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AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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TELEGRAPHIC. CANADIAN.

THE CADBY CASE.

Judge Palmer decides that Cadby is not legally held—His discharge not yet ordered—Officers ready to re-arrest Cadby.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]
St. John, N.B., March 25.—Judge Palmer delivered a lengthy judgment this afternoon, deciding that Chief Stewart did not hold Cadby legally, but would not order his discharge until he heard the argument of counsel as to his disposition, which he will at eleven to-morrow. The New York District Attorney had papers prepared to-night in case Cadby should be discharged in the morning, for his arrest on a charge of forgery. Another Hamilton officer arrived here, yesterday, with a warrant from Judge Sinclair to also arrest Cadby in case he should be discharged. Late last night Cadby's counsel obtained from Judge King orders to hold the New York District Attorney and Chief Stewart to bail in the sum of \$1,500 each for false imprisonment and assault. The papers were placed in the Sheriff's hands, and will be served in the morning, only as far as it applies to the District Attorney, as Stewart left to-night via Portland, Maine, for home.

THE NORTH-WEST INDIANS.

What the Mounted Police Commissioner Says About Their Temper and Their Practices—Their Horse-Thieving Propensities—Their Fondness for Fire-Water.

Ottawa, March 25.—The Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, in his annual report just presented, in referring to the attitude of the Indians in the southern district, points out, on the authority of a report from Superintendent Cotton, dated 26th October, that the feeling of the Blood Indians towards the Government and white men generally is very far from one of friendly character. Experience during the past summer convinces the Superintendent that, had any serious reverse happened the troops serving in the north, an almost simultaneous outbreak would have occurred in the south. It is intimated that a number of bloods have become professional horse-thieves. On this subject he says:—

"Our Indians can, with the utmost ease, procure strong alcoholic drinks from the United States. This is an unquestionable fact. This proves a powerful incentive towards the continuance of those Southern negotiations, as does also the fact that they receive aid, most willingly proffered in their criminal practices, from their blood relations. The South Piegans are also of the Blackfoot. The last named Indians dare not themselves steal American horses, but they gladly accept horses from our Indians in payment for the help and information afforded. In addition to this our Indians go over to the United States to purchase ammunition. They can and do get any quantity of it from American traders, who appear to be specially equipped for the purpose of making such sales."

A STRIKE IN PROSPECT.

Employees Discontented—They Demand the Fulfillment of the Promise of the Management.

LONDON, Ont., March 25.—The Free Press this evening says: There is an extreme likelihood of the occurrence, on the Grand Trunk Railway system, of a very extensive strike unless the request of the employees for an increase of wages is soon complied with. In view of the constant increase of receipts on the line and what is considered as a violation of the promise when such should be the case to restore the former rate of wages within a certain time, the men have demanded—not asked—that Mr. Hickson shall restore the old rate. Should he not see fit to comply with their request the men hope to convince him that it will be necessary in the interest of the company either compel under compulsion or otherwise to submit to the consequences of a general strike and absolute suspension of business. Rumors were prevalent in the city this morning that the men on the D. G. H. & M. will submit to very little more at the hands of officials before insisting forcibly their right. Their action will be supported by their fellow workers and that a strike may occur here in a day or two. A meeting of the locomotive engineers and firemen was held here on Wednesday evening and a delegation appointed to wait on Manager Hickson and ask that the old rate of wages be restored.

CANADA AND THE FISHERIES.

American Fishermen Must Not Ship from Canadian Ports—The Bait Traffic.

ELLSWORTH, Minn., March 25.—F. D. Hodgkins & Sons recently shipped 70 men in Nova Scotia for the Grand Banks fisheries, with the understanding that their vessels would call at a Nova Scotia port on their way to the banks and take the men on board. A few days ago Messrs. Hodgkins & Sons received a letter from their Nova Scotia agent advising that the men join their respective vessels at Lunenburg, as there existed a strong probability that the Dominion Government would not allow the men to depart from a Canadian port for a fishing voyage on board American vessels. Hodgkins & Sons, not wishing to incur the expense of transporting the men to Lunenburg, telegraphed the consular general at Halifax, and received the following reply:—

HALIFAX, N. S., March 24, 1886.
A despatch received from Ottawa says

American fishing vessels have no right to enter Canadian bays or harbors, except to obtain food or water. Instructions to that effect issued.

M. H. PHELPS, Consul General.

GLoucester, Mass., March 24.—President Steele of the Fishing Insurance Company, sent a despatch to St. John's, N. F., to-day, in reference to buying bait, and received the following official answer:—

"Bait traffic for foreigners under consideration by the legislature; prohibition of bait by foreign vessels necessary to enter at custom house." A number of Gloucester vessels fitting for the Grand Banks expect to call at Newfoundland for bait.

St. John's, N. F., March 24.—American schooner Fanny Flint, in coming in to the harbor last night, struck the fishery flagpole and did some slight damage. The Flint had her boat smashed. As Captain Warren made satisfactory explanations to Admiral Scott, it is hardly likely that any international complications will arise. During the stay of the Lansdowne in port, the men are being put through gun drill.

A School of Design.

Ottawa, March 25.—It is proposed to found a School of Design in connection with the Ottawa Art School.

Railway Extension.

Ottawa, March 25.—The Canada Atlantic Railway extension at the Chaudiere will be finished inside of three months. The cost will be about \$125,000.

A Light Docket.

Quebec, March 25.—The approaching criminal term, which opens on Saturday, the 10th of April, is very mild. There are no crimes of a capital nature on the docket.

A Majority Election.

Toronto, March 25.—The City Clerk has issued his warrant for the new mayoralty election. Nomination for candidates will be made on April 1st. It is expected no opposition will be offered to Mr. Howland.

A Summer Tour.

Ottawa, March 25.—Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior, purposes spending two months next summer in the British Columbia, Calgary, and McLeod districts of the North-West, which he was unable to reach last summer.

Roofed With Iron.

Ottawa, Ont., March 25.—Plans and specifications are being prepared in the Public Works Department for the construction of an iron roof for the new departmental buildings on Wellington street. Tenders will be called for at an early date.

The Travis Case.

Ottawa, March 25.—Judge Taylor, of Winnipeg, has been commissioned to enquire into and report upon the difficulty between Superintendent Magistrate Travis and the people of Calgary. In the meantime Mr. Travis will not exercise judicial functions.

Lake Improvement Wanted.

Ottawa, Ont., March 25.—A deputation consisting of Mr. Bulmer, Jr., of Montreal, and with C. A. Gaudin, of Rat Portage, is in the city for the purpose of urging the Government to dam the western outlet of the Lake of the Woods, in order to make this body of water navigable.

A Labor Union Meeting.

Hamilton, Ont., March 25.—At a meeting of the Central Labor Union here, last night, a motion was made to boycott the Spectator on account of its editorial articles referring to H. M. Fogg's lecture to the workmen in the Opera House, last night. The resolution was, however, withdrawn. It was resolved to petition the Dominion Government to stop all assisted passages to immigration.

A Labor Demand.

Toronto, March 25.—The stonemasons, some weeks ago, notified their employers that they wanted an increase of wages to 30 cents per hour from April 1, and that nine hours constitute a day's labor. The employers have agreed to their proposition, but to take effect June 1. The men have decided to strike on April 1 unless employers change the day to what they desire.

Mortality Statistics.

Ottawa, March 25.—The mortality statistics for February, just issued by the Department of Agriculture, show the following returns from the cities and towns of Canada:—Montreal, 314; Toronto, 239; Quebec, 56; St. John, N. B., 42; London, 44; Kingston, 21; St. Thomas, 18; Chatham, 11; Guelph, 19; Belleville, 3; Three Rivers, 26; Chatham, 20; Sherbrooke, 14; Peterboro, 8; Sorel, 25; Fredericton, 13; St. Hyacinthe, 20; Galt, 3.

A Clever Swindle.

Toronto, March 25.—A clever swindle has been perpetrated on city undertakers. A lady dressed in mourning called upon each undertaker and asked a stranger from New York who had died in her house at Mimico. As she had forgotten her purse and wanted to telegraph to the friends of the deceased, could they oblige her with sufficient to pay for it. Believing that they had a fat job, each obliged her, some with \$5 and others with \$10. The following day they drove out to measure the corpse and each found he had been swindled.

An Impudent Forger.

Toronto, March 25.—A middle aged man named J. W. Healy, who also goes by name of J. P. Thompson, was arrested to-day for forgery. This morning he asked the proprietor of a saloon on Colborne street to cash a check for \$22.56, bearing signature of F. McFarley & Co., grocers. He got \$22.00 upon it and was asked to call back for the balance. In the meantime the check was shown to Mr. McFarley & Co., who pronounced it a forgery. Healy was afterwards arrested, and while being taken to the police station he tore up another cheque for \$22 to which the same signature was attached. The prisoner refuses to give any information about himself, but says he was once a respectable dry goods merchant and is now a loafer.

Quebec Regatta.

Quebec, March 25.—A special meeting of citizens, with the object of getting up a regatta on Lake St. Joseph on the 24th of June next, met at the St. Louis Hotel to-night. Mayor Langelier and many other prominent citizens were present, and also the press. A committee was formed with Judge Gregory, Commodore of the Quebec Yacht Club, as chairman, and Captain Morgan, secretary.

It was decided to hold a regatta on the 24th of June, and to give a purse of \$1,500 for a professional race, in which

Hanlan and other leading oarsmen can compete. It was hinted that a meeting of Hanlan, Teemer, Gaudaur and Hosmer would be brought about. It was also suggested to raise a purse of \$5,000 to have Hanlan and Teemer meet and row for the championship of America. Another meeting will be held on Tuesday next, when further arrangements will be completed. Mayor Langelier has placed his room in the City Hall at the disposal of the committee. Hon. P. Garneau has contributed \$100 towards the purse. Hanlan, who is in the city, will visit Lake St. Joseph to-morrow with a number of railroad men and others and view the course. Lake St. Joseph is situated about 18 miles to the northeast of Quebec, and is a splendid course, there being no current of any account. It is eight miles long. The distance of the proposed race is three miles and turn. It is stated that the hotels and railway companies will contribute liberally towards the getting up of the regatta.

A New Regulation.

Toronto, Ont., March 25.—In response to a circular sent out by the Secretary of the Agriculture and Arts Association to breeders of Clydesdale horses for the purpose of forming a Dominion Clydesdale Association to guard the purity of stock in this country, and from such Association to appoint a Revising Committee to inspect pedigrees already on record in the Clydesdale stud book opened by the Agriculture and Arts Association, a large number of gentlemen from different parts of the Dominion, identified with breeding and importing Clydesdale horses, met here yesterday. It was decided to form an association, to be called the Clydesdale Association of Canada. The following officers were elected:—President, D. McCrae, of Guelph; Vice-President, William Smith, of Columbus; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Wade, of Toronto. Directors, Henry Jeffrey, of Whitby; Robert Cheyne, of Toronto; H. H. Hurd, of Hamilton; William Rennie, of Toronto; James Beith, of Bowmanville; Simon Bettis, of Markham; J. Jackson, of Grahamsville. A resolution was passed that the standard be made so that their certificates of registration will be eligible for registration in the third volume of the American stud book.

Enthusiastic Reception of the "Isthmus Borer" at St. Nazaire.

PARIS, March 25.—On his arrival at St. Nazaire yesterday M. de Lesseps was at once interviewed, after a hard fight to reach the "Isthmian piercer." Not content with preparing himself by digging all the ships and streets in his hands, numbers of enthusiasts went out to meet him in boats as soon as the Washington was sighted, and crowded the deck of the steamer to welcome the traveller home. M. de Lesseps looked well, though tired. On the journey he had an accident—in his hand he had delivered an address down in his cabin and badly bruised—the German Emperor, but he made light of his misadventure.

Whatever others may think of the state of affairs at Panama, M. de Lesseps does not seem to have lost any confidence. "Six years ago," said he, when the Mayor of St. Nazaire had delivered an address to the labor of three hundred thousand men, "I left this place for Panama to begin this undertaking; now, in the presence of delegates from the Chambers of Commerce of Rouen, Bordeaux, Marseilles and St. Nazaire, who accompanied me, I say that nearly half of the canal is finished, workmen are at work along the whole route, and the machinery represents the labor of three hundred thousand men."

"We promised that the canal should be ready in 1889. I will keep my promise. The mortality just now is insignificant. The first instalment of your money was used for a hospital containing five hundred beds, and for medical assistance; thanks to this we have hardly any sick. Thanks to the savings of the French people, of the small capitalists, we have been enabled to execute our scheme. No other nation could have done what France has done. She is ever ready to give her blood and money for the good of the country and for humanity."

The banquet given this evening at St. Nazaire was very successful, several generals and counsels, the President, Mayor and many local officials assisting. Effusive speeches were made in honor of the guest, to which the latter responded. In the course of his speech he said:—"I said abroad and I repeat at home that France, which made Suez, is making Panama. For the former I had faith with which I inspired others. I say the same of the Panama project. All obstacles are broken down. Men work the Central American earth like bees in a hive. We are spending much wealth. It is but the seed for a harvest to come in a few years."

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, March 24, 1886.

Temperature in the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed by Hearn & Harrison, opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street:—

8 A. M. 31° 1 P. M. 39° 6 P. M. 40°

MIN. 20° MAX. 31°

(By Standard Barometer.)

8 A. M. 29.79 1 P. M. 29.65 6 P. M. 29.55

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, }
TORONTO, Ont., March 25, 1 a.m.

The pressure is lowest over the St. Lawrence valley and high throughout the Western portion of the continent. The weather has been fair and generally very mild from the lakes to the Atlantic, and cold in the North-West Territories, attended by a continuance of fresh north-westerly gales.

Probabilities.

Lakes—Fresh westerly and north-westerly winds, generally fair and a little cooler.

St. Lawrence—Fresh south-west and west winds, fine weather, not much change in temperature.

Gulf and Maritime—Fresh south and west winds, generally fair and mild.

Berlin, March 25.—All the powers with the exception of Russia have agreed to recognize Prince Alexander as Governor of Eastern Roumelia during his life.

St. Louis, March 25.—The East St. Louis yard men struck at three o'clock this afternoon.

Wilmington, March 25.—The striking morocco men all returned to work to-day, a compromise having been effected.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

He is Unable to Attend Parliament—Sir Vernon Harcourt Stated the Probable Announcements.

LONDON, March 25.—Mr. Gladstone decided to have the programme of his visit marked out for himself in the House of Commons, this evening carried out by Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt. He had hoped up to the very last minute that he would recover in time to keep his appointment, but when the hour for opening Parliament arrived, Sir Andrew Clark, his chief physician, found that his patient's condition was such that exposure would be dangerous. Gladstone caught cold last night while riding to Lord Wolverton's residence at Wimbledon. This morning he suffered from hoarseness and chills which increased as the day progressed. His physicians say there is nothing dangerous in the Premier's case so long as he is not subjected to exposure. They manifest no anxiety about the case.

The Cabinet meeting to-morrow will be of paramount importance and it is deemed absolutely essential that Gladstone should be present. For this reason alone, if there was no other, Sir Andrew Clark would under no circumstances, permit his patient to expose himself to-day.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt in the Commons this evening, announced that Gladstone would state his Irish policy to the House on April 8th. Continuing, the Chancellor said that the budget would be introduced sometime within the first two weeks of April. Mr. Gladstone, he said, hoped to be able to present during to-morrow's session of the House.

Released.

Berlin, March 25.—Count Grotte, who was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment for signing an address to the Duke of Cumberland, has been released from imprisonment.

Chamberlain's Resignation.

LONDON, March 26.—A report is current that Mr. Chamberlain will formally resign from the Cabinet to-day, and that he will state his reasons for so doing in Parliament on Monday.

Prince of Wales Cap.

LONDON, March 25.—At the Liverpool spring meeting to-day the Prince of Wales Cap was won by Hungerford's Brighton, the Duke of Portland's Stachel second, and Mr. Leigh's Cornhill third.

The Social Union.

LONDON, March 25.—The German Reichstag has rejected the Social Union to establish workmen's courts of arbitration and has voted a resolution asking the Chancellor to introduce a bill for the establishment of industrial courts.

Disturbances.

PARIS, March 25.—It is stated in royalist circles that the Countess of Chambard, has disinherited the French princes of the family, leaving her fortune to her Austrian relative and that the former will therefore not attend the funeral of the Countess.

Land Reform.

LONDON, March 25.—The Liberal members of Parliament for the counties have written to Mr. Gladstone urging the importance of a reform of the land, election and railway rate laws. The Premier has replied that he is satisfied that the subject will receive early attention.

A Diamond Robbery.

LONDON, March 10.—Two foreigners entered the store of a diamond merchant named Tabak to-day and finding him alone beat him with clubs until he fell unconscious. The men snatched \$10,000 worth of diamonds and departed. Tabak's skull was crushed in but he is still living; his assailants have been arrested.

The English View.

LONDON, March 25.—The London News considers the labor difficulties in the United States to be the outcome of the Government's system of protection and of the bolstering up of true rings to the detriment of the working classes. The News adds that it is increasing troubles between employers and employees will compel Congress to study the question of free trade.

A Dynamite Orage.

LONDON, March 25.—A quantity of dynamite was exploded today under the residence of Manager Tzack, of the Redmehy Colliery, at Cossett, in Durham. The house was greatly damaged but nobody injured. The outrage is supposed to have been perpetrated by union miners who have been locked out from the Colliery since January, and whose places have been taken by non-unionists.

Belts Quilted.

LONDON, March 25.—The rebels at Yemethen, Brumah, have been quieted. Ram. Pendergast is returning to Yangon.

Advices from Liege say civic guards have been summoned to arms, streets of the town are thronged with excited people. In the conflict with the troops yesterday three men were severely injured. Several towns labor meetings have been called for Sunday.

The Ship of Nottingham.

LONDON, March 25.—The Standard referring to the denunciation of the Prime Minister's wrecking organization, the ship of Nottingham, says:—"Official communications have been made to the College of Propaganda that matter has been referred to the Pope and Cardinal Simeoni, prefect of a college, who are arranging with Cardinal Manning to prevent scandal. The ship will probably be summoned to court for breach of contract."

It is believed that the Vatican disapproves of his course.

Radical Platform.

LONDON, March 25.—Delegates from London Radical Clubs, at a meeting yesterday, elected a Metropolitan Radical Federation. The programme adopted favors extended suffrage; second ballot; payment of members of the House of Commons for their services and their election expenses; shorter Parliaments; free and compulsory secular education; the abolition of hereditary legislators; reform of the land laws; separation of church & state; local government and home rule for Ireland.

Good's Daughter Married.

PARIS, March 25.—Jeanne Gonnard, daughter of the composer, was married to-day Pierre St. Genies. Mr. Gonnard arranged to have Talazac, of the opera company, sing "Ave Maria." The choirmaster refused to attend the singer, whereupon a police interfered and the ceremony was allowed to proceed. The Abbé

last presided at the performance of his mass to-day at the Church of St. Eustache, M. Colonne conducting. The Archbishop refused to allow ladies to sing. The church was crowded. Many Orleanists were present.

Modern Amazonians.

LONDON, March 25.—A remarkable duel was fought on the field of Waterloo to-day, the contestants being Mme. Valsyre, a native of France, and Miss Shelby, an American. The duel was the result of a dispute on the relative merits of French and American female doctors. After a stormy altercation between the disputants, Miss Valsyre threw her glove in Miss Shelby's face, and a duel was forthwith arranged. The weapons were swords. Miss Shelby was slightly wounded on one arm. The four seconds were Americans. The latter expressed themselves as satisfied that the duel had been conducted fairly, and that France's honor had been avenged.

The Cause of the Quarrel.

LONDON, March 25.—The rumor that a quarrel existed between Lord Randolph Churchill and Hon. W. W. Smith, both of whom were members of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet, is confirmed. The quarrel originated in a speech made by Mr. Smith, in which he spoke in favor of Mr. Gladstone's scheme for buying out the landlords of Ireland and urged a fair support of the proposal. This provoked Churchill beyond self-restraint. He declared Commons' servants would remain perpetually out of power and be condemned to everlasting opposition if such a policy as Mr. Smith's should prevail. He described the policy as one of "pottering potternery." Lord Salisbury being absent, Viscount Cranbrook has assumed the task of attempting to effect a reconciliation between the two leaders.

Less Strikers.

BRUSSELS, March 25.—The strike at Liege has become almost general. In that district continuous conflicts are taking place between the strikers and the civic guard. A large number of foreign agitators have arrived and are urging the strikers to continue their resistance. Gangs of anarchists and roughs are parading in the suburbs, creating disorder and spreading outrages. Citizens are waylaid and money extorted. Postmen, carrying their rounds are accompanied by guards of soldiers. Arrests are being by wholesale. Strong reinforcements of troops are arriving.

BRUSSELS, March 25.—The miners' strike has extended to Charleroi. There the men demand 25 per cent increase in wages, and have quit work and gone to rioting.

BRUSSELS, March 25.—The authorities have forbidden a public procession on Saturday in view of the possibility of further labor troubles. All available troops have been ordered to hold them in readiness.

An attempt was made to-day to blow up a railway train near Liege. A package containing 25 dynamite cartridges had been placed on the rails, but was swept aside by the cowcatcher without being exploded. White, the engine-driver, was examining the package; it exploded and blew off three of his fingers.

Placards have been posted in Liege summoning workmen to a meeting to-morrow and concluding with the words: "Let each man bring a revolver. Then forward!"

At a meeting, this evening, several violent speeches were made. Workingmen were urged to attend a demonstration on June 13, and to disregard any opposition offered by the Government.

Thousands of men who were unable to gain entrance to the meeting attempted to form a procession, but were prevented from doing so by the police.

EXAMINING THE OREGON.

The Wrecked Steamer Not Liable to go Pieces for a Long Time.

FINE ISLAND, March 24.—Agent Coley of America's wrecking organization, said to-day that Diver Hagerty, the one who went down, was groping about the wreck for about five hours altogether. Owing to the great depth of water, about 120 feet—the diver was able to stay down only an hour at a time. He was lowered from the deck of the wrecking schooner Post, to which the steamer Rescue was held in position between four buoyed anchors. The diver judged, from groping around the bow of the vessel, that she had been split there by the sudden shock of striking the bottom when she sank. He could make out, through his glass-faced armor only small portions of the wreck at a time. He secured only a small portion of the baggage. Such was from Mrs. Morgan's state-room and other portions from staterooms adjoining hers. A great deal of the baggage has floated out of the ship and the planking on the upper deck has bulged and burst out. The ship stands upright on a hard bottom. The diver thinks she will not go to pieces for a long time. He is rather anxious at the recently published stories of his roaming all over the Oregon, as if he were a merman. The fact is, in his cumbersome suit, he is capable of exploring only a few small sections of the wreck at each dive. It will take several weeks work for him to make a thorough inspection of the vessel. He went down on Thursday partly by means of the rigging and partly by the guide rope lowered by a heavy weight into the wreck. He attached some of the trunks and valises he found to ropes which were drawn up to deck of the wrecking steamer. All articles that floated were released and went to the surface, where they were picked up by men in small boats. Other divers will help Hagerty when the Rescue goes to the wreck again. The Merritt coast wrecking organization's steamer, J. J. Merritt, and the two-mastered wrecking barge Hagerty were ordered from Stapleton, S.I., last evening to go the wreck. Hagerty will probably be with the divers.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The lawyer who had taken charge of the passengers of the lost steamer Oregon, has been called upon by a passenger, who states he was walking up and down the deck smoking, at the time the accident occurred. The man is ready to swear that it was clear enough to see some distance in every direction. He saw no vessel whatever near by.

Charles Brown, the discharged soldier who yesterday threw a petition into the Queen's carriage, is an Irishman.

LONDON, March 25.—Justice Butt to-day rendered a decision to the effect that a divorce obtained in America from the bonds of a marriage performed in England is invalid in England.

DAVITT TALKS.

The Land Leaguer to the Landlords.

An Irish Assembly Only Should Deal With Them.

LONDON, March 25.—Every day brings fresh vindication of the principles and teachings of the land leagues. Sir James Cairns' letter in last Saturday's London Times, and the editorial comments thereon by the chief organ of the landlord party, confirm this assertion, and justify the attitude of the Land League on the recent question during the last seven years. "I have been three times imprisoned since 1870 for preaching what the highest English landlord authorities are now compelled to subscribe to. There is a curious but characteristic circumstance connected with this acknowledgment of the non-existence of economic rent on half million holdings in Ireland. While the rent question was confined to Irish tenants and Irish landlords, English public opinion backed up the rackrenting in their demands. Tenants who could not pay were stigmatized as dishonest. Land-leaguers would receive such rents as an unjust tax were calculated and imposed, but the moment the English people are confronted with the danger of having to buy out or compensate their defeated territorial garrison in Ireland—when it becomes a question of giving Irish landlords English instead of Irish money, it is at once discovered that the interest of landlords in 500,000 Irish holdings represents no value, and is not worth pursuing, and never have the Irish people been so thoroughly vindicated at the hands of their enemies.

"Two results of enormous advantage to the Irish people must necessarily follow from this English recognition of the worthlessness of a half million acres of Irish soil. The tenants in occupancy of half a million farms cannot now be evicted for non-payment of rent which the Times and Sir James Cairns acknowledge to be non-existent; while in the final settlement of the land question, which is now near at hand, no compensation can be demanded from Ireland for land, property which has been evicted from the soil, and which has been destroyed through economic causes. Ireland will have to pay something, it is true, but it will be more of an indemnity to the imperial exchequer for solid advantages which the national self-government will bring them as a compensation to Irish landlords. Never in the dark record of that felonious system did those men occupy more perilous positions. The masses of Great Britain revolt against the idea of English money being used to buy them out. The feeling is rising throughout England with tide-like rapidity that they must make the best bargain they can with the people who know them best; that the land question should be settled in the Irish National Assembly. Nemesis has overtaken rack-renters and evictors at last. They have done their utmost during the past six months to enkindle English prejudice against the Irish people. Every resource of lying and calumny has been exhausted in malignant efforts to arouse English hatred against honest, hard-working Irishmen like a thunderclap. Away to your own people! You are politically bankrupt, socially deserted, financially beggared. You are no longer of any use to us! Begone!"

"It has been a conviction of mine for the last seven years that this would be the feeling with which the English democracy would regard Irish landlords who ever Irish leaders would resort to the common-sense policy of educating the masses in England, Scotland and Wales on the inequality of land monopoly. Human nature in Great Britain differs little from human nature in Ireland. The Irish peasant has struggled within the last seven years for a vindication of three great principles, which are now beginning to be fully appreciated by the English, Scotch and Welsh, namely, the natural right of the people to the soil; the inviolability of the homestead and the assertion of true economic liberty in the domain of industry. In fighting the cause of the land for the people, in resisting eviction and in rebelling against imposition by a class of a rent tax, the fruits of labor, the maltreated, half-starved Irish peasant has not only shaken the shackles of landlordism from off his own limbs, but he has half broken the links of the agricultural slaves in Great Britain as well. Every debate that has taken place in this session in the House of Commons on the land has resulted in a victory over the champions of landlordism. England, Scotland and Wales have sent several able land reformers to the present Parliament, and Irish members have supported since the opening of the session every measure or motion introduced against the privileges of land monopoly of Great Britain.

Mr. Gladstone has acted with consummate skill in his handling of the Home Rule question. English prejudice was much stronger a few weeks ago against Irish self-government than against the settlement of the land question. Mr. Chamberlain and his following were pronounced in favor of advancing toward Home Rule. Through the land purchase scheme Irish landlords and their English backers would have the purchase scheme, but not Home Rule. Suddenly Mr. Gladstone appeared to swing round and give priority to the land question. He outlined his scheme. Mr. Chamberlain refused to accept it. The public heard against that £200,000,000 of English money would be required to buy out the Irish landlords. Mr. Chamberlain had threatened to resign the Home Rule. Radical organs in denouncing such an astounding scheme. Public opinion was rapidly turning against the prime minister, when the official announcement was made in the Daily News of to-day which completely sweeps the board for Gladstone. He is to state to-morrow that he will proceed with the question of Home Rule. First, he will take the sense of the House of Commons on the issue as soon as possible and the verdict of the country afterwards. If he should be defeated in Parliament, this means allowing the landlords to stew a short time longer in their own juice, and it also means playing the trump card against Mr. Chamberlain; and finally,

it means a reaction in Great Britain in favor of home rule. The fear created by £200,000,000 with which the British taxpayer was to have been burdened on account of Ireland will give way to the feeling that as home rule will not cost money it is the cheaper question to be dealt with. It will pass the House of Commons by a majority of 99. The land purchase scheme would, it is calculated, involve Gladstone's defeat by 15 votes. The House of Lords will, of course, throw out home rule, but their opposition will win for it the support of all those Englishmen, and their number is legion, who are resolved to abolish hereditary obstructions to the upper house.

On the whole the outlook for Ireland is eminently satisfactory. Landlordism is between the devil and the

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Second Race for the Sporting World's Trophy.

How the Vics Won the Championship in a Great Match.

Conclusion of the Crystal Rink Races.

Snowshoeing.

THE "ILLUSTRATED SPORTING WORLD'S" TROPHY.

The second five-mile race for the *Illustrated Sporting World's* medal took place on the Shamrock Lacrosse Club grounds, Wednesday afternoon. Outside of the officials the attendance was almost nil. In spite of the hard work of Tom Quinn and his men the track was in terrible condition for running and at the far corners it was far flatter for a ploughing match than for a test of speed on the shoes. This, of course, accounts for the wretched time made, but in spite of all difficulties the race was well contested, it being anyone's race almost to the finish.

Only three men turned up at the starting point, namely, R. Larkin, H. Griffard and Joseph Gaudry. All these men appeared in the pink of perfection and were sent off on the long run shortly after four o'clock. Griffard at once took the lead closely followed by Gaudry, with Larkin, who appeared to be running a waiting race, some twenty yards in the rear. In this order the first half mile was run, shortly after four o'clock. Griffard was taken with cramps, and although he finished the lap, he was compelled to quit the track, the race then being between Larkin and Griffard. The latter held the lead well and made some bursts of speed whenever Larkin started to pass him. At the close of the second mile, Griffard was seen to have trouble with his shoes, as he stopped to refasten one of them. This gave Larkin a long lead, but once Griffard was again under way he was not long in regaining the lead. Another mile was run with Griffard still far in advance, when it was seen that his foot had gone through his shoe. In this condition he ran two laps, when spurring gamely, he increased his lead and soon stopped and changed his shoe. While this was being done, Larkin passed him by nearly half a lap, but even with this great odds the La Trappeur man ran for all he was worth and caught and passed Larkin on the first quarter of the last mile. From this to the finish both men went for all they were worth, but his hard spurring told against Griffard, and Larkin won by about a foot in the slow time of 43 minutes and 50 seconds.

Time by laps:—
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CITY NEWS.

SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL New York and Boston pianos, including fine specimens of the Weber Cabinet Grand just received by the New York Piano Company, 228 St. James street.

Do You Want good cigars? Do you want good tobacco? Do you want good cigars? Do you want to see the best line of cigars in town? Go to Hirsch's, opposite the Post Office.

THE TREASURER of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of \$62 subscriptions of the officers and staff of the Molsons Bank, Montreal; \$10 from the Sunday School of the American Presbyterian Church and \$2 from a friend.

HYMAN'S EXTRA MILD CUT PLUG—(Exceedingly mild and cool). Hyman's celebrated cut plug (medium strength) also Gravelly's genuine sun cured tobacco (very strong). The above superior brands of smoking tobaccos are to be had only at S. Hyman's, 180 St. James street.

THE TREASURER of the Western Hospital begs to acknowledge the following donations, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Oswald, per G. R. Prowse, Esq., \$25; Dr. Smith, Young Men's Association, St. Andrew's Church, \$25; Dr. Kennedy, \$10; C. J. Coverton, \$5; R. W. Kerr, \$3; Mr. Nichol, \$3; Dr. Wood, \$5; H. J. Johnston, \$2.

A CORRECTION.—In THE HERALD's report of the meeting of the Board of the Civic Committee held on Wednesday, Alderman Stevenson's name was substituted for that of Alderman Laurent, as moving for a reduction in the amount asked for by the Park Commissioners. Alderman Stevenson, it should be said, was in favor of maintaining the figures as first placed in the estimate and so voted.

HEALTH MANUALS.—With the view of educating the people of the Province of Quebec in sanitary matters the members of the Central Board of Health have written a series of manuals on smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera and typhoid fever. These have been recently printed and cannot fail to be of great service in instructing the people and in correcting erroneous notions on the means of preventing the spread of these diseases.

THE SUPERINTENDENT of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations of clothing purchased at the Industrial Rooms bazaar:—Mrs. Dow, \$20; Misses Murray, \$20; a friend, \$20; Mrs. Hagne, \$10; Mrs. Bisset, Lachine, \$5; a friend, \$10; Mrs. Redpath, \$11.50; Mrs. Jamieson, \$5; Mrs. Bigelow, \$10; Mrs. W. Buchanan, \$8.50; and from Mrs. Anderson a parcel of cast-off clothing; Mr. John Slye, a basket of sausages; Mr. F. Leonard, 3 boxes of flannel handkerchiefs. The treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, a donation of \$2 from a friend.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Mr. Justice Cimon, Joliette, is at the Windsor.

Mr. George Young has retired from the partnership of Messrs. Carsley & Co.

Mr. G. Lemoine and Madame Lemoine, and Miss Renaud, of Quebec, are guests at the Windsor.

Messrs. J. T. Stairs, M.P., Halifax, and Ed. Gailbault, M.P., Joliette, were at the Windsor yesterday.

Messrs. U. Daniel, Paris; H. de Castro, New York, and C. C. Cumming, England, are at the Windsor.

M. le Marquis de Monclair, ex-Consul-General of France at Quebec, leaves this city this morning for Amsterdam, via New York, to fill a diplomatic position.

Mr. L. N. Benjamin, advocate, yesterday left for Washington, D.C., Baltimore and other Southern cities. He will be absent for about two weeks in the interest of his health.

BONNIE SCOTIA.

The Scotch Entertainment at Eskine Church.

The large lecture hall of Eskine Church was filled, last evening, on the occasion of the Scotch Entertainment given by a number of ladies and gentlemen. The event was a most gratifying success, and the organizers of it are deserving of considerable credit for their tact and good taste in arranging an excellent programme, Scotch music, vocal and instrumental, &c. Mr. William Angus occupied the chair, and seated beside him on the platform was the pastor, Rev. L. E. Jordan. Songs were given by Miss Fetherstone, Mr. T. de G. Stewart, Miss Melville, Mr. W. C. Hodgson and Mr. Robertson. Piano solos were contributed by Miss Campbell, Miss Brown and Messrs. Beckett, Miss Norval, and Miss Beattie, and violin solo by Mr. G. Beckett, violoncello solo by Mr. Willis, and readings by Mr. Kennedy, Miss Ritchie, Mr. Lough and Miss Stewart. An excellent supply of refreshments, purely Scotch, including Scotch tea, was provided at the end of the entertainment. All passed off the singing of Anna Lang Syne.

PROSPEROUS INDEED.

"HAMILTON, 13th March, 1886.—A prosperous firm—in conversation, yesterday, with the foreman of W. B. Sanford & Co., Hamilton, I learned that their manufacturing force is taxed to its utmost capacity. At no previous period during the last 25 years have they had so many orders as at present, and their steam cutting machines, which are estimated to cut 700 suits or 2,000 pants daily, have not been idle during the last 12 months except on holidays, and for a portion of this time have been running at night. Their orders from the trade are largely in excess of last spring, and in addition to these they are filling large contracts for military clothing. American experts who have recently visited their establishment express their surprise at the beauty of design and excellence of workmanship of their goods, as being fully up to the American standard, and at less than half the cost, and here-in appears to be the source of their success."

AN OBSTINATE CASE.

"In the spring of '83 I was nearly dead, as everybody around my neighborhood knows. My trouble was caused by obstinate constipation. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me entirely." This statement is made by Walter Stinson, of Gorrie, Ont.

THE ANNUNCIATION.

How the Feast was Observed in the Churches Yesterday.

The Feast of the Annunciation, which occurs on the 25th of March, was observed yesterday by Roman Catholic citizens as a religious day of obligation. The Courts, City Hall and all other public offices were closed. As the feast occurs this year during Lent it is attended with less solemnity than would otherwise be the case. It is known as the day that commemorates the announcement to the Holy Virgin by the angel (Luke 1: 30-33) that she should conceive and bear the child Jesus. In an early age this day commenced the year. Writers differ as to the time when this feast was instituted. Some throw it as far back as the 4th century. Others think its origin is to be assigned to the 7th century, which is the most probable. The services yesterday were attended by large congregations.

At the Cathedral, His Lordship Mgr. Fabre officiated. The choir performed a plain chant under the direction of Rev. Father Bourdais. Vespers followed immediately after Mass. There was no sermon. Rev. Father Dolan said Mass at Notre Dame assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. The choir executed a plain chant under the direction of Mr. Chas. Labelle. There was no sermon. At the Offertory Mr. Labelle sang *Lambillots Beata est* with much success. During the afternoon an Act of Consecration to the Blessed Virgin was read from the pulpit followed by a sermon and Benediction of the Holy Sacrament.

At St. Patrick's, Rev. Father Quinlan, officiated at Grand Mass and Rev. Father Delaney, of the Redemptionist order, preached an eloquent sermon. Prof. Fowler conducted the choir. The Act of Consecration to the Blessed Virgin was read during the afternoon. In the evening the men's mission commenced. At St. Charles, Rev. Father Gaudet, assisted by Rev. Father Charbonneau and Dugas, Rev. Father Leveux of Hochelaga delivered a sermon. The choir, under Mr. Boucher, sang an appropriate programme. Services were also held at all the other Catholic churches of the city.

SANITARY EDUCATION.

Health, Its Value and Its Laws—How Dr. L. J. P. Desrosiers Proposes to Prevent Epidemics.

In accordance with the proposition of the Citizens' Committee made at a recent meeting, by Dr. L. J. P. Desrosiers, Medical Health Officer of Cote St. Antoine, by which he suggested a scheme to educate the masses up to the theory of general vaccination, he will, on next Friday evening deliver his initial lecture probably in the Fraser Institute or the Natural History Association lecture hall, on

"HEALTH, ITS VALUE AND ITS LAWS."

Thinking that the opinion of a gentleman who proposed such a valuable and greatly required scheme, would be of interest to the many readers of this journal, a representative of this journal called on Dr. Desrosiers yesterday morning, to learn what he had to say on the subject. The following is the result of the interview then obtained:—

The Doctor was found in his cosy office at 2243 Notre Dame street, and after a courteous reception of THE HERALD representative proceeded to give his views on the subject.

He said to reach the grand climax of universal vaccination was beyond his hopes, but what could be accomplished, was to educate the people as to the primary causes of epidemics, and the knowledge of the laws which govern health, that if contagion and disease did appear they would be prepared to meet it, and thus in a great measure forestall the necessity of vaccination.

THE CAUSE OF EPIDEMICS.

Epidemics were largely due to the habits of a people. The more crowded they lived, the less care they paid to what they eat, the less attention they paid to cleanliness, the greater chance disease had to spread when it came amongst them. In certain parts of Montreal the habit of crowding a number of families in small tenement houses, the carelessness of the proprietors was a principal cause of the late epidemic. In the course of the lectures proposed he intended to divide the subject into two parts. In the first place he would show the people the cause of disease, he would prove to them that good health was the result of cleanliness, and to keep in this state they must observe certain laws, such as cleanliness, to sleep well and at proper hours; to forego all bad habits, to eat proper food and to breathe pure air.

Secondly, he would show them, having obtained this knowledge, how to keep healthy and how to battle with contagion when it came.

Dr. Desrosiers stated that although vaccination was a preventive of smallpox to a certain extent still it was

NOT AN ABSOLUTE PREVENTIVE.

and again this was not the only disease which might be feared to become endemic in Montreal. There were diphtheria, typhus and cholera, all of which were highly contagious, and science had not as yet discovered any specific for these diseases. The doctor is a firm believer in the maxim that "prevention is better than a pound of cure."

He was of the opinion that the measures taken by the citizens and health authorities to put down the late epidemic could not be improved upon, but that this was not what he would say, but how to prevent disease, and that there would be no cause for isolation and vaccination. He said that there were many who believed that epidemics are visitations sent by God, and that it was useless to strive against them. This was not so. God could not govern men were observed, epidemics need not be feared; if, on the contrary, the laws of God were broken, disease followed, and man must pay the penalty.

The first lecture by Dr. Desrosiers will be delivered in English, and this will be followed by a lecture by Dr. Laberge. After this second lecture Dr. Desrosiers will continue the course in French in the eastern district of the city, or wherever the proposed lectures would do the most good.

The scheme of Dr. Desrosiers is a pet one, and no doubt but that the lectures will be the means of doing a great deal of good. Dr. Desrosiers has been the health officer at Cote St. Antoine for the past twenty years. He has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in Montreal. He was one of the founders of the French Medical Society, and is an ex-editor of the *Z Union Médicale*, which is a recognized authority among the French medical profession. For the past ten years Dr. Desrosiers has turned his attention to all matters pertaining to hygienic excellence, and for that purpose made an extensive tour through the various parts of Europe, and by his deep study and research, as well as practical experience, is well suited to the task which he proposes undertaking.

THE FRENCH COLONY.

Again Consider the Vacant Vice-Consulship.

Mr. Beullac, a Candidate, Defines His Position.

A Possibility of the Consul-Generalship being Removed to Montreal.

Another large meeting of French residents was held yesterday afternoon in the French Societies' Hall on Notre Dame street for the purpose of considering different matters relating to the Vice-Consulship. Mr. Victor Ollivon occupied the chair, and Messrs. Beullac, De Georges, Nautre and other leading Frenchmen were present.

Mr. Beullac, who was selected by the first meeting as candidate for the vacant position, read an acknowledgment to the honor conferred upon him, which was enthusiastically received. After protesting of his allegiance to the Republic as long as it represented the feeling of the majority of his countrymen, he denied the statements made by certain persons that he was a Legitimist or Bonapartist. It was true that when the Comte de Chambord died he had draped the windows of his store with mourning, but this was a mark of respect to a distinguished Frenchman, and the last representative of an illustrious family, he had but followed the example of the Republican organs of opinion who all testified highly to the character of the Comte de Chambord.

He (Mr. B.) had but assisted in giving the last session of the old regime a funeral, worthy of the cause which he had represented and which disappeared with him. As to the other charge that he was a Bonapartist, the fact that he had a nonchalance in the matter and had received promises to base such an accusation. In accepting the honor conferred upon him by his countrymen he had filed his application in due form; but he wished it understood that for the sake of fostering harmony and concord among the different members of the French colony he was willing to withdraw his candidature if Mr. Schwob did the same, thus leaving the Consul General and the French Government free to name a third party. The letter was received with great approval.

Capt. de St. George's who had been sent to Quebec with Mr. Parage to lay the views of the meeting before the Consul-General, then rendered an account of his mission. He said that he and his colleague had interviewed the Local Government on the matter and had received promises of co-operation and then had met the new Consul-General, M. Dufail and had had a long interview with him and had laid the request of the great majority of the French residents before him. The Consul assured them that just as he had appeared before the premises, but assured them that no nomination would be made for two months to come, and this in view of the fact that it was not decided as yet whether the Consul-General would not be removed to Montreal or whether a Consul would be sent out from France to Montreal in case the Consul General remains in Quebec, or to the latter city in case the former was removed to this city. As to the statements made by some of Mr. Schwob's friends that Gen. Boulanger, Minister of War, would resign the French Cabinet, would urge his appointment, the Consul-General assured them that such a thing would not happen, as the appointment of Vice-Consuls was left entirely in the hands of the Consul-General, who was responsible for their acting members of the French colony in Canada.

The report of the delegation was adopted and a vote of thanks extended to Capt. de Georges and Mr. Parage.

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Ollivon, Beullac, De Georges and Parage were appointed to lay the views of the meeting before the Consul-General, and express the regrets of the meeting at his departure and thank him for the services he had rendered the French colony in Canada.

It was resolved to tender a banquet to M. C. O. Perrault, the ex-Vice Consul of the French colony, on Saturday evening, the 3rd of April next, and a committee composed of Messrs. Ollivon, Courtois and Nautre was appointed to carry out the arrangements. The banquet will be given at the French Hall, 1151 Notre Dame street.

Mr. Perrault is to be entertained by the "Gaité Française."

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

MADAME JUDIC IN "LILI."

There was another large house at the Academy, last evening, to witness the performance of Madame Judic and company in a production entirely new to Montrealers—"Lili." This piece is more of a musical comedy than an opera, and was written and composed specially for the great artist by Messrs. Henniquin and Milland. She scored a tremendous success in it in Paris, and her performance last evening was certainly a most artistic rendition which plainly demonstrated the reason for the great furor with which Parisians generally applauded the charming diva. The more that is seen of Judic's acting the more one perceives the varied talents she possesses. Her resources are apparently very great and in each new character which she impersonates she brings out some new feature which was not noticed previously. The different hits of the performance were rapturously applauded. Madame Judic, as on previous evenings, had to respond to *cancors* and at the end of the acts received genuine ovations. The support on the whole was much improved. Mezieres was as good as ever and kept the house in roars of laughter at each of his appearances. Though Judic was a great artist and possessed of wonderful powers, Mezieres is in himself a study. His comedy is of a much higher order than is generally met with, and, therefore, it is needless to say that he is a rare talent in himself. Judic and Mezieres, together with the other acting members of the company, give a performance which is worthy of patronage for more reasons than one. Besides affording enjoyment, the amount of refined, artistic teaching which they impart in French music and acting can certainly not be overrated. This evening the Academy should be crowded to the doors.

Firstly, because the performance is for Madame Judic's benefit, and, secondly, because the production "Divorçons" is admitted to be one of the best of the kind ever placed on the French stage. When it was first introduced in Paris after the passage of the famous divorce bill by the French House of Assembly, and when the subject was a universal topic it secured a run which was unparalleled even in Paris, the city among all other where drama and music reign supreme. "La Rouquette" will be given to-morrow afternoon and the last performance will be to-morrow night when "La Coquette" will hold the boards.

CLO.

The sale of seats for one of the grandest theatrical dramas seen here for years opens at Nordheim's this morning. Notwithstanding the enormous expense of this production, Manager Thomas has concluded not to increase the prices; they are fixed at 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1. The entire scenery of the Academy will be removed and the scenery used in the run of a hundred nights at Niblo's, New York, substituted. The earthquake scene is said to be a marvel of mechanical wonder. The chase and the flight led by the world's premier danseuse, Adele Cornalba. The dramatic cast is the strongest ever in this city in a theatrical production.

CLO.

"CLO" at the Academy of Music. The sale of seats for the grand theatrical production, "Clio," will open at Nordheim's this morning. The play calls for over 100 persons, comprising two distinct ballets; a powerful dramatic company, and a superb cast. Mr. Adine Lawrence, Mr. Harold Forsberg, Mr. B. T. Ringold, Mr. Harry Rich, Mr. George Charles, Mrs. Charles Poole, Ida Jefferys ("Patience"), Mary Mills, and others. The Venetian Ballet will be led by the world's premier danseuse, Adele Cornalba. The scenery used in the run of 100 nights in New York will be used here. The "Earthquake" scene is said to be a marvel of mechanical ingenuity and wonder. The performance is refined and elegant in every respect, the ballet being merely an adjunct to the drama, the same as is found in grand opera with Patti or others. An exchange says:—

CLO.

"Clio" is drawing large houses to Niblo's Garden. The cast selected to represent Mr. Campbell's play is one of great strength. No respect is to be made of dramatic cast which engaged in its presentation. Cornalba has caught the town with her superb dancing, and the ballet, with its novel evolutions and fanciful costumes, is proving an attractive feature of the piece."

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Theatre Royal.

Miss Pauline Markham in "The Lady of Lyons," yesterday afternoon and evening, played to packed houses and received quite an ovation. Her rendition of the part is pleasing and natural and she looked the embodiment of Pauline. Mr. Randolph Murray as Claude Melnotte made a grand hit. He is a good actor and certainly gave satisfaction in his performance. The new play, "The Lady of Lyons," is a most attractive and well acted. Mr. W. Holden as Glavis did very well, and Mr. O. Bernard made an excellent Mons. Deschamps. Mr. Humphrey's Beaumont did admirably, and Miss M. L. L. as a particularly attractive Widow Melnotte. The costumes of the ladies were something elegant, as they are all from the celebrated Worth of Paris. This afternoon and evening, "East Lynne" will be played. Saturday afternoon and evening, "The Corsican Brothers."

THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN NOVELTY COMBINATION.

with Mlle. Aimee, the human fly, as the great attraction, will be produced next Monday, and she has appeared before all the crowned heads of Europe, [in many cases by express invitation] it goes without saying she is worthy of all the praise bestowed on her by the press of Europe. A most wonderful and unique performance, and without an equal. In addition there are a number of artists, each celebrities in their special acts. Altogether it will be an entertainment rarely equalled in this city, and Sparrow and Jacobs are to be complimented on their enterprise.

Mr. Max Heinrich and Miss Ella Earle, who are well known to Montrealers, will give a concert, this evening, in the ladies' ordinary, Windsor Hotel. The programme includes selections from Schubert, Gounod, Sullivan, Rubenstein, Gottschalk and Liszt, and will be varied and extensive.

A GOOD WORK.

Concert in Aid of the Creche by the Young Woman's Association.

The ladies belonging to the Young Woman's Christian Association, with Mrs. J. McIntosh as President, Mrs. Clinton de Witt, Treasurer, and Mrs. B. G. Brown, Secretary, have just made an addition to the rooms on Fortification Lane by establishing a "Creche" or "Crib Nursery," to enable women who go out to work by the day to leave their young children in charge of Mrs. Tall and the nurses under her charge.

The children are taken in at the nominal fee of 50 cents per day, and an ascending scale for more than one.

The children, when taken in the morning, are at once put into a bath and thoroughly washed and then dressed with clothes belonging to the Association, their own clothes being properly fumigated and sent to the mothers call for them in the evening. The place has been thoroughly renovated and presents a very pleasant aspect, there being coats for the youngsters to sleep and a first class nursery to play in, with toys, etc., kindly given by the ladies of the association. They are given three meals a day of the choicest food, tending towards the health of the little ones, which is inspected by a properly authorized physician belonging to the Association.

The scheme is a good one, and reflects credit on the ladies who have worked hard to put it into operation. They will have room for some 75 children. Already they have six, and when our reporter visited the place they looked very happy, some sleeping soundly in their pretty little beds, and others playing about the cheerful nursery under the watchful eye of the nurse, who seems quite fond of her little charges.

It is the intention of the ladies to establish similar institutions in different parts of the city should this one prove successful.

The ladies have undertaken, with Mrs. Storey as principal, to give a concert on Tuesday evening, April 6th, in the Synod Hall. The Very Rev. Dean Carmichael will take the chair.

The following ladies and gentlemen have promised their assistance:—Mrs. Storey, Mrs. J. E. M. Whitney, Miss Macfarlane, Miss Moyle and Miss McLean, Mr. Harris, Mr. Symons, Mr. Spence, the students of McGill College and several others.

All who have an interest in the good work of the Young Woman's Association, do better than take the first opportunity of securing tickets (which are 50 cents each) to be had of Miss Bailey at the Young Woman's Christian Association, 101 Metcalfe street) and thus enable the ladies to come in this laudable enterprise.

The tickets are to be placed to Mr. B. C. Paton, builder; Mr. Date, plumber, and Mr. Usherwood, painter, who have executed the necessary repairs free of charge, which is no inconsiderable item, and also to Mr. Lindsey, who has kindly promised grand piano, and Messrs. Morton, Phillips and Bulmer, who have given the tickets and programmes for the occasion.

RAPID WORK.

"For two years I was troubled with dyspepsia—could neither labor nor find relief. Less than one bottle of B.B.B. relieved me—three bottles cured me." So says John A. Rappell, of Farmerville, Burdick, Black Bitters cured his dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints, and all impurities of the system.

FIRE STATION NO. 4.

The New Building on Chaboulois Square Visited and Described.

The Finest Station of the Montreal Department.

A few days ago the men of No. 4 division of the Fire Department removed from the miserable shed they had occupied during the winter to the handsome and commodious new fire station recently completed on Chaboulois Square, which is certainly the finest building devoted to fire purposes in Montreal. Yesterday afternoon a HERALD representative paid a visit to the new building and was courteously shown over by it by Hoseman Prevost.

THE BUILDING.

As all who have occasion to pass Notre Dame street know, is of very handsome design. The front is constructed of the well-known Montreal grey limestone, three stories in height, and of Gothic design. The rear portion of the building, devoted to the men, is only two stories high. The walls are constructed of pressed brick, while the cross beams are all of iron. Opening out the main floor for the stalls for the horses used by the division. There are eight in number, four on each side, and are of a new and unique pattern. They are separated from each other by neat iron railings, and the horses face outwards. Only four of these stalls are at present occupied by the new team lately purchased for the Hayes ladder, the horse for the reel and a spare horse for station purposes. While at the stalls we must not forget to notice a novelty invented by Mr. Peter Prevost, by which a whip is held in place over each horse, and in the first stroke of an alarm, ingenious contrivance sets the whips free, and, by an arrangement of springs, these are made to descend on the backs of the horses, driving them all out of the stalls at once. This is certainly the best arrangement in any fire station in Canada, and could not be improved upon by any of the crack departments in the States. Mr. Prevost is quite an inventor and mechanic as well, as the unique harness which holds the harness of the horses supplied by the city, and the system of caissons and springs which sets the horse free are all invented and made by himself. The fixtures are not as yet in place, but when they are they will be well worthy of a visitor's inspection.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

are situated the sleeping room of the men, the smoking room, an office for Sub-Chief McCulloch, whose headquarters will be in the building and bath-room, etc.; with the exception of the sleeping room, these apartments are as yet unfurnished. Entering by a private door on this flat the guardian's private apartments are reached. These are well furnished throughout and very comfortably arranged.

In the rear of the building is a large feed loft from which the feed for the horses is conveyed in spouts. The horse tower is also in the rear. It is eighty feet in height and is capable of containing a very large quantity of hay. In the bottom of the tower is a large compartment fitted with hot and cold water pipes in which to wash the horse.

THE APPARATUS IN THE STATION.

at present only consists of a reel and the Hayes extension ladder, but these are in a few days to be supplemented by the big engine from the Seigneurs street station, and later on by a salvage wagon, which is much needed in the western division of the brigade.

The only defect about the new station is the absence of any place for which to throw the manure, and the steep stairway by which the manure is to descend when the alarm sounds. At present the manure is thrown in a yard in the rear, but the Corporation refuse to purchase this piece of ground, which is only valuable to them and which it is understood can be obtained at a reasonable price. They are liable at any moment to have the rear entrance to the building shut off, it being understood that the owner of the ground mentioned, if a sale is not soon effected, will build a wall to prevent the use of his premises by the department.

The steep stairway is a matter not so easily got over, as the officers are addressed to the sliding pole, which is considered too dangerous, and which, in other cities, has been fruitful of accidents. In the event of the stairway being retained as the only means of reaching the lower floor, a substantial iron rail should at least be erected for the safety of the men in making the rapid descent.

The guardian of the new building has not as yet been appointed, but, as there are numerous applicants for the position, there should be no difficulty in obtaining a good man for the place.

Taking it on the whole, the building for fire purposes is probably the best ever built in Canada, and is a credit alike to architect and builders.

AN AMALGAMATION.

Of the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange Proposed.

It is reported that the joint committees of the Corn Exchange and Board of Trade, appointed to consider the amalgamation of those two bodies, will draw up a bill to be submitted to parliament on an early day, the effect of which will be to unite those two bodies under the name of the Board of Trade. The bill embodies such an amendment to the act incorporating the Board of Trade as will enable it to assume many of the functions of the Corn Exchange Association. The latter will, however, retain its own organization and will constitute a sort of auxiliary body, though each of its members will necessarily be members of the Board of Trade, admission being virtually through that body.

HANDY TO HAVE.

Every household should keep some ready remedy at hand for painful diseases, sudden attacks of inflammation and accidental injuries. Such a remedy is best found in Haysard's Yellow Oil for internal and external use. It cures rheumatism, sore throat, croup, neuralgia, lame back, sprains, bruises and burns.

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Close of the Twentieth Session—Gratuities and Wins.

The presentation of prizes and diplomas won in the examinations at the twentieth session of the Montreal Veterinary College, took place on Wednesday evening. The result is given as follows:—

In Botany: (Prof. Penhallow, McGill University), Messrs. Craig, McGarr, Robertson, Beckett, Smith, Murphy, Craig, Munro, Miller [John] and Roberts.

In Histology: (Prof. Wilkins, McGill University), Messrs. Craig, McGarr, Robertson, Beckett, Smith, Roberts, Dawes, Reid, Torrance, Feron, Sangster.

In Physiology: (Prof. T. Westley, McGill University), Messrs. Wroughton, Feron, Rowat, Miller [Frank], Simpson, Craig.

In Chemistry: (Prof. Girdwood, McGill University), Messrs. Torrance, Rowat, Simpson, Murphy, Miller [Frank] Baker.

In Materia Medica: (Prof. Stewart, Veterinary College), Messrs. Torrance, Miller, Rowat, Craig, Simpson, Feron, Murphy, Darden, Baker.

In Anatomy: (Mr. Baker, V.S., Veterinary College), Messrs. Dyer, Sangster, Wroughton and Whyte.

In General Pathology, Theory and Practice of Medicine and Surgery: (Principal MacEachran, F.R.C.V.S., Veterinary College), Messrs. Wroughton, White, Dyer and Sangster.

Senior class, for the best general examination in all branches, a silver medal, the gift of the Council, was awarded to Mr. Theodore A. Wroughton. General pathology, theory and practice of medicine and surgery—1st prize, T. A. Wroughton; 2nd prize, J. D. Whyte. Anatomy—1st prize, C. C. Dyer; 2nd prize, Geo. Sangster.

Second Year: General pathology, theory and practice of medicine and surgery—1st prize, W. J. Torrance; 2nd, A. Rowat. Anatomy—1st prize, A. Rowat; 2nd, W. J. Torrance. Materia Medica—1st prize, W. J. Torrance; 2nd, Geo. C. Beckett. Botany—Galen Craig.

The chairman presented the diploma of the college to Messrs. T. A. Wroughton, C. C. Dyer, J. D. Whyte and G. W. Sangster.

The prizes were presented by Sir W. Dawson and addresses were delivered by Doctors Hingston, Baker, Billings and MacEachran and Mr. Blackwood.

AN ABSENT BANK PRESIDENT.