ogdensburg, lighthouse supplies.

Up—Tug and barges, Kingston to Thessalon, light; Thompson and barges, Charlotte to Fort William, coal; St. Magnus, Montreal to Duluth, Averill and Frost, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; Tilley and barges, Kingston to Buffalo, light.

Wind—Westerly, light.

PORT DULUTH, Ont., July 11.—Passed up—Steamer St. Magnus, Montreal to Duluth, general cargo; steamer Light and barges, Kingston to Buffalo, light; steamer Orian and barges, Kingston to Marquette, light; steamer Hebard and barges, Ogdensburg to Ashabula, light; steamer W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; steamer Persia, Montreal to St. Catharines, general cargo; schooner West Side, Thurso to Detroit, stone.

Passed down—Steamer Van Allan and barges, Spanish River to Oswego, lumber; Lightship No. 51, Bay City to New York, light; steamer Langdon, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo.

Wind—West, light.

OSWEGO, N.Y., July 10.—Arrived.—Steamers Reliance, Deseronto, lumber; Bon Voyage, Alex Bay, passengers; Resolute, Deseronto, lumber; Jessie Hall, Kingston, tow; schooners Snowbird, Deseronto, lumber; Garibaldi, Point Hope, lumber; barges Aid, Montreal, Scotland, Montreal, Detroit, Montreal, Bella, Montreal, Dorchester, Montreal, Quebec, Smithfield.

CLEARED.—Steamers Reliance, Deseronto, Resolute, Deseronto, Hazelton, Milford, Jessie Hall, Kingston, Cummings, Montreal; schooners Vouel, Toronto, coal; W. H. Rounds, Toledo, coal; barges Scotland, Sodus Point, Noyes, Montreal, coal; Eve Montreal, coal; Texas, Montreal, coal; Michigan, Arab, Montreal, coal.

LIMESKILS CROSSING, July 11.—Vessel passages up—Hurlbut, Clint, Juniata, Oades and consort, Scott, Minneapolis and consort, Parker and consort, Britton, Johnson, Hackett and consort, Maton, H. B. Tuttle and consort, Kalkaska, Hudson, Houghton, Wallace and consort, Drake, McVittie, Britannic, George, Garden City, and barges, Pratt and consort, Dicer, Iron Duke and consort, Sitka and consort, Griffin, Northern Light, Martin, John Moore, Piske, Continental and consort, Fletcher and barges, Outhwaite and consort, Volante, Macey and consort, Minich, Servia, Maravia, Conestoga, Swan, Helvetia, Queen of the West and consort, Everett and consort, Albany, Myles, Saranac, Schlesinger, Merrill, Tecona, Neosho, Egan, Lentz and barges, Sheldon and consort, Fay and consort, Lehigh, Emery, Owen and consort, Tower, Marquette and consort, Ithaca, Rust and consort, Ohio, Charles, Minch, Hopkins, Gerson, Sumner, Kate, Winslow, Benton and barges, Rhodes, Westford and barges, Sycken and barges, portage, Gladden and barges, Falsom and consort, Hesper, Stewart, Sutor, Edwards, Smith No. 1 and barges, Buell and barges, Donaldson and barges.

Down—Cleveland and barges, Barbarian, Richards, Williams, Viking, Michigan, Gladiator, Halloran, Scotia, Gerlock, Leighton, Hartford, Lumberman and barges, Rose and barges, Wheeler and consort, Bartlett and consort, Fairbank and consort, Stevens, Manola, Cape, Andaste, Weston and consort, Brazil, Romana, Northern, Queen, Wawatom, Iroquo, Grand, Traverse, Davidson, Pioneer, Bessie, Rochester, Wyoming, Tico and consort, Rhoda, Emily, Corona, Marion, Italia, Kirby, Atlantic, Breck, Clinton and barges, Morley and consort, Samuel, Mitchell, Dever, Paige, Wells, Castalia, Specular and consort, Iroquois, Low, Republic, Forest City and consort, Hadley.

PORT HURON, July 11.—Passed up—Gov. Smith, Henry Johnston, Wilcox, Savillard, Rogers, Columbian, Pontiac, Susan Peck, Chemung, Armenia and consort, Niagara, Avery, Howgood, Cottrell, McBriar, Nelson, Mills and barges, William Chisholm, Mount Clemens, Chocata, Newgo and consort, John Rugee, Britannia, Reinder, Collet, Verona, Ambery, China, Batteroni, City of

Mackinac, Atlantis, Dominion and consort, John Mills, Valula and consort, Gogebie, Briton, Empire and barges, Saxon, Juniata, Pilgrim, Avon, Oades and consort, Maton, Henry Johnson, Hudson, Minneapolis and consort, Parker and consort, Jessie and consort, Kilkasky, Griffin, Northern Light, Sitka and consort, Hubert Drake, H. B. Tuttle, Queen City, Raynor, Dyra, Pratt, Ash, Moore, Coffinberry and barges, Hope, Continental and consort, Iron Duke and consort, Minch, Britannic, George, Progress, Wallace and consort, Albany, Outhwaite, Genoa, Swan, Helvetia, Martin, Servia and consort, McVittie, Mary Welson, Schlesinger, Merrill, Neosho, Fryer, Everett, Sophia, Minch, Fletcher and barges, Egan, Hackett, Brown, Alaska, Myles, Carman, Tyce and consort, Tower, Queen of the West and consort, Lentz and barges.

Down—Andaste, Pope, Brazil, Atlantic, Northern Queen, Joseco, Lycoming, Rochester, Davidson, Marcor, St. Marie, Corona, Italia, Stephen, Kirby, Clinton and barges, Schmeider and barges, Prince, Mary, Groh, Morley, Ewen, Egan, Lindsay, Denver, Paige, Wells, Alpena, Iroquois, Law, Samuel Mitchell, Specular and consort, Forest City and consort, Castalia, Mary Boyce, McGregor, Vienna, Boll, Neagance, Republic, Hadley, Plankinton, Keystone, Maston, Milwaukee, Maruba, Clark and barges, Green and consort, Seguin, Munroe, Caledonia, India, Britannia.

SAULT STE. MARIE, July 11.—Passed up—Tempest, Spademe, Albany, Ralston, Torment, Ryan, Holton, Stephenson, Panama, E. B. Palmer, Northern King, Birkhead, Jones, Commodore, Western, Reserve, Manitoba, Sheriffs, O'Neil, Duncan, Keweenaw, Potts, Gladstone, North Star, Nynza, Lanzel Boys, Comstock, Pontiac, John Owen, Cumberland, Lock, Maton.

Down—Seguin, Castalia, Glasgow, Celtic, Harold, Carpenter, Stewart, Stafford, Frimcomb, Frizer, Michigan, Prentice, Cahoon, Middlesex, India, Mather 105, 101, Republic, Maruba, Caledonia, Ames, Woecken, Pelican, Roanoke, Nicol, Livingston, Pasadena, Adriatic, Mesoula 111, Hesper, Alberta, Iron Cliff, Iron Chief, Mark Haskins, Bloom, Hurd, Hoyt 116, 103 Marina, Emerald, Ketchum, Gilcher, Pease, Planet, Fannie Cobb, Whitney, Wayne, Craig, Alverson, Sumner, Godfrey, Shawnee, Fedora, Postale, City of Cleveland, Quayle, Green, Halstead, Homer, Mariska, North Wind, Tom Adams, Wade, Wilhelm, Narvana, Constitution, Crosthwaite.

Shipping Notes.

The Donaldson line steamship Indrani from Montreal, on the 30th June, arrived at Glasgow on the 10th July, and land her shipment of live stock, 607 cattle in good condition, with the exception of two bullocks, which died on the passage.

The Allan steamship State of Nevada from New York for Glasgow, arrived out on Sunday morning.

The Allan steamship Pomeranian from Montreal for Glasgow, arrived out on Sunday morning with her 403 cattle and 77 horses in good order.

The Allan steamship Hibernian from Philadelphia for Glasgow, arrived out on Monday morning, with loss of three out of 404 cattle.

The Allan steamship Assyrian from Montreal for Liverpool, arrived out on Saturday morning.

Epp's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which many say is many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold out in packets by grocers labelled "James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

THE DOCTORS IN MONTREAL.

Thousands going to see them. Services first three months free. The staff of eminent physicians and surgeons permanently located at 293 St. Catherine street, between Mansfield street and McGill College avenue, give services free for three months to all who call upon them before August 1st. A discussion of medical difficulties are treated, especially male and female weakness, catarrh, catarrh deafness, etc., but no incurable cases accepted. These eminent doctors will examine you thoroughly from charge, and if incurable will frankly, kindly tell you so; also advise you against spending money for useless treatment. Two thousand six hundred and twenty-five invalids visited them during the past two months, of this number 745 were rejected as incurable, 1394 were cured; leaving 316 still under treatment, all of whom are rapidly recovering.

The candor and honor manifested by these experienced doctors have secured them unparalleled success in Montreal. Catarrh and catarrh deafness is positively cured by their new treatment. The Montreal office is permanently established, but free services end August 1st. Hours—9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays, 1 to 3.

SHIPPING.

Notice to Consignees.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company Steamship Stubbenhuk, J. C. Bencher, master, from Hamburg and Antwerp, is entered at customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

MUNDERLOH & CO., Agents.

Kingston and Montreal

FORWARDING CO.

LIMITED.

Through contracts for all classes of freights, east or west, made on liberal terms.

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding Grain.

The Company has Floating Elevators at Portneuf, Montreal, Kingston, Ont., and a large capacity of 400,000 bushels per trip between Kingston and Montreal.

The Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.

SUNDAY STEAMERS

—BETWEEN—

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

The Steamers of this Company will begin their Sunday trips between Montreal and Quebec

On Sunday, 26th June,

Leaving both places every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Calling at Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan, arriving at Montreal and Quebec respectively, at 6 o'clock Monday morning.

Passengers paying a fare through to Montreal or Quebec have the privilege of returning from Three Rivers in either direction without paying additional fare.

Passengers going by the Saturday evening boat may return by the Sunday boat, at single fare for the round trip. No freight carried on the Sunday steamers.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

ALEX. MILLOY, J. CHABOT, Traffic Manager, Gen. Manager, Montreal, June 24, 1892.

RAILWAYS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS SEASIDE.

The only line running Parlor and Sleeping Cars through the heart of the White Mountains TO—

Portland and Old Orchard Beach

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR leaves Windsor Street Station at 8.20 p.m. daily and THROUGH PARLOR CAR at 9 a.m. every week day until further notice.

St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. St. Andrews, N. B.

SLEEPING CARS leave Windsor Street Station daily, except Saturdays, at 8.40 p.m.

MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES: 266 St. James St., (corner McGill), AND AT WINDSOR STREET STATION.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON R.R.

New York and Montreal

AIR LINE.

Lake Champlain and Lake George Steamers

SHORTEST LINE

TO NEW YORK

Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

QUICK TIME. NO DELAYS.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

7.15 a.m.—Daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 3.20 p.m. Through Drawing-room Car Buffet Montreal to New York.

4.30 p.m.—Daily except Sunday. Sleeping car Montreal to Albany in which passengers can remain till 7.00 a.m.

7.20 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.

These trains make close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 10.50 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.

Information given and tickets sold at the Company's Office.

143 St. James street, Montreal.

J. W. DUDICK, W. H. HENRY, General Pass. Agent, Albany, N. Y.

Central Vermont Railroad

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICE.

Taking Effect June 26th, 1892.

Trains Leave Grand Trunk Station as follows

For New York.

8.30 a.m. Fast train, via Rutland and Fitchburg, arriving Boston, 10.00 p.m.

8.30 a.m. Express via White River and Springfield, arriving Boston, 10.00 p.m.

7.30 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 Springfield and Lowell, arriving Boston, 11.30 a.m.

For Boston.

8.30 a.m. Day Express via Rutland and Fitchburg, arriving Boston, 7.35 p.m.

8.30 a.m. Fast train via White River and Lowell, arriving Boston, 7.15 p.m.

7.30 p.m. Fast train via Rutland and Fitchburg, arriving Boston, 8.00 a.m.

8.35 p.m. Night Express via Concord and Lowell, arriving Boston, 8.15 a.m.

For White Mountains.

8.30 a.m. For Montpelier, Bennington, and Fabyan, Mt. Washington, Portland and Old Orchard Beach.

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, S. W. CUMMINGS, F. P. BALDWIN, General Pass. Agent, St. Albans, Vt., Gen. Supt.

SHIPPING.

The Ottawa River Navigation Co.

(Sundays Excepted)

DAILY MAIL LINE

Montreal and Ottawa and Caledonia Springs.

Day Excursions by Palace Str. "Sovereign" to Carillon, and back down rapids, Daily, \$1.00.

Passengers take 8.05 a.m. train daily for Lachine to connect with steamer for Ottawa and intermediate ports.

Afternoon Trips—Shoot the Rapids. Take 5.05 p.m. train to Lachine. Round trip, 50c.

Take 1.20 p.m. train daily (Saturdays, G.T.R. 2 p.m. or 1.30 p.m. Saturdays, C.P.R. to St. Anne's). Round trip, 80c.

Hudson by 1.30 p.m. C. P. R., Saturdays only. 80c.

Tickets at Grand Trunk office, 143 St. James street, and also at the Windsor Station and Bonaventure Depot.

Market Steamers—Steamer MAUDE for Hawkesbury, Brown's Wharf, Ottawa, etc., Tuesdays and Fridays, 6.30 p.m. STEAMER PRINCESS for St. Andrew's, Carillon, etc., Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a.m.

For excursions charter to Sherringham Park, Isle Perrot, the popular Saloon Steamer PRINCE OF WALES.

