EDDY'S AD. TO-DAY
IS
A POINTER FOR YOU.
READ IT.

Montreal Daily Herald

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EIGHTY-SIXTH YEAR. NO. 28. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1893. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DESJARDINS

The People Spoke Through the Ballot.

McSHANE DEFEATED.

He and Five Aldermen to Stay at Home.

A RECOUNT IS DEMANDED.

The Present Mayor is Not Satisfied With the Official Announcement—The Defeated Aldermen Are Gauthier, Boisseau, Grenier, Lamarche and Dufresne—Costigan's Great Vote Over Paul—City Clerk David Interviewed—Ald. Nolan Has a Tight Squeeze—The Coming Mayor Addresses His Supporters—Some Interesting Notes and Incidents.

Hon. Senator Desjardins, President of the Banque Jacques Cartier and Vice-President of the Montreal and Western Railway.

This is the gentleman to whom Montrealers yesterday presented the greatest gift in the power of a city. They made the Senator their Chief Magistrate. They bestowed upon him the proud title of Mayor Desjardins, of Montreal.

Old, old residents look back to the muni-

HON. JAMES M'SHANE.

cipal struggles of days when Abbott, Beaudry, Grenier, Beaugrand, Hingston, Coursol and McCord sought the great honor. Yesterday was a reminder of these battles, and the vote of 17,000 people followed by a majority of about 150, tells of weeks of hard work, during which carefully organized committees sought to place their respective candidates at the head of the poll.

A mayoralty majority of considerably over 5000 was turned to a minority of 150. Five aldermen were defeated, and are replaced by men who are avowedly the opponents of boodling and "municipal rings." It was on this ticket that they sought to replace those who formed part of the council which spent millions of dollars against the wishes of the people.

This was evidenced by the vote of yesterday.

It was a strange election day in many ways. A visitor would never have supposed that an event was taking place which was of the gravest importance to the metropolis of Canada. If you looked for signs of an election you could find them, but not any too easily. Sleighs were out in great numbers, but Montreal seldom knows a finer day for a drive, so that this was not wondered at. On every hand there were the ordinary scenes witnessed on a busy day in this city, but nothing more.

TOWARDS EVENING.

When, however, darkness began to fall, and the returning officers closed the polling booths, there were signs of interest. The interest grew as the hour of ballot-counting went by. This poll and that poll were heard from and gradually the congre-

L. O. DAVID, CITY CLERK.

gations of people in many parts of the city were awakened to the fact that the principles laid down by Mayor McShane two years ago had been paid the greatest homage, and that the coming man was Senator Desjardins.

Then the cheers came. It was known that the civic notables would make their way to the City Hall and thither the people went. Some one made his way to a window in the big building and there screamed:

"Three cheers for the new mayor," and the cheers were nearer thirty than three.

The official count took place in the Board of Assessors' room. The reports from every subdivision were carefully totalled up, and Mayor McShane watched the work with the greatest possible eagerness. When Mr. Beauset announced the result there was a wild shout for Desjardins, and Mr. McShane quietly left the room.

Before leaving, however, he asked for a recount, which was at once granted, and will take place this morning.

The defeated aldermen were not seen by others than close friends. Each had an excuse. Ald. Gauthier says that the street railway company knifed him; Ald. Grenier says it is a case of general change in public opinion, and that settles it. Each is satisfied, yet more than one will come forward if there be a chance on March 1st.

The total vote for mayor and aldermen as announced by the returning officers is as follows.

THE MAYORALTY.

The Total Vote By Polling Sub-divisions.

EAST WARD.

Poll No.	McShane.	Desjardins.	Maj. McShane	Maj. Desjard's
1	33	109	....	76
2	42	77	....	35
3	37	66	....	29
	112	252		140

Total for Desjardins..... 252
Total for McShane..... 112
Majority for Desjardins..... 140

CENTRE WARD.

Poll No.	McShane.	Desjardins.	Maj. McShane.	Maj. Desjard's
1	18	43	....	25
2	10	18	....	8
3	16	71	....	55
4	9	38	....	29
	53	170		117

Total vote for Desjardins..... 170
Total vote for McShane..... 53
Majority for Desjardins..... 117

WEST WARD.

Poll No.	McShane.	Desjardins.	Maj. McShane.	Maj. Desjardins
1	20	32	....	12
2	8	25	....	17
3	10	22	....	12
4	7	34	....	27
5	12	32	....	20
	57	145	....	88

Total for Desjardins..... 134
Total for McShane..... 57
Majority for Desjardins..... 88

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

Poll.	McShane.	Desjardins.	Major. McShane.	Major. Desjard's
1	23	42	....	18
2	30	22	8	....
3	24	8	16	....
4	40	23	17	....
5	50	10	40	....
6	70	22	48	....
7	30	34	....	4
8	46	46	....	....
9	21	45	....	24
10	43	28	15	....
11	24	56	....	32
12	17	28	....	11
13	11	38	....	27
14	10	48	....	38
15	13	47	....	34
16	12	35	....	23
17	39	31	8	....
	503	563	151	211

Total vote for Desjardins..... 563
Total vote for McShane..... 503
Majority for Desjardins..... 60

ST. JAMES WARD.

Poll.	McShane.	Desjardins.	Major. McShane.	Major. Desjard's
1	23	33	....	10
2	51	58	....	7
3	56	44	12	....
4	26	53	....	27
5	11	74	....	63
6	18	58	....	40
7	34	18	16	....
8	24	71	....	47
9	63	59	4	....
10	54	84	....	30
11	41	57	....	16
12	27	62	....	35
13	10	59	....	49
14	12	62	....	50
15	19	70	....	51
16	40	64	....	24
17	34	44	....	10
18	44	51	....	7
19	39	48	....	9
20	43	54	....	11
21	58	46	12	....
22	19	71	....	52
23	21	69	....	48
24	34	70	....	36
25	35	45	....	10
26	31	67	....	36
27	41	69	....	28
28	55	49	6	....
			50	697

Total for Desjardins..... 1609
Total for McShane..... 963
Maj. for Desjardins—..... 646

ST. MARY'S WARD.

Poll.	McShane.	Desjardins.	Maj. McShane	Maj. Desjard's
1	17	16	1	....
2	34	13	21	....
3	18	8	10	....
4	16	16	....	....
5	24	38	....	14
6	24	22	2	....
7	19	41	....	22
8	53	27	26	....
9	15	34	....	19
10	47	32	15	....
11	44	80	....	36
12	26	40	....	14
13	14	20	....	6
14	16	20	....	4
15	20	22	....	2
16	32	30	2	....
17	39	24	15	....
18	26	30	....	4
19	17	13	4	....
20	14	24	....	10
21	14	13	1	....
22	28	17	11	....
23	30	29	1	....
24	17	9	8	....
25	24	8	16	....
26	29	24	5	....
27	50	22	28	....
28	31	31	....	....
29	33	21	12	....
30	61	29	32	....
31	41	28	13	....
32	48	27	21	....
33	22	13	9	....
34	27	28	....	1
Total for McShane.	970		253	131
" Desjardins	846			
Maj. for McShane	121			

ST. LOUIS WARD.

Poll	McShane	Desjardins.	Maj. McShane.	Maj. Desjard's.
1	53	100	....	47
2	47	69	....	22
3	28	60	....	47
4	15	60	....	22
5	40	52	....	32
6	37	40	....	37
7	36	95	....	....
9	59	95	....	58
9	30	76	....	59
10	43	75	....	17
11	34	102	....	45
12	57	65	....	59
13	36	84	....	48
14	60	84	20	....
15	63	40	25	....
16	57	63	....	6
17	37	61	....	24
	1199	732	45	612

Total for Desjardins..... 1199
Total for McShane..... 732
Majority for Desjardins..... 467

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Poll No.	McShane.	Desjardins.	Maj. McShane	Maj. Desjard's.
1	62	50	12	....
2	51	21	30	....
3	141	38	103	....
4	61	33	28	....
5	107	18	89	....
6	141	8	133	....
7	95	30	65	....
8	194	14	180	....
9	94	35	59	....
10	98	54	44	....
11	59	29	30	....
12	79	37	42	....
13	91	37	54	....
14	109	29	71	....
15	78	15	63	....
16	78	39	48	....
17	58	25	33	....
18	129	47	82	....
			1166	

Total for McShane..... 1716
" Desjardins..... 550
Majority for McShane..... 1166

HOCHELAGA WARD.

Poll.	McShane.	Desjardins.	Maj. McShane.	Maj. Desjardins.
1	80	46	34	....
2	95	53	42	....
3	75	34	41	....
4	81	60	21	....
5	66	91	....	25
6	70	80	....	10
7	84	46	38	....
8	53	37	16	....
9	48	36	12	....
	652	483	204	35

Total vote for McShane..... 652
Total vote for Desjardins..... 483
Majority for McShane..... 168

ST. GABRIEL WARD.

Poll	McShane.	Desjardins.	Maj. McShane.	Maj. Desjardins
1	78	19	59	....
2	59	19	40	....
3	42	26	16	....
4	65	53	12	....
5	74	77	....	3
6	65	86	....	21
7	76	79	3	....
8	60	31	29	....
9	69	34	35	....
10	49	21	28	....
11	36	28	8	....
12	38	43	....	5
13	84	38	46	....
	795	554	276	29

Total vote for McShane..... 795
Total vote for Desjardins..... 554
Majority for McShane..... 241

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

Poll.	McShane	Desj'rd's.	Maj. McShane.	Maj. Desjrds.
1	43	60	....	17
2	53	58	....	5
3	83	40	43	....
4	46	38	8	....
5	86	43	43	....
6	45	58	....	13
7	51	51	....	....
8	43	82	....	37
9	27	44	....	17
10	35	49	....	13
11	29	51	....	22
12	35	88	....	53
13	21	42	....	21
14	23	27	....	4
15	73	57	16	....
16	85	41	44	....
17	56	30	....	26
	835	859	154	228

Total vote for Desjardins..... 859
Total vote for McShane..... 835
Majority for Desjardins..... 24

ST. ANTOINE WARD.

Poll.	McShane.	Desjardins.	Maj. McShane.	Maj. Desjards
1	61	65	....	4
2	60	25	35	....
3	49	68	....	19
4	45	56	....	23
5	60	40	20	....
6	25	44	....	19
7	23	88	....	65
8	13	50	....	37
9	14	64	....	50
10	13	50	....	64
11	23	71	....	48
12	91	65	26	....
13	61	29	32	....
14	67	53	14	....
15	59	38	21	....
16	59	71	....	12
17	53	68	....	15
18	33	68	....	35
19	25	75	....	50
20	21	84	....	63
21	13	75	....	62
22	19	77	....	58
23	54	31	23	....
24	92	30	62	....
25	47	49	....	2
26	59	55	4	....
27	66	36	30	....
28	59	28	31	....
29	50	25	25	....
	1314	1617	323	626

Total vote for Desjardins..... 1617
Total vote for McShane..... 1314
Majority for Desjardins..... 303

THE TOTAL MAYORALTY VOTE BY WARDS.

Wards.	Desjardins.	McShane.
East	252	112
Centre	170	53
West	145	57
St. Antoine	1617	1314
St. Lawrence	563	503
St. Anns	550	1716
St. Louis	1199	732
St. James	1609	963
St. Marys	849	970
St. Jean Baptiste	801	835
St. Gabriel	554	732
Hochelaga	483	652
	8792	8639

Total vote for Desjardins..... 8792
Total vote for McShane..... 8639
Majority for Desjardins..... 153

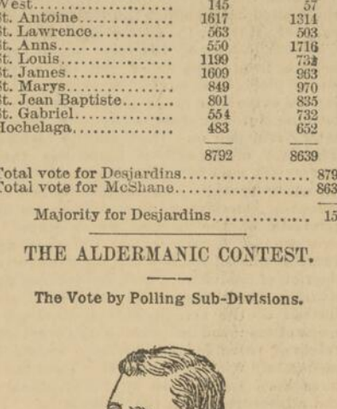
THE ALDERMANIC CONTEST.

The Vote by Polling Sub-Divisions.

EAST WARD.

Poll	G. Marsolais.	Ald. M. Dufresne.
1	91	98
2	110	39
3	79	53
	280	190

Total vote for Marsolais..... 280
Total vote for Dufresne..... 190
Majority for Marsolais..... 90



ST. ANTOINE WARD.

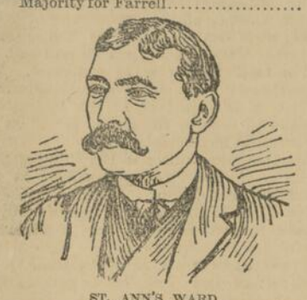
Poll.	R. Costigan.	Walter Paul.	Atwater.	
1	97	29	2	....
2	67	27	4	....
3	70	47	7	....
4	54	60	10	....
5	46	51	10	....
6	31	41	4	....
7	37	64	17	....
8	23	60	9	....
9	21	53	10	....
10	28	33	7	....
11	36	59	10	....
12	110	44	9	....
13	74	17	2	....
14	112	6	3	....
15	85	7	2	....
16	124	7	2	....
17	86	36	2	....
18	50	56	4	....
19	42	52	10	....
20	40	60	9	....
21	28	64	4	....
22	46	49	3	....
23	59	24	2	....
24	101	25	2	....
25	78	26	0	....
26	109	5	1	....
27	86	16	3	....
28	67	16	7	....
29	68	6	1	....
	1875	1040	156	

Total vote for Costigan..... 1875
" " Paul..... 1040
" " Atwater..... 156

CENTRE WARD.

Poll.	Ald. Farrell.	J. Leduc.
1	78	47
2	52	30
3	70	71
4	27	40
	227	188

Total vote for Farrell..... 227
Total vote for Leduc..... 188
Majority for Farrell..... 39



ST. ANN'S WARD.

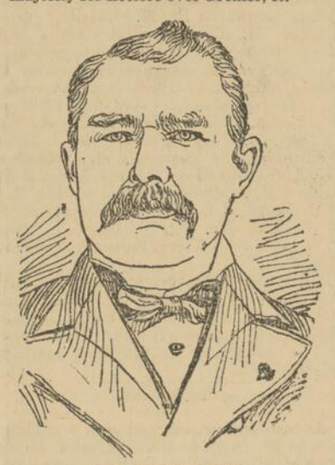
Poll.	Ald. Nolan.	McGrail.
1	61	98
2	36	61
3	120	64
4	54	45
5	83	66
6	95	59
7	88	51
8	144	73
9	95	44
10	80	83
11	29	73
12	68	51
13	38	95
14	76	59
15	39	57
16	29	87
17	30	47
18	79	107

Total for Nolan..... 1253
Total for McGrail..... 1220
Maj. for Nolan..... 33

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE WARD.

Poll. No.	Grenier.	Leclerc.	Ouimet.
1	31	34	40
2	39	22	68
3	33	36	65
4	31	27	29
5	45	35	52
6	50	33	25
7	31	31	31
8	57	45	32
9	28	33	13
10	37	18	33
11	24	27	34
12	56	43	37
13	29	29	21
14	31	17	3
15	48	50	42
16	22	57	54
17	9	73	7
	596	606	586

Total vote for Leclerc..... 606
Total vote for Grenier..... 596
Total vote for Ouimet..... 586
Majority for Leclerc over Grenier, 10.



ST. GABRIEL WARD.

Poll No.	Tansey.	Quain.
1	35	64
2	44	44
3	41	30
4	77	48
5	112	42
6	90	72
7	101	60
8	69	24
9	65	42
10	34	40
11	38	31
12	30	29
13	71	60
	807	586

Total vote for Tansey..... 807
Total vote for Quain..... 586
Majority for Tansey..... 22

ST. JAMES WARD.

Poll No.	Ald. Lamarche.	Dr. Desmarteau.
1	9	51
2	48	71
3	37	67
4	29	59
5	33	57
6	27	52
7	11	42
8	41	59
9	51	75
10	58	80
11	59	44
12	39	52

Poll No.	Ald. Lamarche.	Dr, Desmarteau.
14	27	53
15	43	49
16	63	49
17	48	32
18	62	35
19	56	35
20	46	47
21	48	56
22	40	57
23	49	43
24	64	48
25	52	42
26	58	46
27	68	47
28	87	27

Total for Desmarteau..... 1428
Total for Lamarche..... 1288
Majority for Desmarteau..... 140

SL. LOUIS WARD.

Poll.	Ald. Boisseau.	G. Renault.
1	91	78
2	64	61
3	39	57
4	36	36
5	47	40
6	72	78
7	49	85
8	70	77
9	54	54
10	62	105
11	61	62
12	25	115
13	48	90
14	39	65
15	55	51
16	54	84
17	54	55

Total for Renault..... 1193
Total for Boisseau..... 920
Maj. for Renault..... 273

HOCHELAGA WARD.

Poll No.	Ald. Gauthier.	W. Bumbray.
1	63	71
2	57	99
3	39	77
4	48	101
5	66	98
6	58	105
7	66	65
8	36	63
9	40	58
	473	737

Total for Bumbray..... 737
Total for Gauthier..... 473
Majority for Bumbray..... 264

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION,

Ald. Jeannotte, Returned by Acclamation in St. Mary's Ward.

R. Wilson Smith, Alderman-elect in St. Lawrence Ward.

Ald. J. McBride, Returned by Acclamation in West Ward.

FREE TWINE

O'H Thorburn

It Was Advocated by The Liberals

TO BENEFIT FARMERS.

Government Opposed to the Idea.

CORDAGE COMBINE SHOWN UP

Liberal Members Denounce It as Legalized Robbery of the Farmers—Mr. Mulock Moves His Resolution in Favor of Placing Binder Twine on the Free List—Mr. Davin Unites With the Liberals in Denouncing the Cordage Combine, and Claims That as Such It Has No Right to Protection—Minister Foster Offers No Argument in Favor of the Government's Action—Sir Richard's Roast.

[Special to The Herald.]

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—To-day was the first opportunity that private members have had to press their business before Parliament and as a consequence a variety of questions were brought up.

After routine the following bills were introduced and read a first time:

To secure the better observance of the Lord's day,—Mr. Charlton.

To further amend the Steamboat Inspection act.—Hon. Mr. Costigan.

Mr. Charlton's bill is the same as was defeated last year, while Mr. Costigan's is to merely correct a clerical error.

Mr. Edgar asked whether the Governor-General has issued his proclamation to bring into force the provisions of the "Copyright Amendment act," of 1889; whether the British Government has given notice of the withdrawal of Canada from the Berne convention as requested in the address passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1891, if such proclamation has not been issued and if such notice of withdrawal has not been given; ... the Government is prepared at once to lay before this House papers and correspondence to explain the delay or neglect that has taken place in these matters.

NO DECISION ARRIVED AT.

Sir John Thompson replied that the proclamation had not been issued, and the notice spoken of had not been made. The subject had caused considerable correspondence during the last few months and a long despatch had recently been received from Her Majesty's Government, but it had not yet been replied to. He promised to inform Mr. Edgar when the correspondence was completed, and it could then be brought down to Parliament in due course.

In reply to Mr. Smith (Ontario) the Premier stated that the Government was now considering the desirability of amending or relaxing the quarantine regulations now governing the importation and slaughtering of swine in bond.

Mr. Mulock asked whether the household effects mentioned in the trade and navigation returns were those of persons removing from Canada.

Comptroller Wallace replied that it would be impossible to give this information without communicating with all the customs ports.

Hon. Mr. Haggart, replying to Hon. Mr. Davies, stated that the receipts on the Prince Edward Island railway during the six months ending Dec. 31 last were $92,073, and the expenses $130,391, a net loss of $38,317. There had not been any expenditure on capital account.

In answer to another question by Mr. Davies, the minister of railways said that the receipts for the Intercolonial during the same period were $1,595.047 against expenses of $1,597,757, or a loss of only $2,710. The expenditure upon capital account during the six months was $170,820, $128,000 of which was expended at St. John, N.B., and $30,000 on the Ferry between Port Mulgrave and Point Tupper.

THE BINDER TWINE DEBATE.

Upon notices of motion being called, the finance minister ordered that the two Conservative resolutions in favor of free corn and free coal oil should stand and thereupon Mr. Mulock got an opportunity to move his resolution in favor of the placing of binder twine on the free list. Mr. Mulock made a capital speech in support of relieving the farmers from this imposition and after reviewing the manner in which the Canadian market had been secured by the National Cordage Co. of the United States, asked why it was that they should be able to compete with the world at free trade prices while unable to supply the Canadian farmers except at protective rates. The duty levied under the N. P. was for the benefit of one concern alone, which was owned by seven people including Mr. Stairs, M.P. for Halifax, who was the president. The Government last year refused to abolish or reduce the duty because this was one of our infant industries. The prospectus recently published in the press by the Consumers' Cordage company showed only too well the kind of infant industries which were now receiving pap through the agency of the Government at the expense of the suffering farmers. He read extracts from the prospectus, as published in The Herald, and asked how much longer would the combine be allowed to prey upon Canada's vital parts. The prospectus showed that the capital was $3,000,000. That was a nice kind of infant industry. Surely such a concern was entitled to pay its share of the expenses of the country instead of levying toll upon the farmers. Of the directorate of seven three were American citizens, and of the remainder one was an M.P. and another an M.P.P.

A PROFITABLE INFANT INDUSTRY.

The prospectus showed that this infant industry was so profitable that numerous friends were anxious to get in on the ground floor and the pressure from them was so great that these seven philanthropists had decided to make sacrifices and increase their capital, which would thus further prop up this infant industry. The prospectus also showed the confidence of the directors to pay heavy dividends. Did this look like an infant industry? The fact was that a few monopolists had taken advantage of the National policy to buy up all the cordage

factories in the country and thus having got the farmers at their mercy extract thousands of dollars from their pockets for the benefit of an American combine. Further the directors boasted that they had no mortgage indebtedness and that they possessed the second largest manufacture of the kind in the world. Truly this was an 'infant industry." They further alleged that their business covered so wide a territory that their products went in nearly every direction of the world. Where was the justice of protecting this industry which sold its product at free trade prices in other countries while charging exorbitant rates in Canada? The whole thing was blackmail and legalized robbery of the farmers. He contended that Mr. Stairs had practically violated the independence of parliament by using the machinery of the government for the benefit of this combine. The farmers of his county alone paid $10,500 to this monopoly last year and it was estimated that $300,000 was drawn from the farmers every year for binding twine alone. This was but one feature of the manner in which the farmers were being fleeced for the benefit of the monopolists. The farmers of Canada had determined without distinction of party that they should relieved of the enormous burden placed upon them by this obxoxious tax. They demand equal rights for all.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Semple in a strong speech from a practical farmer's standpoint.

DENOUNCED BY MR. DAVIN.

Mr. Davin followed in an earnest denunciation of the cordage combine. There was no doubt in his mind that the Consumers Cordage company was the leading ve of the National Cordage company, and charged that Mr. A. W. Morris, the vice President of the Consumers company. had to go to New York and ask permission before he was allowed to be a candidate for the Quebec Legislature. He recalled the time when he and Sir John Macdonald went about the country advocating the establishment of protection.

Mr. Landerkin—You ought to be ashamed of yourself.

Mr. Davin—Not a bit of it, I am as strong a protectionist as ever, but the N.P. was intended to foster young industries, not to enrich wealthy corporations. He recalled the manner in which the cordage factories in Lachute, Quebec and St. John had been closed by the combine, argued that a combine had no right to protection, and asked why it was that the monopoly was selling twine cheaper in the United States than in Canada. He confessed that he had aided to win the elections in South Perth and Northumberland last year by false pretences, for there he had promised the electors that this imposition would be removed. Although the farmers of the Northwest had had a fine harvest, they were now feeing as never before the pressure of high prices. They could only get 43½ cents for their wheat, yet they were compelled to pay the highest price for everything they had to buy. What was once a protective tariff has become an oppressive tariff and the protection to this Consumers Cordage company needed no mercy at all. Their stock was watered, and the farmer had to pay interest on $1,500,000 to the foreigners. This monopoly had not put a cent into the concern, but the Canadian companies had been compelled to yield to the pressure of the American monopolists. This onerous, oppressive and unjust duty must be swept away in the interests of protection itself and other people.

A GOVERMENT PROMISE RECALLED.

Mr. MacMillan (Huron), recalled the vote taken by the Government last year to establish a binding twine factory at Kingston and asked whether they intended to proceed with it. The official statistics showed that the farmers of Ontario had been compelled to expend $102,687 last year for binding twine. But of this the Public Treasury had only received $7,932, leaving $94,755 to be divided among the monopolists, or in other words that for every dollar that was paid to the Government the Consumers Cordage company received $22. This was not merely a mouldering branch, it was rotten to the core.

Mr. McMullen joined in the demand for the repeal of the duty and asked why the farmers should be discriminated against in this manner. The fishermen had their nets and twine free. The farmers should have the came privilege. Every farmers' institute and every lodge of the patrons of industry had demanded the repeal of this tax. The time was soon coming when the government must yield on this question.

MINISTER FOSTER'S REPLY

Hon. Mr. Foster, replying, said that the government always welcomed any discussion tending to elucidate information on the tariff quesdion, even though the motives of those who started the discussion were not of the most unsuspicious nature. He could not but believe that the action of the oppposition in bringing this motion forward at this time was due to a desire to embarrass the government. He wanted it to be well understood that the government did not yield to the Opposition in the desire for the public good. It was their duty to ascertain the true posi tion of public affairs and subsequently to do what was possible to enhance the public good. He would not now enter into a discussion of the question upon its merits. Within a very few weeks the Government would be prepared to lay before the House its tariff and commercial policy, but in the meantime they were not losing sight of this or any other industry.

Hon. Mr. Mills—That's a new policy.

Hon. Mr. Foster—It may be a new policy, but if it is, it is more than honorable gentlemen opposite have been able to find. Instead of following the old flag and a new policy they want us to follow the old policy and a foreign flag. Proceeding he said that he could not in all reason be expected to now state the government's intentions. Time was young yet and it might be that Mr. Davin's prognostications that he (Mr. Foster) had been converted to see the evil of this tax might yet be correct or partly correct. It was all very well to say that every industry should stand upon its own footing, but they had to consider the varied circumstances regarding each industry. They had to consider the situation of the countries with which we traded and the position of their tariffs, and they had also to consider whether it would be giving an industry fair play if it was put in a position of disadvantsge. It was not putting them in a position of advantage to remove the bulwarks from them if they had to compete with other industries surrounded by strong bulwarks. He threw out this remark, not so much regarding this as in reference to other industries. It was quite possible to be a consistent protectionist and yet seek to amend the details of certain measures. He denied that the N.P. was meant to be unchangeable. It was one thing to have absolute confidence in certain correct principles under certain circumstances and not be inconsistent in being called upon to modify these principles under other circumstances. He hoped that Mr. Mulock would allow his resolution to stand until the Government had announced its intentions in the matter; but if he did not he would have to ask his friends to vote it down until such policy was announced.

CEASED TO DESERVE PROTECTION.

Col. O'Brien agreed with the principles of he national policy as laid down by Mr. Davin. He regarded this subject as most ripe for discussion, for the moment any industry became a combine from that moment it ceased to deserve protection. He accepted the declaration of the minister of finance and would wait for his announcement when the N. P. could be dealt with as a whole, for he (O'Brien) was not prepared to deal with it piecemeal. If there was any doubt about the Government's intentions it had only itself to blame, for, though it would not have been expected that they should detail in the speech from the throne the particular changes which they contemplated, they should at least have given some intimation that they intended to take action. The Government should be careful of its course now They had read one member out of the party because he was supposed to have said something against the tariff. Yet here in Parliament, they were receiving shots from various quarters in their own ranks. If the matter were pressed to a vote he would certainly support the resolution, but believing that it would be better to defer decision until the tariff announcements had been made, he would move the adjournment of the debate.

NOT A NEW QUESTION.

Sir Richard Cartwright could see no reason for delay. It was not as if it were a new question over which the Government might hesitate, but the subject had been discussed time and again and Mr. Mulock would not be doing his duty if he failed to test the opinion of the House. He doubted if in the whole list of iniquities contained in the whole of the tariff abominations, there was one which was more against the plainest dictates of common sense in a great agricultural country such as Canada. If they looked at the matter from a financial standpoint they would find that it gave practically no revenue. The duty resulted in a huge tax of some $8,000 being levied on every county in Ontario, and gave hardly one dollar to the public treasury for every twenty which went into the pockets of Mr. Stairs and his American friends. In this and other cases four or five times the amount received by the treasury went into the pockets of the monopolists. Moreover, this tax imposed a very heavy burden, not upon the whole country, but upon a special class. It was not a tax upon the Maritime Provinces nor upon the greater part of Quebec, but fell most heavily upon the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest, upon that portion of Canada where it was most desirable that no impediment should exist to colonization nor to farmers obtaining the just reward of their labors. For eight years past the prices of agricultural products had been steadily falling, and were now lower than forty years past. This was the time, and these were the conditions, under which the Government refused to ameloriate the position of the farmers. If they desired to promote immigration to Manitoba and the North-west they should avoid letting the world know that the farmers there were subjected to special and oppressive taxes which did not exist across the line. Another objection he had to this tax was that from the very moment when a number of charlatans endeavored to dupe the people that they would get rich by doubling their taxation, they inaugurated a system which became one of organized political corruption and compelled the business men of the country to plunder the people, who became slaves of monopoly. It was impossible that Mr. Stairs could give an unbiased vote on this subject. He and all others similarly situated must be prejudiced and he must look at the matter not as the member for Halifax but as the president of the Consumers Cordage Company. He (Sir Richard) would not say that Mr. Stairs had been assessed for the corruption fund, but if he had not he was a most remarkable exception. This tax was an outlaw of protection, because it was a combination which closed up a number of factories, and turned hundreds out of employment for the benefit of capitalists of another state who did not even spend their plunder in Canada. This was a kind of infant industry which an honest hercules like Sir John Thompson should take a pride in strangling, but he was afraid the serpents were too strong. He could remember when the Manufacturers' association sent their paid secretary to Ottawa to assist the Government in drafting the tariff, and when that official was drawing pay from the Government as well as from the manufacturers. If the farmers were properly represented in the Cabinet

THEIR WRONGS WOULD BE RIGHTED.

The fishermen were able, by reason of having representatives in the Cabinet, to get their twine free, but the farmers had to whistle down the wind. He recalled Sir John's reported statement at Sherbrooke that the farmers of Canada were the most prosperous in the world, and declared that it was wholly destitute of fact. He (Sir Richard) knew that there were a number of agriculturists who were able to keep their heads above water, but there were very few indeed who were able to make ends meet. The fact was that the farmers of Canada were sinking from a position of independence to that of mere tenants at will. He would like to put that statement of Sir John's in the hands of those ten thousand Ontario farmers whom the public records proved to be under chattel mortgages, the last signal of a farmers' utmost distress, in order that they might give their views upon the prosperity of the country. He defied Sir John to issue a commission of enquiry into the number of mortgages and into the depreciation in the value of land, for if such a commission were issued every statement made by him would be found to be well within the mark just as his statements respecting the exodus and the census had been substantiated. He was not afraid to assert that within 10 or 12 years the value of farm property alone had depreciated by $200,000,000. He (Sir Richard) had had an opportunity of inspecting the reports of a large number of loan societies, and the fact which struck him was the enormous depreciation of farm lands. He had also examined into the mortgage indebtedness of Ontario, and taking seven different counties as a sample, he could not find a concession or township in which there was not a farm free from mortgage. He did not blame the National Policy for the whole of the agricultural distress of the country, but when the farmers were so much afflicted the Government should not increase their burdens. The position of the farmer was largely due to the imprudence of the Government's policy, for, in addition to the Foster tariff they were burdened by the McKinley tariff, and were crushed 'twixt the upper and the nether millstone. They had not only to pay the heavy burdens imposed by these tariffs, but they had also to yield up enormous sums to the Stairs, the Drummonds and the other monopolists of the country. The McKinley tariff was undoubtedly due to the unconsidered policy of this Government towards the United States. He could not give Mr. Foster any credit for the reduction of the sugar duties, for he did not do it until the Americans had reduced theirs and because he could not help it. It was done in such a way as to reduce the inflow to the public treasury as much as possible, and to give as much as possible to the monopolists. The Government, under such circumstances, should take proper steps to relieve the burdens of the people.

THEIR OLD EXCUSE.

Sir John Thompson, after criticizing Sir Richard's methods, and accusing him of "working in the language with which he was accustomed to disfigure the Hansard," and declaring that he was not bound by any ordinary rules of debate or courtesy, denied that he had ever said that the Canadian farmers were the most prosperous in the world. The conduct of the opposition was most unreasonable. This was only the first week of the session, a month at least before it was possible to announce the tariff policy of the Government, and no one except Sir Richard and his associates would expect that any intimation of policy would be given before the budget speech was delivered. Such a course would completely disorganize the business of the country. When the whole tariff policy of the Government was submitted then it would be open for consideration and discussion. He could not admit that Canadian farmers were any worse off than those in that country to which Sir Richard desired to annex us, the United States. (Oh, oh.)

Replying to Col. O'Brien, Sir John stated that he was of course at liberty to criticize the tariff or any other feature of the Government, but he had no right to say that the Government had read a member out of the party because he had criticized the tariff. Whatever this may have been based upon he (Sir John) desired to say that the Government had read no man out of the party. If any member who had given them his support in the past was unable to continue that support the Government would regret it, but if he had left he had read himself out of the party. The Government had neither done this in the past, nor would it do so in the future.

THE EVENING SITTING.

It being 6 o'clock the discussion lapsed for the day.

After recess, the house went again into supply, and passed the item for the department of the Interior without serious discussion, except a fight over Mr. A. M. Burgess' not vacating. The remainder of the evening was spent in a discussion of the estimates for the high commissioners office which were finally carried after a somewhat animated debate.

Sir John Thompson stated in answer to Mr. MacLean (York) that communications had been had with Her Majesty's government in recent years, in reference to the importance of the Hawaiian Islands as a possible station in connection with telegraphic communication with them, and Canadian interests which are involved in the independence of the country. As regards the recent movement no communication had passed between the Canadian government and Her Majesty's government partly on account of the latter being well aware of the interests involved and partly as this government had reason to believe that Her Majesty's government were fully alive to their importance as regards Canadian interests and other important interests in these islands.

Mr. Foster told Sir Richard Cartwright that the budget speech would not be delivered next week, and the house adjourned at 10.40 p.m.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

Mr. Mulock gives notice of motion for a return showing all the expenditure of every kind since confederation on the office of Governor-General and upon Rideau hall.

The tariff reform wave continues. Mr. Monette now gives notice of this resolution: "That it is expedient in the interests of Canada to remove the duties levied on all agricultural implements."

Messrs. Somerville and Devlin want particulars of the legal proceedings in the Manitoba school case.

Mr. R. S. White gives notice of a bill to amend the act respecting seditious and unlawful associations and oaths. This is the bill which was introduced by Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick last year before prorogation, which seeks to remove certain disabilities under which Free Masonism in Quebec province labors.

As a result of a meeting of the parliamentary committee of the Dominion Alliance held this morning it was decided to question the Government in reference to the workings of the Prohibition Commission, a resolution in favor of introducing a simple resolution in favor of prohibition this session being defeated, only Dr. Christie and Mr. Charlton voting in its favor. Accordingly Mr. Scriver will ask when the Government expects the commission to report and whether it intends to print the evidence taken before it, while Mr. Dickey will urge that the report and evidence be printed and distributed to members before next session.

Mr. Devlin gives notice that he will move for copies of all petitions, memorials, appeals and documents addressed to His Excellency-in-council since the month of July, 1881, relating to the Manitoba school act of 1890, copy of all orders in council relating to the same, copy of the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case known as the Manitoba School case, and copy of factums and other documents connected with the same case.

The Minister of Militia entertained Col. the Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, and the military men of the Commons at luncheon in the Rideau Club to-day. Afterwards an informal chat upon military metters took place.

The senate continued its discussion of the address to-day, speeches being belivered by Hon. Messrs. Boulton, Bellerose and Angers. The former gentleman read some verses of his own composition entitled, "A Settlers Plaint." The theme of which was that everything the settlers had to purchase was taxed 25 per cent.

RESULTS ANNOUNCED.

The Officers and Council of the Board of Trade for 1893.

About 150 members of the Board of Trade met on 'Change yesterday morning, to hear the result of the elections which in every way seemed to prove satisfactory. Mr. E. B. Greenshields opened the meeting by reading the results, which are as follows:

President, W.W. Ogilvie; first vice-president, W. C. Munderloh; 2nd vice-president, James A. Cantlie; treasurer, Edgar Judge; members of the Council, Messrs. William Cunningham, live stock; Thomas J. Drummond, hardware; R. M. Esdaile, grain; Charles H. Gould, miller; Frank J. Hart, fruits; D. L. Lockerby, groceries; John McKergow, dairy produce; John B; McLea, shipping and Newfoundland trade. F. D. Rolland, stationery; Charles S. Smith, boots and shoes; A. A. Thibaudeau, dry goods, and James Williamson, oils, chemicals, etc. Members Board of Arbitration: Andrew Allan, Robt. Archer, H. A. Budden, Geo. Childs, Jas. P. Cleghorn, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, E. B. Greenshields, F. W. Henshaw, Chas. P. Hebert, John Kerry, Robert Reford, Jas. Slessor.

Mr. Edgar Judge then took the floor, with the object of increasing the membership, and also to make the fee $200 instead of $160 which it is at present. This subject will be brought up at the next quarterly meeting.

BREVITIES.

August Sinclair, charged with stabbing a man at St. Anne's, and Frederick Dixon, charged with stealing a harness, were sent to the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday afternoon by Judge Dugas.

The New York Singer Company will hold their annual banquet at the Windsor to-night. The agents of the company hold a meeting at 9 a.m. to-day to consider matters affecting their connection with the company and to elect officers for the year. A large number of the company's employees are in the city.

The young girl, Margaret Demmery, who was badly hurt while lighting a stove at her father's house in Richardson street, Point St. Charles, on Tuesday afternoon, and who was taken to the Montreal General hospital, died last evening of her injuries shortly before 10 o'clock p.m. Coroner McMahon will decide this morning whether it is necessary for him to hold an inquest.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Mostly Northerly Winds. Fine and Very Cold, are Probable.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—The important anti-cyclone is now centred over Manitoba and Minnesota. A disturbance is apparently moving in from the Pacific Ocean. A moderate snow fall has occurred in most parts of Ontario and Quebec, The great cold wave still continues throughout the west and northwest.

Minimum and maximum temperature—Winnipeg, 46 below, 32 below; Port Arthur, 28 below, 18 below; Toronto, 21-33; Montreal, zero, 10; Quebec, 10 below, 12; Halifax, 2-16. No reports received west of Winnipeg.

PROBABILITIES.

Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence—Winds mostly northerly, fine and very cold.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Westerly to northerly winds, generally fair and very cold, light local snow.

Maritime—Light falls of snow or sleet in most places, colder again to-morrow.

Manitoba—None issued.

MONTREAL TEMPERATURE.

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. 5; 1 p.m. 10; 6 p.m 11; Max. 11; Min. 1; Mean., 5. By standard barometer: 8 a.m., 30.36; 1 p.m.. 30.26; 6 p.m.. 30.26.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

TWO OPINIONS OF HAWAII.

EX-SENATOR MILLER URGES ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Evans, a Commissioned Officer of Queen Liluokalani, Takes a Different View Of the Subject.

New York, Feb. 1.—Ex-Senator Warne Miller yesterday said the time had come when the Hawaiian Islands should be under the control of the United States. "I am in favor," said he, "of gaining possession of the country by annexation, or of having control of the country through an American protectorate. The condition of things regarding Hawaiian affairs is in such shape at present that the United States must decide one way or the other. And there is, in my judgment, only one way to decide. Every naval officer is of the opinion that the Islands as a coaling station are indispensable and they are also necessary to preserve our commerce in the Pacific. The claim is made by a few that Hawaii is too far out on the Pacific for the United States to have anything to do with it. Its distance from shore ought not to be regarded as unfavorable. On the contrary it is better to have a coaling station 2000 miles away than 1000 miles away from the shore. The United States cannot afford to permit England to get control of Hawaii and that is another way to look at it. England's possessions in the Pacific are already numerous. Of course complications may arise, before the affair is settled, but there are no treaties or anything of that kind in the way that cannot be overcome. The natives, I understand, who do not represent the best element of the Islands, are in the majority and some arrangement will have to be made so that they will not be in a position to control its policy if annexation should take place."

ANOTHER SIDE TO THE STORY.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—In a published interview Thomas Evans, a commissioned officer of Queen Liluokalani of Hawaii, who is visiting relatives here, is quoted as follows: "The causes leading to the revolution are to be looked for considerably below the surface of what has been published in the despatches from San Francisco. This revolution has been brought about by interested parties with the view of improving their financial condition by inducing the United States to restore to them the advantages they received under the reciprocity treaty previous to the passage of the McKinley bill. Under this, Hawaiian sugar was admitted into the United States free of duty, and the planters were making from 75 to 100 per cent. on their plantation investments. This remission of duty on the part of the United States has amounted to something like $6,000,000 a year, which has gone into the pockets of 30 or 40 men. Now that not more than 10 per cent. can be made on sugar cultivation, the planter is unable to reconcile himself to the existing order of things. He sees in annexation the advantage of the two cent per pound bonus, and to get this he is ready to sacrifice the Hawaiian Queen, the Hawaiian people and everything and everybody else. The cause of the revolution is ascribed to the so-called "new constitution" to be proclaimed by the Queen. It would be well to wait for further advices before we accept this statement. This so-called "new constitution" was simply a restoration of the constitution under which the Hawaiian people were governed by King Kalakaua until the same interests that are now represented in the "one to Washington" committee and led by the same La Thurston, which has been objectionable both to the Queen and the majority of her subjects. It was in compliance with the demand of the natives, both in and out of Parliament, and of over two-thirds of the voters in the Kingdom, that the Queen intended to return to the original constitution, which restored to the natives the franchise taken away by the last one. The obstacles in the way of annexation are many. There is the Chinese question? How can the United States admit the Chinese, residents of Hawaii, to citizenship. Most of these are coolies of the very lowest type, brought from China under contract to work on the plantations at $15 per month. How can we extend the invitation to these people to come into our fold, while our present laws remain on the statute books? The debt of Hawaii is little less than $3,000,000, mostly held in England. There are other interests in Hawaii to protect besides the American planters. There are the interests of the natives, which cannot be overlooked. A little over 100 years ago these numbered 400,000. Through the introduction of civilization, with its clothing and whiskey, there remain scarcely 30,000, and instead of the magnificent physical specimens of manhood of yore with their large tracts of valuable land, we have scarcely a moderately wealthy native left. Their lands have been gobbled up by the missionary, the adventurer and the speculator. To crown all, this committee comes now with the proposition to confiscate the entire kingdom, lands, natives and all."

ANOTHER ST. JOHN, N.B., SCANDAL.

A Prominent Cigar Manufacturer Marries a Fifteen-Year Old Girl.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 1.—There was considerable excitement about the city yesterday, when it was known that Adam H. Bell, the well-known cigar manufacturer, had married a young 15-year old girl named Grace Bruckoff, daughter of William Bruckoff. Bell was warned by the girl's father to keep away from his house. Last evening, in company with her, he proceeded in a coach to the suburbs and the nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. J. C. Titcombe. Upon their return to the city, the bride was taken by her father and locked up in a room, where she has been ever since. Bell is 40 years old and has been a widower for two years.

Nova Scotia Legislature Adjourned.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 1.—The House of Assembly adjourned this evening till March 16. The Lieut.-Governor gave assent to eleven bills, including the coal bill and charter of the Dominion Coal Co., before adjournment. Premier Fielding read a letter signed by Mr. Ross, counsel for Kidder, Peabody and Co., and Mr. Henry, counsel for Mr. Whitney and associates, stating that the lease, the validity of which was assailed by Mr. Cahan, leader of the Opposition, was perfectly legal and the legislation thereon perfect.

Death of a Prominent Cornwallite.

[Special to The Herald.]

Cornwall, Jan. 31.—Mr. John Munroe, proprietor of the Globe flouring mills, died at his residence, State street, this morning after a long illness. He was suffering from a complication of diseases and was in his 45 year. Deceased, who was one of the most prominent citizens of Cornwall, was a native of Martintown, which place his remains will be interred on Thursday. Deceased was a member of the A.O.U.W., which organization will attend his funeral in a body.

Fatal Accident at Halifax.

Halifax, Feb. 1.—James Drysdale, aged 15, was coasting on Quinpool road, one of the streets running out of the city towards the northwest arm to-night, when he ran into a passing team, killing him almost instantly. His mother is a widow. Some dozen boys skating on the arm this afternoon broke through the ice. Several men went to their rescue and also got in, and the whole crowd narrowly escaped drowning.

An Incorrect Statement.

Toronto, Feb. 1—The statement to the effect that the Grand Trunk authorities charged half fare for removing the remains to Montreal of Henry Villeneuve, who fell from his train and was accidentally killed on a trip westward the other day, is entirely without foundation. On the contrary, proper facilities were provided by the company for forwarding the body without charge.

THE READING COMBINE.

A Bill on the Subject Submitted to the State Legislature at Albany.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The bill recommended to the Senate by the Special Committee which has been investigating the Reading coal combine provides that on and after September, 1893, it shall be unlawful:

First—For any person not having a "coal carriers' license" to transport anthracite coal which is intended for consumption in the State on a railroad, the navigable waters or a canal therein.

Second—For any persons not having a "coal dealer's license" to engage in the business of selling anthracite coal which is in the State and intended for consumption therein.

A "coal carriers' license" shall authorize the owner thereof to transport anthracite coal which is intended for consumption in the State and it shall prescribe the maximum price per ton per mile. It shall be lawful for the license to demand or receive for transportation the different grades of such coal.

"A coal dealers' license" shall authorize the owner thereof to engage in the business of selling anthracite coal which is in the state and intended for consumption therein according to said license, and prescribe the maximum prices; it shall be lawful for the licenses to demand or receive the different grades of such coal, exclusive of the prices for delivering the same, the places were the licensee may transact the business authorized by his license, and that the licensee shall on demand deliver the coal sold by him to a purchaser thereof without charge for such delivery at the place in the State where said coal may be stored at time of its sale.

A license may be revoked by the Board of Railroad Commissioners for either of the following causes:

First—For the conviction of the licensee of an offence prescribed in this act.

Second—For the licensee refusing or intentionally omitting to keep such license publicly and conspicuously posted in offices and public places where he transacts the business authorized by his license.

A licensee whose license may be revoked should be disqualified from receiving another license for a year after such revokation. The Board of Railroad Commissioners may modify the terms of such license. The maximum price of coal is to be fixed by the State Railroad Commission, based on its investigations of the matters affecting such prices, which shall be so adjusted as not to conflict with, and so as to afford only, a reasonable compensation for such coal.

COL. SMITH'S DEPARTURE.

He Will Not be Much Missed by the People of Three Rivers.

[Special to The Herald.]

Three Rivers, Feb. 1.—Col. Smith's famous but foolish sanitary report to his department has borne fruit, not in the direction of bringing about any change in the condition of Three Rivers, but in clearing the colonel out. As a result of that report and the correspondence which followed between the Canadian and the United States governments, Col. Smith bids adieu to Three Rivers to-day. Few men occupying such a position will be less missed. There are not more than three, who regret his departure. Many would have been glad to see him go long ago. The vice-consul's life here might have been useful and pleasant. Unless the colonel undergoes a radical change from within, of which there is not much hope, he will be unpleasant and unhappy wherever he goes.

The colonel lets himself down easy; "he is delighted with leaving; has been seeking it ever since he came here; Liege, Belgium, is now everything—the hub of Europe." But we may rest assured that the respectable French, Dutch and Germans, of Liege, will soon fall under his withering scorn and invectives if he gets there, and stays there even till the fourth of March.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Election of Mayor and Councillors—Lecture at the College—Deputation to Quebec.

[Special to The Herald.]

Richmond, Ont., Jan. 31.—At the first regular meeting of the town council held on Saturday night Mr. Arthur Wilcox was elected mayor for the ensuing year. The choice of the councillors was practically between him and Councillor J. H. Smith. Mayor Wilcox will fill the position to the general satisfaction of all. In the general opinion, also, it is Mr. Smith's turn next.

Right Hon. Lord Aylmer is to deliver a lecture at St. Francis College Hall on Monday evening next on "Sun Worship."

The following delegates go to Quebec to oppose the St. Francis Bridge Company's bill for increase of tolls, Melburne township: Messrs. Gawne and Mathias; Melbourne village, Messrs. Sicotte and Allan and Dr. Brown; Richmond, Councillor Smith and Mr. John Murphy. They will appear before the Private Bills committee on Wednesday.

The St. Henri Tragedy.

The double tragedy at St. Henri on Tuesday night formed a leading topic for conversation yesterday. Coroner McMahon empanelled a jury at the Town Hall and after viewing the remains of the victims and visiting the scene of the accident they called a number of witnesses. There were Josiah Wells, the engineer, C. Marcotte, Chief Masse, Edmond Clement and Thomas O'Connor, who was one of the eye witnesses to the accident. The evidence given confirmed the statements given in yesterday's Herald. The inquest will be continued to-day.

Veteran Firemen.

A few veterans of the old fire department met together on Tuesday evening and discussed the propriety of having a social reunion of the old members residing in the city. It was thought that they could muster at least one hundred of their old comrades to recount reminiscences of olden times. It was finally arranged that a meeting should be held at the Centre Fire Station, Craig street, on Thursday evening, the 9th instant, at 8 o'clock, when every old veteran fireman is requested to be present. Any old veteran residing in the city who cannot attend the meeting will please leave their names with Mr. Waddell, No. 691 Craig street.

Calvary Church in Annual Session.

The annual general meeting of the congregation of Calvary Church was held last night in the lecture hall of the church, Guy street.

The pastor, Rev. E. M. Hill, occupied the chair. The meeting was large and very harmonious. The treasurer's report showed the receipts to have exceeded the expenditure by nearly one hundred dollars.

The following were elected deacons: Alex. Arthur, T. B. Macauley, Geo. McGarry, Rev. J. McKillican, J. R. Dougall, C. Cushing, P. W. Wood, and G. W. Jones.

The trustees were P. W. Wood, J. T. Gladstone, R. W. McLachlan, C. Chappell, A. Wright, T. M. Todd and Geo. McLeod.

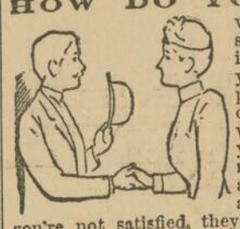
The Church Board for the year will be F. E. Dougall, W. J. Moule, H. Cochrane, D. Murphy, A. Wright, Henry Mason, W. Dougall and A. Pouter.

Messrs. T. B. Macauley, J. R. Dougall and R. W. McLachlan were elected representatives of the Montreal Congregational Church Building Association; George McGarry was elected church secretary.

Cholera Preventative and Cure.

The most powerful alterative metals known are found in St. Leon Mineral Water. The deadliest blood contaminations, even chronic syphilis, yield to this natural virus destroyer and microbe killer. Its volume of hydrogen gas sweeps the system and instantly destroyes all poisonous germs. Its extraordinary saline alkaline forces draw away the watery portion of the blood. No safer preventation in the orld.

HOW DO YOU DO



when you buy shoes or clothing? Don't you go to the place (if you can find it) where they tell you that you may wear the articles out, and then, if you're not satisfied, they'll refund the money? Why not do the same when you buy medicine?

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is sold on that plan. It's the only blood-purifier so certain and effective that it can be *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, in every case, or you have your money back.

It's not like the ordinary spring medicines or sarsaparillas. All the year round, it cleanses, builds up, and invigorates the system. If you're bilious, run-down, or dyspeptic, or have any blood-taint, nothing can equal it as a remedy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given tht application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session by the Drummond County Railway Company, for an Act to amend its charter, granted by said Legislature of the Province of Quebec, 49 and 50 Vic., chap. 81, and the amendments thereto; and to empower it to extend its line of railway from St. Leonard in the County of Nicolet, to a point in the County of Levis; and to amalgamate with other railway companies; or to lease or sell its line of railway; and to give running powers to any other railway company over its line; and to increase its capital stock, and for other powers and purposes.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Attorneys ad litem for
Drummond County Railway Co.

Montreal, Dec. 9th, 1892.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next session by the Drummond County Railway Company for an Act to confirm their charter, granted by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, 49 and 50 Vict., chap. 81, and the amendments thereto, and to amend this charter, and to empower it to extend its line of railway from St. Leonard, in the county of Nicolet, to a point on the Intercolonial Railway in the County of Levis, and to amalgamate with other railway companies, or to lease or sell its line of railway, and to give running power to other railway companies over its line, and to increase its capital stock, and for other purposes and powers.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Attorneys ad litem for
Drummond County Railway Co.

Montreal, Dec. 9th, 1892.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

Superior Court.

No. 1804.—Dame Julie Vallee, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Jean Baptiste Fortin, of the same place, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

LAMOTHE ET TRUDEL,
Attorneys for plaintiff.

Montreal, 31st December, 1892. 46

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

No. 27—In re La Banque Nationale, Petitioner, and Victor Riboulet, trader, of the City and District of Montreal, and carrying on business alone under the name of Montreal Cork Company, absentee.

The said absentee and his creditors are hereby ordered to appear before one of the judges of the said Superior Court in the Insolvency office, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the tenth day of February next at ten of the clock in the forenoon in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator to the property of the said absentee, and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.

Montreal, 30th January, 1893.

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

No. 26. Henri Bertrand, Francis U. Lavallee and Jules J. S. Gelinas, all of the city and district of Montreal, merchants, and there doing business together in co-partnership under the name of "Bertrand, Lavallee & Gelinas," insolvents.

The creditors of said insolvents are hereby ordered to appear before one of the judges of this Court, in the Insolvency office, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the eighth day of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator to the property of the said insolvents and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Protonotary.

Montreal, 31st January, 1893.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1892, incorporating Frederick Fairman, merchant, Dugald Graham, gentleman, Samuel Carsley, merchant, Robert Murdock Liddell, merchant, Edward Alfred Small, merchant, John Cameron McLaughlin, manufacturer, Edmond Arthur Robert, manufacturer, Simon S. Silverman, merchant, James McBride, merchant, Robert McKay, merchant, George Bishop, engraver, Charles Morton, manager, all of the city of Montreal, Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.—(a) To manufacture blankets, woollens, cotton and jute cloths and garments, and other textile fabrics, and also fibre-chamois and fibre-chamois garments, and to trade in the same; (b) To build residences for employees and others connected with the said business and stores or others buildings necessary for the supply of the company's said employees; (c) To build such tramways as may be necessary to communicate between the works of the company and the water front, and there to construct all necessary wharves and other structures for facilitating loading and unloading of vessels; (d) to construct and operate such steam-boats and other vessels as may be necessary for the conveyance of the materials and goods handled by the company; (e) To construct a system of waterworks for the supply of the employees of the company and others connected with said business; the operations of said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada, —by the name of "The Dominion Blanket and Fibre Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into twenty-five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of January, 1893.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
Secretary of State.

GEORGE C. MORRISON,
ENGINE and BOILER WORKS
AND WOODYARD MACHINERY
Caroline Street North,
Near G.T.R. Traffic Station
HAMILTON Ont.

TO AND FROM NOVA SCOTIA
The most convenient of all routes is by the
LAND : OF : EVANGELINE

Every one knows NOVA SCOTIA is the ITALY OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT. Wintry days don't bite, and the Summer heats don't scorch. Its climate is always kind.

Full information, with ILLUSTRATED GUIDE GRATIS and detailed Time Table, will be forwarded on application to

The Manager, Windsor & Annapolis Railway
KENTVILLE N.S.

CIRCLED DAMES.

If Crinoline Comes in Men May Take to the Woods.

An English gentleman who makes yearly trips to America was talking in one of the hotels yesterday about fashions in the right little, tight little island, and said: "The crinoline threatens to become fashionable again in England, as it was a quarter of a century ago, and the spectacle of women caged in hoops, walking along the street and occupying most of the sidewalk may be expected there any day in the near future.

"Mrs. Stannard has set on foot an anti-crinoline league, which nearly 8,000 women have joined, but it has not been given royal countenance, and that practically settles its future. The queen and Princess of Wales stand aloof from the Stannard movement, and none of the British princesses will have anything to do with it. It matters not what ordinary women may think of the crinoline, the court sets the fashion, and all else must bow to its decrees — all but some strong-minded women of the blue stocking species. The Princess of Wales will give a drawing room shortly on behalf of the Queen. It will be the first of the London season, and if the ladies attending it should wear the crinoline, the royal seal will have been affixed to the new fashion, and after that agitation against it may forthwith cease.

"It was in great circling hoops that the English grandmothers of to-day were courted, and in which they went to both church and market. And many English mothers as well have vivid recollections of the crinolines they wore in their younger days, and took as much pride in them as any latter day belle in her dropping, well-draped skirt that clings to her body and displays her proportions.

"The crinoline, it is true, had its inconveniences, in the girl's halcyon days. If her lover desired to embrace her, as most lovers desire to do some time or other, it was necessary for the young man to be content with merely putting his arms around her waist while the body was at an obtuse angle, and nearly a yard distant, or disregarding the nearness of approach defined by the crinoline, he embraced his sweetheart in orthodox fashion, which sent the crinoline up at a sharp angle, and made the young lady look for all the world like one whose head was stuck through a tent that had been blown over by a storm.

"Some difficulty was also experienced by females in disposing of their skirts when they sat down in church, in climbing stairs, in making their way through crowds and in dancing. Of course, in the days of the crinoline, things moved comparatively smoothly along. Nobody was in a hurry, because there was no need to be, but in these days of hurry and bustle, of large crowds, and no surplus space on the thoroughfares of any good sized city for the swing of the crinoline, the treatment that awaits it is a little discouraging, to say the least."—Detroit Free Press.

Sauces and Garnishes.

Parsley is the commonest garnish for all kinds of cold meat, poultry, fish, etc.

Horseradish is used for roast beast and fish.

Slices of lemon are used for boiled fowl, turkey and fish and for roast beef and calf-head.

Barberries, fresh or preserved, go with game.

Currant jelly is used with game; also with custard or bread pudding.

Apple sauce is for roast goose.

Mint is for roast lamb, hot and cold.

Sliced Seville oranges wild duck, pigeons and teal.

A New Song of the Shirt.

Pride is driving the girls out of their natural domestic sphere into the commercial, business world, where the men for so long fancied they held an exclusive monopoly. And it is only natural that young women prefer to dress neatly and fill positions where they can see what is going on in the world rather than wear soiled aprons and stay in the kitchen, where the range of vision depends upon the size of the back window. Social caste decrees that the girl in the kitchen must marry some one not above her own station in life, but the young lady typewriter in the business office may entangle the heart of the head of the firm. Things have greatly and happily changed since Tom Hood wrote his "Song of the Shirt."

A LATER VERSION.

With fingers taper and slim,
With eyelids cunningly bright,
The girls in their teens typewriting machines
Are playing from morning till night,
Sit, sit, sit.
Each one of them winsomely dressed,
And whenever she tires the last little bit
She pauses an hour to rest.

Play, play, play,
For dollars a dozen a week.
And play, play, play,
And a husband industriously seek.
It's oh! just to go on the stage,
Or to make a most wonderful "catch,"
It matters not what be his looks or his age,
It's money that settles the match.

Play, play, play,
She begins in the morning at ten,
Play, play, play,
And she flirts with the terrible men.
Note and letter and bill,
And bill and letter and note,
So just let her pound, for at last she has found,
The labor on which she can dote.

Oh, men who have sisters dear!
Oh, men with mothers and wives!
If the women go out to gather the sweets,
Who's going to stay in the hives?
And if we would hold us a job,
We've got to be up and alert,
For women to-day sing "Ra boom de ay"
Instead of the "Song of the Shirt."
—Washington Post.

Mrs. Cleveland as a Shopper.

A shop girl who had unwittingly waited on Mrs. Cleveland has this story about her:

"A hundred women a day come to this counter who look just about like Mrs. Cleveland, but not two in a week are as little trouble or as polite as she is. She is not a raging beauty, but her eyes are captivating and when she smiles, which she does a great deal, her face is very pleasing. What I like best about her is her good manners. Nineteen women in 20 economize what they call good form when they go shopping. They have an idea that civility, like their French phrases, would be wasted on us. This very discrimination shows the snobbishness of the merely rich. Mrs. Cleveland is the twentieth woman. She knew exactly what she wanted. Her politeness was the politeness of habit, and instead of making me feel my position, as so many affluent customers do, she made me feel as though I was the proprietor, and that the sale was a condescension on my part. I am glad she is going to the White house again."

A Pretty Petticoat.

Not less than five yards of silk will make a petticoat, and that will not allow a flounce. One of the most effective ways to trim a skirt is with three or four little quillings of inch wide satin ribbons to match the colors in the silk. This style of trimming lasts a long time.

A Pretty Combination.

This little dancing gown is of yellow crepe de chine, with rows of narrow black velvet ribbon set at intervals on the skirt. The large sleeves and bows at the front of the bodice are likewise of velvet. Wide revers of crepe de chine are bordered by narrow velvet and edged with creamy lace.

Accordeon Plaiting.

Accordeon plaiting must be a favorite with the directing power behind the throne of fashion. It came, was discarded and is now again in high favor. A new idea in the fashioning of an evening gown is the introduction of the accordeon-plaited tunic.

A Husband's Coldness.

Husbands too often neglect to notice the dress of middle-aged wives. Not all of them by any means; one or two instances have occurred of late, but not one so amusing as that which happened after a dinner party not long ago. The guests were scattered about the double drawing rooms, the inner one of which was oblong, so that those sitting in the front room could only see about two thirds of it.

A lady was talking about British manufacturers, and deploring the fact that English silk weaving has so seriously declined from its once prosperous estate.

"There general," said she, "look at that exquisite brocade that we can just see inside the folding doors there. Spitalfields could turn out as good as that, but we may be perfectly certain that that came from French looms, if we only knew."

"By jove,"." said the general, "It's a lovely piece of stuff. Looks expensive, too."

"Oh, about 25 shillings a yard." she said, when the wearer of the brocade rose and walked into the room showing herself to be the general's wife. He had never noticed what she wore, which showed a very inadequate sense on his part of his marriage vows. No man can properly love and cherish a woman if he is careless as to what she wears. Too often he heeds only the bills, and heeds them too much.---Chicago Herald.

Notes About Women.

At a recent wedding breakfast in Brooklyn the bride made a witty speech in response to the toast in her honor.

George Du Maurier, the English "society" artist, asserts that women are growing taller, broader, and generally healthier.

The fastest type-setter in California is said to be a young woman who is employed in a newspaper office at Santa Barbara.

Ouida has each of her favorite dogs cremated upon its death, and has a little "cemetery" for them connected with her home in Florence.

An Indian girl student at Haskell Institute, Kansas, is named Jennie One Feather. She is a bright, intelligent student, and stands at the head of her class.

Lady Pauncefote is one of the most popular women in Washington, and at a recent at home she had calls from 1,400 visitors whom she had never seen nor heard of.

Mrs. Depew is in many respects quite the opposite to her witty husband. She has a serious face, big black eyes, long, straight features, and a low, sweet voice. Her favorite colors are garnet and mauve.

Mrs. Charles Carroll, of New York, made an arctic voyage as part of her wedding trip in 1891. The wife of Capt. Healy has made four cruises to the Arctic Ocean on the revenue cutter Bear with her husband.

The Empress Eugenie devotes two or three hours each day to writing her memoirs, but so sensitive is she about her work that she allows no one to look at her manuscript, and has made special arrangements that her book shall not be published until she has been dead twenty-five years.

Mrs. Langtry's home in Point street, London, is an extremely luxurious little place, one striking feature in it being her drawing room, which is very ornate in heliotrope and green, and has a huge couch occupying nearly the whole of one side of the room, covered with superb skins, and with a wonderful array---quite an armory---of barbaric weapons on the wall at the back.

The Burning Sentiments.

"Mr. J. Smith: Dear Sir---You will confer a favor on me by returning all the letters I wrote to you, if you have not destroyed them. Respectfully, Ethel Jones."

"Miss Jones---I am sorry I cannot return your loving letters, though I did not destroy them. They destroyed themselves by spontaneous combustion. Regretfully, J. Smith."---Minneapolis Journal.

Asker—Didn't your wife inherit something from her mother?

Stuckley—Yes, a good deal.

Asker—What was the nature of it?

Stuckley—Mostly temper.—Detroit Free Press.

There is no help for the case of the woman who can't get a servant.—Philadelphia Record.

The Black Box Murder.

BY MAARTEN MAARTENS.

No. 46 Lovell's Canadian Series.

CHAPTER X. (*Continued.*)

THE LETTER.

"I am glad to hear that," I said politely, "although it will make my request for assistance all the more troublesome. Might I ask, do you make them in various sizes?"

"We do. There are three sizes. I will let you see them."

We went into the show-room. There stood in a prominent position, three boxes, made exactly like the one I had seen in Francois Dubert's police station, only of different dimensions. I immediately selected the medium one.

"That is the box I am in search of," I said, "and all that I want to know is, have you sold such a box recently to a Miss-Orr Simpkinson, and another, probably some time before, to a Mr. Harvey?"

"As for the first half of your question, I can answer that immediately---can answer it from memory," said Mr. Elder, without a moment's hesitation. "We sold a box about a week ago to a lady of that name at Southend. I remember her writing about it, describing what she wanted, and saying that a gentleman had recommended us. I can show you the letter"

He stalked off to a file hanging in his office, and, after a little searching, and one or two exclamations---such as, "That's it!" "No, it's not!" and so on---produced a sheet of notepaper, which he triumphantly laid on the table.

It was a short note from Miss Simpkinson, dated from Southend, stating that the lady desired to have one of Messrs. Browne & Elder's plain black boxes, size No. 2---thirty shillings---recommended by a gentleman who had recently purchased one. The letter was barely ten days old. A cheque for the amount due had been enclosed, as shown by the postscript. A second postscript---rather a superfluous one, it seemed to me---stated that Miss Simpkinson required the box for packing photographic apparatus."

"That proves one half," I said---"but by far the least important half. Now, as to Mr. Harvey. Can you also help me---if only half as well---with regard to the box purchased by a Mr. Harvey?"

"Harvey, Harvey," said the trunk-maker, passing a capacious hand over a fat forehead. "That must be some time back. I do not remember the name."

He turned to a bulky ledger lying on the table, and began looking over the pages. He ran his finger rapidly down the long list of names. I stood watching anxiously. As for Miss Simpkinson's purchase, that was of very little importance; I knew enough of it already. But to find out the existence, perhaps the address, of the possessor of the second black box---that was altogether a different matter.

Mr. Elder knitted his eyebrows.

"The name's not here," he said. "It must have been last year."

He took down another unwieldy volume, and began hurrying through it in the same way. Suddenly his face brightened.

"Here's a Mr. Harvey," he said

My heart gave a great leap. He pushed the book towards me, and showed me the entry. A black box, size No. 1, had been sold fifteen months ago to a Mr. John Harvey, a ship's surgeon, and sent to him on board ship at Southampton.

"That's not the man," I said; but I noted down the fact, all the same. In my mind, however, I dismissed the ship's surgeon at once. Besides, the box in Paris was a No. 2.

Mr. Elder most obligingly looked through another half year, and then closed the volume.

"I need go no further back," he said, "for we brought out the boxes about that time. They have not been in the market for more than a year and a half."

I thanked him rather half-heartedly. I wondered to myself whether he could have missed the entry. It was hardly probable.

"Can you distinguish the boxes?" I asked. "Have they all different keys?"

"Oh, yes," he answered, "they all have different keys. We never allow two similar keys to leave our premises on any account. In fact, the chief expense of the black boxes---cheap as they are---is the excellent lock we supply with them. We number all our keys. I could put my finger on any given number at once, in case of a customer's writing to have his key replaced."

"Do you number the keys?" I asked, "or the lock?"

"The key---the key only. It would hardly be safe to number the lock."

That explained my seeing no number. I think I should hardly have overlooked it. But all this was provokingly useless to me now.

I had no pretext for prolonging my visit. I thanked Mr. Elder for his kindness, and took my leave. As for my Philip Harvey, he seemed to have grown a very mythical personage. None the less, I could not get the similarity of the P. H. and the handwriting of the letter out of my head. It was too extraordinary a coincidence. The only advantage I had derived from my visit to the trunk-maker was that I had obtained Miss Simpkinson's Southend address.

CHAPTER XII.

THE CRUMPLED CARD.

I left Messrs. Browne & Elder's premises in rather a dejected state. Perhaps I was unreasonably dejected.

I had built too implicitly on the "Philip Harvey" theory, and now I could not deny to myself that, after all, I had no proof, absolutely no proof, of the existence of such a persou.

All the same, I felt that he did exist, and that, somehow, I must get hold of evidence of his existence, and of his whereabouts. I had obtained possession of Miss Simpkinson's Southend address---23 Marine Parade. She must have lived only a few houses off from Miss Raynell, for that unfortunate lady, as Mr. Harvey had told me, had occupied apartments at No. 17.

I started for Southend that afternoon.

In the train I mused gloomily on the case. My entire view of it rested on the assumption that the black box which had contained the corpse belonged to a Mr. Philip Harvey, but I had no other proof of the existence of such a person than the P. H. faintly scrawled into a corner of the luggage-label I had discovered, and the letter to Austin from some Philip, surname unknown. I had to admit that this was not much.

As soon as I reached Southend, I went to No. 23. It was an ordinary lodging-house, exactly like all lodging-houses at all English seaside places. There was a frame with "Apartments" over the hall door, but there was no card with "To let" in any of the windows. Presumably the landlady's house was full.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

THE KOOTENAI'S MINES OF WEALTH.

A Synopsis of the Aasays of the Leading Mines of the Region.

Mr. D. P. Kane furnishes the following synopsis of some of the leading mines in the Kootenai district:

Washington---Vein of galena ore, 3 ft. wide; can be traced full length of claim, 1,500 ft.; assays, 150 to 180 oz. of silver and averages 73pc. lead; developed sufficiently to ship ore; owned by Tom Jefferson.

Slocan Boy---Galena ledge; 2 ft. wide; assays 200 oz.; shipping ore.

Rico---Ledge found under 6 in. of rock on hillside, 6 ft. wide; solid galena; assays, 150 to 800 ox.; bonded to Patsy Clark for $75,000; shipping ore.

Dardanelles---Twelve inch vein of solid fine steel galena, assaying from 500 to 1,000 oz.; bonded to McLain & Co. and John Davenport for $150,000; shipping ore.

Freedy Lee---Ledge of Galena 3 ft. wide, with streak of gray copper: assays from 150 to 1,500 oz.; has a tramway, and ore is being taken out rapidly; expect to take out 10,000 tons this winter; was one of the first mines opened, and bonded to a company headed by J. F. Wardner for $20,000. Jim Hill is interested in this mine.

Idaho---Extension of the former same grade of ore; shipping ore.

Mountain Chief---Vein 12 in. of galena; just developing; S. S. Bailey owner

Grady's Claims---Group assays 150 to 800 oz.; vein 4 ft.; galena; developing.

Alamo---Vein 15 in. in width, galena; assays from 100 to 700 ox.; bonded to John M. Burke for $50,000.

Bluebird---Vein of galena 3 ft. wide; assays 150 to 200 oz; shipping ore, bonded to O. D. Garrison, J. M. Burke, D. C. Corbin and A. J. Taylor for $25,000

Wellington---Vein 3 ft. wide, galena; assays average 400 oz.; has a diamond drill and is shipping ore; owned by A. J. Watts and a Montreal company.

Lucky Jim---Lowest grade mine in the camp; vein 3 ft, wide, galena; assays 100 to 150 ox.; owned by Dr Hilbourn. of Seattle; is developing.

Northern Belle---Has a 2-ft. vein, averaging $200 per ton; bonded to Dr. Hilbourn for $45,000.

Silver Glance---Vein 3 ft., gray copper; average assay, 1,500 oz. silver; bonded to Kootenai Lake Redemption Company for $45,000; under development.

Panama---Same character as above; owned by Kane Bros'; to be opened this spring.

Revelstoke---Average 400 oz.; vein matter, antimony of silver, galena and gray copper, mixed; owned by Kane Bros.: to be opened next summer.

Tiger---Fifteen inch vein of galena, averaging 150 oz.; owned by Kane bros.

Lucky Boy Group, on Jackson Creek---Bonded to C. E. Porter, of Spokane, for $20,000; developing.

Beaver Mine---Bonded to a Seattle firm for $75,000; developing.

Yosemite Group---Bonded to Garrison & Marks for $75,000.

BIRTHS.

BATHURST—On the 29th ultimo, the wife of Mr. J. W. Bathurst, of the Montreal Post Office, of a daughter.

CUNNINGHAM—At. St. Louis square, on the 30th January, the wife of James Cunningham, of a daughter.

KEARNS—At No. 4 Mance street, on January 28th, the wife of D. A. Kearns, of a son.

HARRISON—At Vaudreuil, January 29th, the wife of W. Harrison, G. T. Ry. Agent, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAWES-LEE—At St. Martin's Church, on Feb. 1, by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., Albert F. Dawes, youngest son of the late Jas. P. Dawes, Esq., Lachine, Que., to Cecilia Maude, youngest daughter of Capt. Thomas Lee, retired list British Army. [Bath and Bristol, England, papers please copy.]

CHRISTIE-CALDWELL—On Jan. 11, at St. Michael's Church, Allansville, by the Rev. H. P. Lowe, Samuel H. Christie, of Burk's Falls, to Annie, third daughter of John H. Caldwell, of Allansville.

WHITEHEAD-SICOTTE—At St. Hyacinthe, Feb. 1, 1893, E. Ashworth Whitehead, son of Lt.-Col. Whitehead, to Ella Mary, second daughter of V. B. Sicotte, Esq.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—At London, Ont., on Thursday, Jan. 26, James Armstrong, M. P., aged 63 years.

ALLAN—At Hamilton, on Jan. 28, Jane Allan, relict of the late George Allan, in her 89th year.

POLAN—On the 31st ultimo, at Denver, Col., Annie I. Polan, aged 22 years and 7 months, youngest daughter of the late James Polan and Mary Madden, and niece of W. J. Madden, Esq., all formerly of this city, also niece of Mr. Wm. Hart, of this city. Body leaving Denver by rail on Feb. 1 instant to Montreal for interment. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DALPE—January 25th. Anna Dalpe, aged 23 years 6 months, daughter of Samuel Dalpe, Roxton Pond.

WATSON—At London, Ont., on January 25, Geo. T. Watson, son of William and Rebecca Watson, aged 25 years.

STEPHENSON—On the morning of February 1st inst., Ida, aged 16 years, beloved daughter of George and Margaret Stephenson. Friends will please attend the funeral, which will take place, Friday, at 2.30 p.m., from 165 Mance street to St. Martin's Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

BILODEAU—In this city, the 31st January, Maria Emelia Josephine, aged 15 months, beloved daughter of F. X. Bilodeau, of Montreal, accountant. Funeral will take place on Friday, the 3rd day of February, at 8 o'clock forenoon, from her father's residence, 1251 Mignonne street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

THE CELEBRATED

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Is the most reliable and best in the market. Gives universal satisfaction.

Ask your grocer for it and take no substitute. M'LAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND, the only genuine.

—USE—
FONTAINE'S
FACE CREAM
For Sale at all Drug Stores.
B. E. McGALE, General Agent.

The Ladies' Helper--French Pills
For all diseases peculiar to Female Irregularities, removing all obstructions from whatever cause. Sent by mail on receipt of $3 per box. Address
J. E. HAZELTON, Graduated Pharmacist. 393 Yonge Street, Toronto.

NOTICE.
Nurses' Directory and Home,
74 Victoria Street.
Hospital Trained Nurses for every emergency Medical, Surgical, Mental, Maternity and Massage, also Nurses specially for fever cases, can be obtained at a moment's notice, being esident in the home.

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 2.

The Farmers' Congress.

This gathering in the Parliament building at Quebec was without doubt an important event in the agricultural world of this province. It was called at short notice, the program was made up in a few days by the executive committee of the Dairy Association, and all the arrangements were perfected by the Department of Agriculture at Quebec while the session of the Legislature was going on, and yet with all these difficulties in the way, the meeting was highly successful. The program was followed closely and on the whole was satisfactory, the meetings were largely attended, not only by representative men from all over the province and by all politicians and others who pose as friends of the farmer, but also by many of the ordinary hard-working farmers themselves. Of course most of these come from the neighborhood of Quebec, but the delegation from the Lake St. John parishes made a strong and interesting addition to the audiences. The show meeting which took place in the council chamber on the first evening, when the Lieut.-Governor, the Premier and Hon. Mr. Joly spoke in addition to Professors Saunders, Barnard and Robertson, was very successful, and although many looked upon it as only for show, still it had its good influence. One of the most important results of such a gathering is the publicity which will accrue to the subjects under discussion, and to the facts relating to the agricultural world.

In no way can this widespread publicity be so effectively secured as by such a meeting with the presence and the speeches of the highest personages of our Provincial official world. The press will give to their readers information in regard to the farmers, of which otherwise they would take no notice. It is a regrettable fact that the French press of the Province have not accorded that space or attention to agricultural matters that their importance merits, but when they find Mr. Chapleau, Mr. Taillon, Mr. Joly and others whom they know well speaking at a meeting they report their words and thus draw attention to the subject As their meetings took place in the rooms of the Legislature, the members and councillors were attracted to them and heard much that is of use to them, and which ought to aid them when bills are brought up dealing with agricultural matters. It is true that the members were so busy during these days with the Montreal bill, and on one day with a ministerial caucus, that as many as ought to have attended were not present.

In consequence of the novelty of the gathering many of the farmers did not take in and understand either the program or the proposals, and there is no doubt that many of the conclusions or recommendations eventually passed as representing the views of the Congress did not have that thorough ventilation which another time such resolutions will receive. Still they were drawn up by the leaders in the present movement for agricultural improvement, and most of them are sound in fact and in reason. Some may have to be modified when the opinions of the average farmer have to be considered. Many of them are perhaps too far advanced beyond the present practice to be acceptable to the average habitant or even comprehensive to him. Still these very things would be an immense advantage to him if adopted. The work of the congress was divided into sections, and these different proposals were submitted generally in papers read by those who had given thought and study to the question submitted. The presidents of the various sections made a resume of the discussions and views put forward, and founded recommendations for the general congress to adopt if it saw fit. In the final stages of the congress these recommendations were adopted without much discussion, though it was evident that to some of them there was objection on the part of farmers present who had not managed to hear the papers or discussions on which the recommendations were based. Another time the procedure will be better understood, and the people will come together after more thought, and so better prepared to discuss intelligently the subjects.

The recommendations were directed partly to the people, as, for instance, that urging the adoption of the system in dairy factories of paying for milk according to its quality instead of by weight. Again other recommendations were to the Legislature or Parliament, as that asking for a law to require any cheese made from skimmed milk to be stamped to show the fact; others again to the Department of Agriculture, as, for instance, that asking that factory inspectors should be required during next season to give practical demonstration of testing milk or calculating the dividend at factories by the test in comparison with the dividend by the ordinary method. Even if these recommendations have not as much weight as those of future congresses will have after thorough ventilation of the representations of all classes of farmers, there is no doubt that most of them, if not all, are valuable and in the right direction. Time and people both were lacking to take up all and every subject connected with farming, but we will hope that in future more attention will be paid to the management and treatment of the land. Naturally here, under the auspices of the Dairy Association, that branch received the most attention, and the audiences were much larger in the dairy section than in any other. After all, however, without good crops neither dairying nor any other kind of farming can be carried on, and so treatment of the land is the base of all agriculture, as the very name implies. Draining, cultivation, the solls suitable to various crops, etc., etc., must be treated of and discussed. Another question which must come into the next congress is that of colonization. The Lake St. John delegation expressed their dissatisfaction with the Legislature for having decreased the grants to this object and wanted opportunity to lay their views before the congress. The program was already full and too long to be properly finished and so these men had to be disappointed.

As a first effort of the kind a good beginning has been made. Every class in the community who reads a newspaper knows that the farmers can give voice to their views, and many must have read these views, which will deepen their interest in what is of national importance, and closely connected with all the businesses of our people. Those who were present also were struck with the respectable appearance and intelligent comments and remarks of the farmers, and justly made the naive acknowledgment that they would hardly have realized that it was a farmers' meeting but for the subjects under discussion. The day of the poor ignorant habitant in his etoffe du pays is past and a new and more active, better informed and progressive generation has arrived on the scene, which is ready and able to stand up for their rights and willing to study so that their demands are such that the whole people will be ready to acknowledge their justice and accord them promptly.

Mr. McShane's Defeat.

Mayor McShane was beaten yesterday, as he richly deserved to be. His conduct in forswearing all his promises made during the election of 1891, and impudently nominating himself perpetual mayor, merited severe condemnation. True the, majority against him is not large, but there are very good explanations of its smallness. In the first place, Mr. Desjardins was a weak candidate. He is not known to the masses. He is inexperienced in public affairs. He was nominated largely through the efforts of men who are distrusted by the people. All these things helped to make many indifferent to the result of the mayoralty election. A good many citizens did not vote yesterday, and it is safe to say that they were all against Mr. McShane. With a thoroughly qualified candidate opposing him---Mr. Rolland, for instance---Mr. McShane would have been in a much greater minority. Mr. McShane was beaten by a weak candidate because his cause was utterly bad.

Mr. Desjardins is elected, but he is not yet mayor. In the event of general elections being ordered for March 1st, we trust that Mr. McShane will attend strictly to private business and permit the citizens of Montreal to elect for mayor a man who is admirably qualified for the position. Such a man is Mr. J. D. Rolland.

Yesterday's Elections Should Not Be Legalized.

Yesterday's elections were on the whole satisfactory. Though null and void in law they were valuable as an index to the temper of the public. Some of the worst of the aldermen were beaten; Mayor McShane's Cæsarean ambition was snuffed out; and some capable new men were elected. All this was done on a somewhat light vote, induced by the obvious illegality of the whole proceedings. It is but an indication of what would happen in a general election where an approximately full vote of the people would be polled. There wou d be, under those circumstances, almost a clean sweep of the present aldermen, and that is a consummation devoutly wished by the people of this city. T he plot by which it was hoped to re-elect the outgoing aldermen and then secure a legalization of the elections by the legislature has failed in part, at least; and if the citizens act vigorously it may be completely checkmated. Yesterday's elections should not be legalized; and the new aldermen by joining in the request for general elections on March 1st will insure their re-election on that day. A desperate attempt will be made by some members of the civic rump to prevent the wishes of the citizens being gratified; and with a legislature of such doubtful quality as that at Quebec, they may succeed. We understand that petitions will go to the legislature so largely signed by Montreal citizens as to leave no doubt of the wish of the people of Montreal in this matter, and if the representatives of the city divisions and the adjoining constituencies do their duty it is not probable that members from other parts of the Province will dare to over-ride them. If the urban and suburban members are false they may rely upon their retirement from public life being coincident with the next provincial general elections.

MR. GREENSHIELDS' in his admirable address to the Board of Trade on the occasion of his retirement from its Presidency, dealt with many questions of interest to Montreal. But none of these is more important than the matter of free canals, which he discussed at some length. Our canal tolls, as a source of revenue, are of little value, the yearly receipts being only about $300,000; but they are sufficiently onerous to heavily handicap Canada's inland navigation. It must be remembered that the American canals are free. The national canals have always been open; and in 1882 the New York State made the Erie canal free. The latter waterway is little better than a ditch, but being free it is something more than a match for the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, and trade goes in consequence to New York that should come here. Moreover, the rebate on grain cargoes passing through the Welland canal bound for Montreal will be no longer granted; and this will further handicap this city. The time is opportune for a vigorous agitation for free canals.

THE SUPPORTERS of Mr. Angers accuse the Opposition critics of saying things that they would not dare repeat if he were present to defend himself in the House of Commons. Two good chances to enter the House were offered to Mr. Angers upon his elevation to the Ministry, but he fled the issue and sought seclusion in the Upper Chamber. The party which fathered the franchise act should never talk of cowardice anyway.

IF IT WERE really necessary that Mackenzie Bowell should tell the venerable gentlemen of the senate that he is a partizan, those venerable gentlemen must have been fast asleep during the last 20 years. But it is hard to believe that even a senator could sleep that fast.

ONE OF THE most satisfactory features of yesterday's election was the defeat of Ald. Grenier in St. Jean Baptiste. He was one of the most offensive of the "patronage" hunters, and his intermeddling in the waterworks was particularly scandalous.

THE MAYOR of Montreal who hereafter aspires to a third term will have a good deal of nerve.

WANTED, by the citizens of Montreal, in or about March 1st, a general election.

NO THIRD TERM mayor for Montreal.

WE TOLD you so, James.

MACKENZIE AND MACDONALD.

Tributes to Their Memory By Mr. E. B. Greenshields.

The following is the conclusion of Mr. E. B. Greenshields' address to the Board of Trade: Canada has suffered a great loss in the death, on the 17th of April, 1892, of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. When our great statesmen pass away from the scene of their earthly labors, and reach the quiet and rest beyond the grave, it is right that we should recall the services they rendered to their country, and forget the points on which we differed, or the side of politics to which their life work was given. Their lives and characters and great deeds do indeed become part of the heritage of all Canadians. Born in 1822, one of that enterprising race of Scotsmen who have done so much to make the colonies of Great Britain what they are, Mr. Mackenzie came to this country quite young, and rapidly made his mark. His career was one of great usefulness, and he rose to be Premier of the Dominion. He was offered the honor of knighthood, but declined it, true to the principles he had always advocated. He was a man of great capacity, simple and manly in his habits, very unselfish, and with a high sense of honor, characteristics as fine as they are rare, and his loss is deplored by men of all races and creeds in Canada. His name will always be revered, and he has already secured in the hearts of his countrymen that lasting monument spoken of by the poet of old. He passed away, while there was yet ringing in our ears the patriotic dying words of his great rival and friend, Sir John A. Macdonald, in which he declared his unfaltering determination to be loyal to the British crown. It is right that his eloquent words should never be forgotten, but should find an abiding place in every heart. He did, indeed, live and die a loyal British Canadian, and it is gratifying to know that our greatest and most successful statesman, who held firmly the Imperial idea, that the Anglo-Saxon Empire was the greatest agency for good known to the world, is honored in the mother country as well as here. Amid the silence and grandeur of the vast cathedral of St. Paul's, where England's "greatest sailor" and her "greatest soldier" lie buried, there in the heart of the capital of the British Empire he loved so well, a memorial has been erected to his memory, and unveiled in the year that is past---an acknowledgment that to the long and glorious roll of honor of British statesmen there has been added the name of the greatest colonial statesman her Empire has ever seen. Macaulay, in speaking of Westminster Abbey, "that temple of silence and reconciliation," says of the monuments erected there to British statesmen: High over them all towers the stately monument of Chatham, and from above, his image, carved with skilful hand, seems still with eagle eye and outstretched arm to bid England be of good cheer, and to hurl defiance at her foes. Thus in our mind's eye do we see our great statesman, Sir John A. Macdonald, towering above his fellow-men; thus do we see him standing, with eagle eye and outstretched arm, calling on all Canadians to be of good cheer, and hurling defiance at the foes of this country.

His Enemy Did It.

Sir John (vociferously)—"It was that sneak Laurier changed that, I'll bet."—Grip.

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In the Matter of Expropriation for the opening of Lagauchetiere street, between Cathedral and Windsor streets, in the St. Antoine ward, in this city.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Monday, the sixth day of February next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned Commissioners shall apply on behalf of the City of Montreal to the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, sitting in the division of Practice, Room No. 4, at the Court House in the said City, in order to obtain an extension of delay to permit them to complete their proceedings in the present instance.

COMMISSIONERS' ROOM, City Hall, Montreal, Jan. 31, 1893. } LOUIS ALLARD, O. J. DEVLIN, B. J. COGHLIN, Commissioners.

[To be published in The Herald and Gazette on on the first and second February next.]

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"Private Stock," Tawny Very Old, Delicate, -	1 75	9 00	19 00
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Very Superior Rich Old Wine, - - - - - -	1 00	4 50	10 00
Fine Fruity Wine, - -	75	3 50	8 00
Superior Sound Young Port, - - - - - - -	55	2 50	6 00
Tarragona Genuine W'e	35	1 50	4 00
"Commendador" Port,	1 50	- - -	17 00

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Blood's Dublin Stout in casks, containing eight dozen pints, $1.45 per dozen.

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MADEIRA.

Cossart, Gordon & Co.

	Per bottle.	Per gallon.	Per dozen.
Crown Madeira, Oldest and Choicest.....	$2 00	$9 50	$20 00
Cama de Lobos, Very Old, Rich.....	1 50	8 00	17 00
Pale, delicate, dry.....	75	3 50	8 00
Marsala.....	60	2 75	6 50

HOCK WINES.

		Per Case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
California Hock.....		$7 00	$8 00
Henkell & Co.			
Laubenheimer.....		7 00	8 00
Rhenish.....	1878	7 50	8 50
Hattenheimer.....		9 00	10 00
Niersteiner.....		10 50	11 50
Erbacher.....		11 50	12 50
Steinwein (Bocksbeutel).....		14 00	15 00
Liebfraumilch.....		15 00	16 00
Hockheimer.....		16 00	17 00
Rudesheimer.....		16 00	17 00
Marcobrunner.....		20 00	21 00
Steinberger Cabinet.....	1863	31 00	.....
Johannisberg Castle.....	1874	33 00	.....

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

IMPORTERS.

199 ST. JAMES STREET.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.

ONE WEEK } Commencing Monday, Jan. 30th.
ONLY. } Matinee, Saturday.

—THE DUFF OPERA COMPANY.—

THURSDAY—THE BASOCHE.

(By special request.)

FRIDAY—TRIAL BY JURY and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.

SAT. MATINEE—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and TRIAL BY JURY.

SAT. EVENING—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c. Balcony, 25c. Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's.

Next week—M'me. Janauschek, the Tragedienne.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.

EXTRA!

WEEK OF FEB. 6TH.—CARNIVAL WEEK.

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT OF TRAGEDY!

The Famous Tragedienne,

MADAME JANAUSCHEK

—SUPPORTED BY—

MR. EDMUND COLLIER

and a competent cast of players, in a Grand Revival of her greatest successes, presenting

Monday Evening, Feb. 6th, MACBETH.
Tuesday " " 7th, MARY STUART.
Wednesday " " 8th, MEG MERRILLES.
Thursday " " 9th, MEG MERRILLES.
Friday " " 10th, EARL OF ESSEX.
Saturday " " 11th, MACBETH.

GRAND JANAUSCHEK MATINEE, Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 11th.

MEG MERRILLES.

Janauschek tour under the direction of MR. FRANK V. HAWLEY.

Prices: $1.00, 75c. and 50c. Gallery, 25c. Seats on sale at Nordheimer's, Thursday, February 2nd.

QUEEN'S THEATRE. -:- -:-

THE MONTREAL OPERATIC SOCIETY

Gilbert & Sullivan's Opera

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE!

(By kind permission of R. D'Oyly Carte, Esq)

FEBRUARY 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th.

Matinee Saturday 2.30 p.m.

QUEEN'S THEATRE CARNIVAL WEEK

All Next Week, with Matinees Wednesday and Saturday,

WALTER : SANFORD'S

Elaborate Scenic Presentation of

THE POWER OF GOLD!

A Perfect Acting Company
Marvellous Effects
The Acme of Realism

Seats now on sale at Theatre, N.Y. Piano Co. and Sheppard's Music Store, or by telephone 4032.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Week commencing MONDAY, JANUARY 30

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Wm. Fleron's Original New York Production of the Sensational Play

THE CLEMENCEAU CASE.

Emma Bell as - - - - - - IZA.
Albert Bruming as - - - - PIERRE.

—AND—

The French Novelty Dancers.

Prices of admission 10, 20 and 30 cents. Reserved seats 10 cents extra. Plan at theatre from 9 a. m., to 10 p. m.

Week following—Reilly & Wood's Specialty Company.

WINDSOR HALL.

GEORGE J. SHEPPARD - - - Manager

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON

THE MOON

BY PROF. CHAS. T. HOWE.

Beautiful and specially prepared lantern slides, many of them from Lick Observatory photographs, will be used.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1893, at 8 p. m.

Reserved seats 75c and 50c. Admission 25c. Box plan at George J. Sheppard's Music Store, 2274 and 2276 St. Catherine Street.

N. B.—Twelfth event and one of the most interesting of the "Star" Course.

ART ASSOCIATION of MONTREAL

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Art Classes, 1893.

The Second Term of the Art Classes will commence on Monday, February 6th. Two Scholarships for competition. Intending students, please communicate with the Secretary.

Galleries open daily, 9 a.m. to dusk.

SATURDAYS, FREE.

Victoria Skating Club.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS for week of WINTER SPORTS,

Feb. 6th to Feb. 11th

MONDAY—Band and Five o'Clock Tea.
TUESDAY—Fancy Dress Entertainment.
WEDNESDAY—Band 8 to 10 p.m.
THURSDAY—Annual Races and Games, 8 p.m.
FRIDAY—Championship Hockey Match, Quebec vs. Montreal. 8 p.m.
SATURDAY—Band and Five o'Clock Tea.

Tickets for non-residents, good for all the above entertainments and entitling the holder to all the privileges of membership to the rink for the week, are now being issued at the secretary's office, 1709 Notre Dame street, at $2 each.

Subscribers will, as usual, be entitled to admission to all entertainments held in the rink.

W. ALEX. CALDWELL, Sec.-Treas.

The Directors have decided to grant holders of non-resident's ($2.00) tickets the privilege of the rink from date of issue to the 11th February, obtainable at the Sec.-Treasurer's office or at the rink. 33

JACQUES CARTIER ICE TRACK,

Friday, February 3.

A GREAT LOCAL EVENT!

Match Race, $250,

Between the bay gelding PETER and the brown gelding LITTLE ALBERT;

Also, Named Race.

Entries:—MOLLIE STANTON, RENNIE J., WHISKY BONE, BERTHIER BOY, KING COLE, JOHN A., ST. ROSH BOY, BADGER, LADY QUEEN.

Admission, - - - 25 cts.

DONNELLY & AUBRY, Proprietors.

Health Department.

Tenders for the Removal and Incineration of Kitchen Refuse, &c., &c.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Removal and Incineration of Kitchen Refuse," etc., etc., will be received at the office of the City Clerk, City Hall, until noon on THURSDAY, the 2nd of March next, for the collection of the scavenging matter and the incineration of the same, and also for the construction and maintenance of incinerators.

The contract for the above will be awarded for a period of seven years from the first day of May next, and it must be carried out in accordance with the specifications, which can be seen at the office of the Health Department, City Hall.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit with the City Treasurer for 10 p.c. of the contract price for one year.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

(By Order,)

L. LABERGE,

Medical Health Officer.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, Montreal, 27th Jan., 1893.

SPORTING EVENTS.

The Competition for the Stancliffe Cup at the Rinks Last Night.

Veterans' Night With the M.A.A.A.—Races Postponed at the Kite Shaped Track—An Interesting Race at the Jacques Cartier Track on Friday—Entries for Gloucester—The Caledonia Ice Palace.

The first drawing for the Stancliffe Cup between the Montreal and Caledonian rinks finished last night, and the result is a win for Caledonia by 10 shots. The first day's play resulted in favor of Caledonia by 43 shots. By careful play, however, the Montreal rinks were able to pull down the lead to a great extent. The Caledonians will now play off with the Thistles today and to-morrow. The following is the result of both days' play. The first four rinks played on Tuesday, the other four last night.

On Caledonia Ice.

RINK I.

Caledonia.	Montreal.
J. W. Hughes	E. B. Ibbotson.
D. Robertson	C. C. Newton
Wm. Briggs	A. I. Hubbard
Wm. Wilson	J. Williamson
—Skip. 21.	—Skip, 11.

RINK II.

E. W. Wilson	W. White
T. W. McLaurin	J. P. Edwards
J. W. Robertson	R. McDougall
W. Lyall—Skip, 21.	F. Stancliffe—Skip, 8.

On Montreal Ice.

RINK I.

Caledonia.	Montreal.
J. Paton	H. B. Brainerd
J. Simpson	H. E. Smith
J. Robertson	Jas. Smith
J. H. Hutchison	R. W. Tyre
—Skip 18.	—Skip 11.

RINK II.

T.K.McArthur	H. M. Belcher
J. W. Watson	S. C. Stevenson
W. P. Scott	C. H. Whitelaw
Robert Wilson	C. E. Smythe
—Skip, 25.	—Skip, 12.

On Caledonia Ice.

RINK I.

Caledonia.	Montreal.
W. R. J. Hughes	Wm. Taylor
J. Currie	Wm. Knowles
R. Peel	H. E. Suckling
John Allan	D. Williamson
—Skip 10.	—Skip 18.

RINK II.

G. D. Baillie	F. N. Southam
B. Tedford	J. Simmons
D. Miller	W. Abbott
H. Cameron.	G. H. McHenry.
—Skip 14,	—Skip 24.

On Montreal Ice.

RINK I.

Caledonia.	Montreal.
W. A. Harper	F. Torrance
John Hickey	C. C. Coristine
G. W. Sadler	T. Williamson
John Tough	W. I. Fenwick
—Skip 15	—Skip 14

RINK II.

E. T. Houghton	W. Reid, jun.
A. L. Lockerby	W. F. Brock
W. H. Boone	J. J. Dean
R. A. Finley	S. A. McMurtry
—Skip 12	—Skip 28

The grand total is Caledonia 136 shots; Montreal 126.

TURF.

To-day's Entries at Guttenburg.

[Special to The Herald.]

New York, Feb. 1.—The races at Guttenburg were postponed. The races will take place to-morrow. To-day's entries stand.

To-Day's Entries at Gloucester.

[Special to The Herald.]

Gloucester, N. J., Feb. 1.—The following are the entries for to-morrow's races at Gloucester:

First race—4½ furlongs, for maidens Selling.

Atropin	107	Waldo	108
Blizzard	102	Let-Her-Go	96
Come On	101	Lady Worster	92

Second race—4½ furlongs for 2-year olds. Selling.

Wist	105	La Juive filly	100
Harlequin	105	Procida	100
Robin Hood	105		

Third race—6½ furlongs. Selling.

Pestilence	107	Martel	107
Climax	107	Gen Gordon	107
Gonzales	107	Owen Golden	107
Needmore	107		

Fourth race. 1 1-16 miles. Selling.

Rose Howard	103	Crispin	94
Darling	99	Smuggler	89
Telephone	94		

Fifth race, ¾ mile. Selling.

Comforter	106	Amos A	106
Jerquet	106	Lord Stanley	106
Yosemite	106	Pete	109

Sixth race, ¾ mile. Selling.

Onager	106	Langar	106
Frank L	106	Brevier	106
Garwood	106	Boston Tommy	106
Selah	106	Michigan	106

An Interesting Race on Friday.

There will be an extremely interesting race on the Jacques Cartier ice track on Friday afternoon, at least it is expected to be so, and has caused any amount of talk and lots of money to be put up on the result. The horses that will take part in this race are Peter and Little Albert, and their owners have each put up their money, and their friends are backing each particular horse for all they are worth. The race is expected to attract a large crowd on Friday.

Kite-Shaped Track Races Postponed.

On account of the elections, the trotting races which were to have taken place at the kite-shaped track were postponed yesterday. It is expected the races will take place to-day.

WRESTLING.

Quinn to Meet an Unknown.

[Special to The Herald.]

Cornwall, Feb. 1.—A wrestling match has been arranged to take place in the Music Hall, Cornwall, on Tuesday evening next, between W. H. Quinn of Cornwall, champion heavy-weight of Canada, and an unknown to be produced by James Connelly, of the States. The match is for $200 a side and the gate receipts, each party having posted $50 to wind the match. The match will be of two styles, catch-as-catch can and Graeco-Roman, best two falls in three to win. If a third bout should be necessary, the man winning either of the above falls in the shortest time may select either of the styles to decide.

Various conjectures have been made as to who the unknown is, but as Quinn is in the finest condition, he declares himself confident of defeating any man who may compete with him. The affair is causing a good deal of excitement in town.

BILLIARDS.

Slosson at Work.

New York, Feb. 1.—Constant practice is gradually putting George F. Slosson in fine shape for the billiard match with Jacob Schaefer, which takes place at the Lenox Lyceum, in this city, during the latter part of April. Slosson had a special table erected in his "parlors" a few days ago and practises every afternoon and evening. "I will devote most of the time to the fourteen inch balk line game," said Slosson yesterday. "As I know perfectly well that Schaefer will prove no easy man for me to beat, I will not practice much at cushion carroms until after the balk line matches scheduled in this city are over."

Schaefer is expected here from Paris about the 15th of this month and will at once go into practice at Mahoney's parlors.

As yet but little betting has been done on the match, the few bets that have been recorded being at even money.

THE SNOWSHOE.

The M. A. A. A. Veterans' Night.

Last night was "Veterans' Night" with the Montreal Snowshoe club, and a most enjoyable time was spent. Fifty-five tramped over the mountain, going through the cemetery, and walked to the grave of Nicholas Hughes, who is affectionately remembered by every snowshoer. When the Club House was reached, the rooms were found to be crowded by those who had driven out, many of those present being ladies. There were several past presidents present, and a splendid time was spent in songs, speeches, etc.

THE CARNIVAL.

The Caledonia Ice Palace.

The Caledonia Curling club has begun the construction of their ice palace in front of their rink, on Burnside. The structure, if one is to judge from the plan, will be an artistic one, in the shape of a large arch, covering the whole front of the building. The walls are about six feet high and the whole structure will be finished by Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York, Feb. 1.—The following specials were received at the Police Gazette office to-day:

London, Jan. 31, 1893.

Charley Mitchell, the pugilist, was liberated from Pentonville prison to-day. He weighs 12 stone 6 pounds, having lost 22 pounds while in prison. He will leave for America in a few days. He says he enjoys good health, and will be able to fight in four weeks.

The following cable was received at the Police Gazette office yesterday:

London, Jan. 31, 1893.

RICHARD K. FOX—George Bubear called at the Sporting Life to-day and accepted the challenge issued by Edward Hanlan. Bubear will row Hanlan a straightaway race over the Tyne Championship Course in April for £500 a side, the Richard K. Fox championship challenge cup, and championship of the world. Bubear awaits answer.

ATKINSON.

Mike Daly, the lightweight pugilist, of Bangor, Me., has written a letter to Richard K. Fox asking the latter to try and arrange a match between Austin Gibbons and himself to take place in either the Olympic, Coney Island or Crescent clubs, for the largest purse offered. Daly says: "Pugilists who fight at my weight continually issue challenges to fight, and when there is an opportunity to arrange a match or fight they refuse on some frivolous excuse."

Among the arrivals at the Riendeau are: W. LeBlanc, M. D., Ft. Martin; J. A. Blagdon, Quebec, J. B. Archambault, L'Assompton; W. H. White, W. Jackson, Quebec; J. C. Gingras, Battleford; Jos. St. Amour, Ottawa; F. Landerman, Boucherville; R. Ryan, Ottawa; G. M. Drolet, St. Anne's; Geo. March, Kingston; A. Ralston, Berthier; L. H. Comeau, Sorel; Wm. Grace, Ottawa.

Late arrivals at the St. James Hotel are: T. Patterson, Toronto; Geo. B. Hilliard, Lakefield, Ont.; H. A. Pyne, Winnipeg, Man.; H. H. Andrews, Deckerville, Mich.; C. E. Hervit and wife, Herkimer; S. D. Hobson, Inland Pond; R. Duckett, Coteau; S. Vallee, P. C. Caron, Island Pond; W. Oleres and wife, Deverer, Mich.; R. W. Putten, J. C. Hughes, S. B. Evans, A. R. Greenall, London; W. L. Penson, Liverpool; E. Lelievre, Quebec.

The Windsor Hotel late arrivals are: L. Lynch, Quebec; J. K. Osborne, Toronto; John D. Haig, Toronto; H. W. Machum, Woodstock, N.B.; A. H. Thomson, Ottawa; Fred'k. White, Ottawa; J. C. Woodbridge, Duluth, Minn.; R. C. Carter, Deseronto; Frank Conway, Kingston; Frank Grunsby, Sherbrooke; L. V. Hawley, New York; J. S. King, Toronto; Chas. H. Rayner, Syracuse; E. R. Machin, St. John.

Arrivals at the Richelieu: P. Carroll, Helena; J. E. Boyd, New York; J. J. Munro, New York; J. Gingras, Portneuf; L. Morency, A. French and wife, J. E. Coriveau, Quebec; J. Black and wife, City; John Turner, Jos. Hardy, Wm. Hardy, Mrs. Hardy, Toronto; E. P. Temple, John Temple, Detroit; Wm. Stuart and wife, John Jones, G. H. Wilson, Boston.

Mr. H. R. Jacobs, proprietor of the big Theatre Circuit, is at the Hall. He is making a tour of inspection over his different theatres.

The St. Lawrence Hall arrivals include: J. H. Grier, Quebec; Geo. P. Pollard, New York; J. B. Fletcher, St. Albans; W. McIntosh, Buckingham; Chas. D. Tylee, Ste. Therese; B. Rogers, jr., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; H. E. McFarlane, Sherbrooke; G. W. Blewett, Napanee; B. A. Waters, Ottawa; J. J. Nelson, Toronto; John David, Lachine; T. C. Mans, Philadelphia; W. J. B. Brunet, Quebec; E. W. Henry, St. John, N.B.; Romeo H. Stephens, Chambly; J. M. McDougall, Hull.

The City Hotel arrivals are: B. B. Sarvis, Listowell; W. D. Hall, Albany, N.Y.; Wm. Shaltus, W. B. Hall, Troy, N.Y.; A. Weeks, Albany, N.Y.; H. Grayson, Hamilton; H. Savago, Carson; B. E. Wilson, Halifax; A. Wheat, London; Chas. C. Page, City; A. E. Wright, St. Agatha; W. Hughes, Ottawa; W. N. Walsh, City; Chas. Perky, Victoria, N.Y.; W. R. Johnson, South Struckley; T. Rowe, Ottawa; L. G. E. E. Leary, Cuth, Minn.; Alex. Campbell, Sutton Junction; W. A. Jones, Toledo, C.; Geo. S. Place, Albany, N.Y.; W. C. McIntyre, Minneapolis.

At the Balmoral the late arrivals are: Mr. Walker Mitchell, Moncton, N. B.; D. H. B. Phillip, Toronto; Mrs. Harris and Son, Vancouver, B.C.; C. A. Morison, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. O. Regan, Sutton; W. H. Kearney, Spokane Falls; P. Kearney, Roxton Falls; H. Sherin, Roxton Falls; N. J. Holden, Roxton Falls; T. T. Hawkins, Smiths Falls; Fred. S. Evanson, Prescott; J. W. Harkom, Toronto; A. Findlay, Toronto; L. Workman, Toronto; W. D. Clarkson, Toronto; Chas. Austin, Toronto; W. Hibbard, Ottawa; T. Gibbard, Toronto; C. W. Martin, Ottawa; R. W. Watchorn, Warrickville; J. McFarlane, Ottawa; A. H. Hurd, Chicago, Ill.; L. G. Drew, Oshawa; T. A. Thompson, Toronto; and J. J. Dickey, Brockville.

The Balmoral Hotel, Montreal, has all the latest improvements and conveniences.

WINNIPEG WEATHER.

A Cold Snap That Nearly Sent the Thermometer Out of Sight.

Winnipeg, Feb. 1.—January went out with one of the coldest snaps on record. The thermometer stood at forty-nine and nine-tenths, but happily the wind moderated. Many alarms and small fires kept the brigade busy all day. The railway service is completely demoralised.

Small Fires.

At 4 o'clock last night a still alarm was sent in to No. 4 fire station for a fire in the flooring of one of the rooms of the Balmoral. It was quickly extinguished, the damage being slight.

At 6.20 p.m. box 19 was rung in. The fire was found to be in the flooring of the dwelling house of Mr. Carmichael, 4½ Busby lane. A stream was laid on by No. 91, which quickly extinguished the blaze. No. 4 salvage corps used one Babcock and spread five covers. The damage will not be very heavy.

The members of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Trade held their annual drive yesterday. A large number turned out and a most enjoyable and successful drive was the result. All returned home well pleased with their outing, which reflected great credit on the committee of arrangements and management.

STAGE AND PLATFORM.

The Gondoliers Last Night—Some Coming Attractions.

Gilbert & Sullivan's beautiful opera, the "Gondoliers," delighted a large and fashionable audience at the Academy last night and brought out the talent of the company. The orchestra and chorus was excellent, and a first class performance was given. The scenery and costumes were elaborate and characteristic of the Duff Co. Miss Helen Bertram appeared in the bewitching role of Gianetta, and sang with marvellous effect the pleasing lines of this part. In the duet with Tessa, "Now Macco dear," she brought down the house, and had to respond to a warmly demanded encore. Miss Villa Knox filled the role of Casilda in a charming manner, her every movement being followed with interest. Mr. J. H. Ryley as the "Duke of Playo Toro" was thoroughly at home, investing this excentric character with very fine touches of humour. Mr. Charles Bassett and Mr. Raphael sang the roles of the two principal gondoliers. Both were in fine form and voice, and were recalled in some of their numbers. The chorus work all through the opera was very much appreciated, and the chorus and dance in the second act had to be repeated twice. To-night the company will present Carre and Messagnis Basoche, an opera which is cast in Paris and deals with the gay scenes of student life. To-morrow "A Trial by Jury" and Cavalleria Rusticana will be produced. On account of the large demand for seats for the performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" on Friday evening, the management has decided to give the final performance of this much admired opera on Saturday at the matinee, instead of "A Trip to Africa," as previously announced.

PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

A fair house greeted the first performance of the "Pirates of Penzance" at the Queen's Theatre last evening, by the Montreal Operatic Society; perhaps not as large as they deserved, as both the principals and the chorus did great credit to the training of Mr. Horace W. Reyner, A.C. O., musical director, who certainly has worked hard, rehearsing the piece during the past two months. The story of the opera is too well known to theatre goers to repeat again, and as to the scenery, there was a complete reproduction of the original scenery in both acts; the sea shore of the coast of Cornwall and the ruined chapel scenes. The orchestra, under Mr. Cavallo, served in a great measure to make the performance the success it was, and in some places did a great deal to dispell the nervousness of the amateur performers.

Miss C. Reyner as "Mabel," one of Major-General Stanley's daughters, had to sustain the most difficult part in the opera, and she took her part naturally and gracefully, without either overdoing it or lacking in the finesse necessary to interpret the part, her fine voice showing to the best advantage. Her love song with Frederick was very enthusiastically received, and in the second act, where her dramatic powers were called into play, she showed her careful study of the part. Miss Edith Gray as "Edith," Miss Eva Conway as "Kate," and Miss Jessie Hollis as "Isabel," as other daughters of General Stanley, filled the parts cast for them with an exactness often lacking in amateurs, frequently getting hearty applause.

Miss Maude Fuller as "Ruth, a pirate maid of all work," was, when acting, very good but at times her voice was hardly strong enough for the part, though she may improve to-night, the first night never being the most successful.

In the male parts the principal interest centred in Mr. E. Duquette as "The Pirate King," Mr. J. Dougherty as "Major General Stanley," and Mr. G. H. McLeod, "The Pirate Apprentice." Mr. Dougherty shared the honors with Mr. Duquette and Mr. McLeod, his topical song introducing several very clever local hits. Mr. Duquette's fine bass voice won him well deserved encores on three or four occasions, while Mr. McLeod filled his part as "Fredrick," combined with stage manager, to the entire satisfaction of the audience and the company.

The choruses also deserve mention for their good work. The daughters of Gen. Stanley, though at times slightly weak, were on the whole very efficient. The pirates' chorus was as good as many professional companies. At times the policeman's chorus was a little weak, but towards the end of the evening improved wonderfully. Mr. Sutherland Brodie, their sergeant, was splendid, his clever conception of his character received hearty applause each time the policeman appeared. After the drop of the curtain the company received an enthusiastic recall, when they came out and sang "God save the Queen." From the sale of seats the Montreal Operatic Society should have good houses for the rest of the week.

MADAME JANAUSCHEK.

Admired by audiences in this country and Europe, Janauschek will bow before a Montreal, audience on Monday evening at the Academy of Music. Janauschek is considered to be a great exponent of Shakespeare's roles, and the sublime force with which she couches the character of Lady Macbeth, in Shakespeare's beautiful tragedy, excites both the admiration and enthusiasm of her auditors. The advance sale is very encouraging.

The repertoire for the week includes, besides Macbeth, Marie Stuart, Earl of Essex, and a grand production of Meg. Merrilles.

REILLY AND WOODS.

The carnival attraction at the Theatre Royal will be Reilly and Wood's Specialty Company. Their appearance here will date from next Monday, and judging by the success they have attained in other cities, as shown by the favorable press comments, they will prove a very strong attraction. The Vaudeville stars who conduct the first part of the performance are artists of the highest rank. Among the most noticeable performers are Nelson, the juggler; Burke, the comedian; Miss Grace Foster, the brothers Borani, Miss Lily Laurel, and the Nelson sisters. The laughable farce, "Hades and the 400," as presented by Ford and Lewis, is a special feature of the evening. Pat. Reilly, as Mephisto Mick, is a great success and his assistant, Vita, as Charlie Ah There, shares the honors with him. The company is a large one and deserves every success.

THE COMING NATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT.

The Canadian National League committee now give some more details of the program for their first annual entertainment. Besides the national songs by a chorus of 300 school children and an address by Principal Grant, of Kingston, they announce two recitations, in Indian costume, by the celebrated Miss Pauline Johnson, the poetess and reader, of whose attractions on the platform Western papers have so much to say. Miss Ella Walker is also to sing, and the favorites, Messrs. J. C. Barlow and A. G. Cunningham, are on the list. Mr. L. O. Armstrong will provide a limelight series of Canadian historical pictures and views put together specially for the occasion. The whole will be advertised from Saturday next.

"THE MOON."

Prof. Charles S. Howe, Ph. D., of the Case School of Applied Science, is to give a lecture in the "Star" Course on "The Moon." From all accounts Dr. Howe is well qualified to deal with his subject in an entertaining and instructive manner, having won golden opinions where he has lectured in the United States. The lecture, which is to be well illustrated by lantern slides, takes place in the Windsor Hall to-morrow night, and an enjoyable evening is no doubt in store for all who attend.

A Single Trial

Convinces the most skeptical of the efficacy of Schiffman's Asthma Cure. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain. Sold by all druggists. Trial free.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

PERSONAL.

Mr. A. H. Frederick, of St. Louis, Mo., is registered at the Hall.

Mr. H. E. Paton, Sherbrooke, is at the Windsor.

Mr. N. K. Connolly, of Quebec, is at the Hall.

Mr. Jerrikon, formerly of the St. Lawrence Hall, is in the city.

Mr. C. J. Smith, general passenger agent of the Canada Atlantic Railway, is in town.

Mr. J. C. Duff, New York, of the Duff Opera company, is staying at the Windsor.

Mr. R. C. Carter, of the Ratbun Company, Deseronto, is registered at the Windsor.

Mr. John Earls, Hamilton, Western district freight agent of the G.T.R., is in town.

Mr. G. W. Ingils, of New York, proprietor of a large machinery factory is in the city.

Mr. A. White, Toronto, central district freight agent of the G.T.R., is staying at the Windsor.

Mr. Geo. A. Cox, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, is staying at the Windsor.

Mr. J. A. Richardson, Canadian passenger agent of the Wabash Railroad, is registered at the Balmoral.

Mr. G. F. C. Smith, of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, is in Toronto.

Mr. Converse J. Smith, special agent of the U. S. Treasury Department, Boston, is at the Windsor.

Mr. E. Tiffin, general freight agent of the Atlantic division of the C.P.R., St. John, N.B., is spending a few days in town.

Mr. C. Rowell, Boston, travelling freight agent of the Pittsburg Railroad, is in the city on special business. He is staying at the Windsor.

Mr. James Ross and Lieut.-Colonel Whitehead leave New York by the North German Lloyd steamship for Genoa, en route for Egypt.

Mr. Geo. B. Hilliard, Lakefield, Ont., captain of the Chemong Lake steamship, is at the St. James Hotel. He is returning home from a visit to Europe.

Mr. J. A. Forsythe, of Moosjaw, N.W.T., arrived here yesterday. He is a prominent rancher in that district, and is on his way home from Boston, U. S.

Messrs. H. H. Gildersleeve and J. B. Carruthers, of Kingston, are at the Windsor. They are here on business connected with the Kingston Forwarding Company.

Mgr. Grondin, Bishop of Prince Albert, his nephew, the Rev. Father Grondin, and the Rev. Fathers Leduc, V.G., and Gastlee, leave New York for Rome on Saturday.

Messrs. W. MacIntosh and S. J. Franchot, of Buckingham, prominent phosphate and mica mine owners, are in the city on business connected with the shipping of mica.

Miss Reyner, the Mabel of the "Pirates of Penzance," now being played at the Queen's Theatre, and sister of Mr. Horace W. Reyner, has been offered a position in the choir of Temple Emanu-El.

Mr. John J. MacDonald, who has been lying ill at the St. Lawrence Hall for several weeks, took a turn for the better yesterday. The improvement is looked upon as only temporary, no hopes being entertained of his recovery.

Montrealers at Toronto hotels are: J. Kennedy, H. J. Mudge, Gerald E. Hart, Ed. Lilly, E. J. Heaton, W. Gatley, George Simpson, R. F. Mainwaring, Randall Davidson, J. F. O'Brien, A. E. Lalonde, C. A. Jaques, John A. Tarney, S. Dowden, H. G. Reid and J. J. Ryan.

Mrs. G. H. McDonell Dead.

Mrs. McDonell, wife of Mr. G. McDonell, M.P. for Algoma, who has been at Dr. Gardner's private hospital on Sherbrooke street under treatment for some time past, died on Tuesday afternoon shortly after four o'clock. The deceased lady was the daughter of the late David McCracken, of Cornwall.

News From St. Cunegonde.

The St. Cunegonde town council was to have held its first meeting last night, but owing to the illness of the mayor and two of the councillors there was no quorum.

At the police court yesterday morning the young man Dixon, who was arrested on the charge of stealing harness, was committed to the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Chief of Police has received orders from the Recorder to prosecute without further warning those neglecting to observe the sidewalk cleaning by-law.

The Lexicon of Youth.

Parents cannot be too careful how they answer the apparently trivial questions of their children. It would almost seem as if a child's dictionary were a necessity of the age. Here is an illustration:

"Pa," said a little chap to his father, "what does a man mean when he says, I'll fix you?"

"Means that he'll do him up," answered the father briefly.

"But then, what does 'do him up' mean."

"Bother! You ask too many questions, child. It means that he is going to kill him."

The little fellow was silenced for the time, but, as events proved, he thought over the subject. Soon after he was taken ill, and the family doctor being absent, a strange physician was summoned. Left alone with him for a few moments the little fellow began to ask questions.

"Going to cure me, doctor?" he inquired.

"Yes, yes, my little man," said the doctor, who was preparing a dose, "I'm going to fix you."

What was the doctor's surprise to see a small, white-robed figure dart from the bed and make abee line for the door, through which he disappeared. The astonished medical man followed him and found him sobbing in his mother's arms. To her he was relating his fears that the doctors intended to "fix" him in the sense that his father had defined the word to him a few weeks before.

John Brown, 21 years of age, was arrested last night by the Police of No. 6 station. He is charged with stealing a dozen pairs of stockings from Messrs. Valiquette & Valiquette, Notre Dame street. It is the second time he has been arrested on a similar charge. Constable Pelodeau made the arrest.

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Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, Physical Decay, positively cured by Hazelton's Vitalizer. Also Nervous Debility, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Ambition, Stunted Development, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Night Emissions, Drain in Urine, Seminal Losses, Sleeplessness, Aversion to Society, Excessive Indulgence. Address, enclosing 3 cent stamp for treatise.

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Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ar.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Matter of Expropriations.

To the Editor of The Herald :

Sir,—How to deal with expropriations is one of the most important topics now engrossing the attention of real estate owners in the city of Montreal. The very numerous uncompleted expropriations and the ever increasing call for money to meet the costly expense attending them must of necessity have the most careful and thoughtful consideration of the more prudent and the business men of the community.

At the present time there are uncompleted expropriations which will cost somewhere in the vicinity of $1,443,000.

It is only too well known that fabulous prices are given to proprietors for anything expropriated, even down to a few gooseberry bushes, that the expenses attending the present method of procedure are unnecessarily high, and that the length of time taken by the Commissioners to perform the work is unreasonable. What should be done in a few weeks often drags along for months, and the Commissioners are the only persons benefitted by the delay.

A change must be made. The present expropriation law must be repealed in toto. Let us have a clean sweep. No patching up, no tinkering, no half measures, but let us look at the thing in a business-like manner ; and not only look but take some active measures to assert our rights as citizens, and to protect ourselves against the present ruinous method of expropriation.

Supposing the repeal of the present law to be an accomplished fact, it becomes necessary to provide another in its place, and the following suggestions may be used to advantage in dealing with the matter.

In many of the English and continental cities, properties are acquired for city improvements, by purchase, by arbitration and by the jury system, but here a more simple mode might be adopted with great advantage.

The first thing to be done is to provide a tribunal for the business of expropriations. A commissioner or commissioners should preside, the appointment of these being made either by the Provincial Government, or still better by a regular city election, and either for a term or for life, or during good behaviour. That these commissioners be paid a fair salary to devote all their time to the work, and have vested in them all the powers of a judge or judges of the Superior Court, and that their awards be subject to review by the judges of the Superior Court sitting in review. That the commissioners have power to appoint two salaried stenographers and other officers of their court, and that the expenses be borne by the city expropriation fund.

Then comes the question of paying for improvements. The present system is unsatisfactory, unjust, unfair and in many cases an actual hardship. Many properties are taxed from time to time for opening streets, which instead of benefitting them actually injure them.

The doctrine that all improvements are a benefit to the citizens generally, must be admitted and therefore it is the duty of all the citizens to contribute towards their cost except in cases where back lands are given a frontage or narrow lanes are converted into wide streets, then half of the whole cost should be borne by the proprietors, within the frontage limit of such special improvement.

No expropriation of portions should be allowed, the city must take the whole lot and after using the portions required, sell the residues at such time as may be most advantageous to the city. Probably in practice it will be found that the sale of the residues will produce a sum sufficient, or perhaps more than sufficient, to pay the whole cost of the improvement.

However, to give the system a fair start, and to be perfectly safe and secure, it will be necessary to be in a position to purchase the properties required, and supposing that $3,500,000 is required for prospective improvements it would be easy to borrow this amount at 4 per cent per annum, and provide for the repayment with interest, say in fifty years.

How ?

Simply by abolishing all exemptions from taxation. Herein lies the whole secret of success.

Now for a few facts and figures.

According to the city treasurer's last report the assessed value of the city is $107,247,980, and property exempted from taxation is placed at $21,165,020, so that it will be seen that nearly one sixth of the property is contributing nothing to the city's funds, but that the other citizens are actually paying for these exempt properties.

It must be borne in mind that many of the exempt institutions hold far more land than is actually necessary for their legitimate purposes; for instance, take the Grey Nunnery on Guy street and the Mignonne Street Reformatory; and that they are profiting silently but surely by the continued increase in the value of their properties.

Taking $21,000,000 as the assessed value of exempted properties, they would if assessed contribute $210,000 per annum to the city's funds. The annual interest on $3,500,000 at 4 per cent. would be only $140,000, so that there would be each year a surplus of $70,000 to be set aside as a sinking fund, and sufficient to carry out improvements and repay the loan within fifty years.

Having thus dealt with the matter, I now commend the scheme to the consideration of my fellow-citizens.

H. Richardson Richards,
69 Temple Building.

Progress of Lachine.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—This well-known summer resort is rapidly becoming a favorite suburb to reside in both winter and summer, and, considering its beauty of location, and its easy and rapid access from Montreal, it cannot fail to increase in proportion. In the upper part of Lachine, overlooking Lake St. Louis, several wide avenues have recently been opened ; Broadway Avenue, 80 ft. wide, extending from the G.T.R.; Upper Main Line Station to the water side of Stoney Point, or Popham's Corner ; Dawes' Avenue, running from the Upper Station to the Water Side Wharf Station, near the Lachine Boating and Canoeing Club House. Several others are to be opened this spring.

On Broadway avenue several fine residences have already been built, and two others are being erected by the Messrs. Dawes. Others will be commenced in the spring. Miss Johnson has just completed a very pretty cottage fronting the lake, at the corner of Cross' avenue, leading from Broadway avenue to the lake side.

The tower has now a completed system of water works in operation, and is lighted by electricity.

A contract for a term of years for an electric railway has been given which is expected to be in running order this year. A complete system of drainage is in course of construction and will be completed at an early date.

In the lower part of the town, near Dominion and Convent stations, there are a number of manufacturing establishments, viz: Dominion bridge works, wire works, nail, screw and bolt factories, etc., employing a large number of workingmen and officials.

For the past few years there has been a great demand for houses in Upper Lachine, for occupancy for the year round, but they were not to be had. Even now there are people looking for houses for next spring, and it is a fact that if fifty houses were being built they would all be taken up before completion. For the two houses now being erected on Broadway avenue there are already a number of applicants.

The train service between Montreal and Lachine is excellent. Last summer there were 18 tarins each way daily, and a sufficient number to accommodate the residents during the winter. The G.T.R. company have intimated that there will be an increased service this year. Several of the trains each way make the journey between Montreal and Lachine in 15 minutes.

A Constant Reader of The Herald.
Lachine, Jan. 31.

The Truth of the Matter.

To the Editor of The Herald :

Sir---Mr. N. Flood Davin, M.P., having publicly stated, last evening, that "the British House of Commons has no say in the choice of members of the Cabinet," will you give me room to explain that their several constituencies have the opportunity to elect or reject them before they receive the seals of office ? Might I, at the same time, state for Mr. J. X. Perrault's satisfaction, that the rule of the British Colonial Office over Canada is not an iron one, and that the common-sense citizens of the Dominion are quite satisfied to be protected and defended by the strongest power existing. Perhaps, though Canada continues "the commercial enemy of England" and will not allow her a minimum tariff, your correspondent may be pleased to learn Canada has arranged a minimum tariff to France in reciprocity.

Not a Holitical Parasite.

The New Westinghouse Incandescent Lamp.

The new rival to the Edison incandescent lamp has been publicly exhibited at the works of the makers, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg. The Westinghouse Company not only claim that they are enabled by this lamp to evade the hitherto all embracing Edison patent, but that the construction of the new lamp is so simple and the materials used so inexpensive that they can manufacture it at a greatly reduced cost.

The glass globe is formed with a shoulder, and is thickened out in the form of the neck of a bottle. The interior of the opening is conical, and is ground to correspond in shape to the ground conical stopper which carries the leading-in wires. The stopper is in the form of a single piece of glass cast around the leading-in wires. An important part of the invention is the use of iron instead of platinum for the leading-in wires. The substitution of iron for platinum effects a great saving in the cost of the lamp.

In putting the lamp together the stopper and conical mouth of the globe are covered with varnish or cement, and the stopper is introduced into its place. The filament is attached to the inner ends of the leading-in wires, and the exhaustion of the globe from the other end proceeded with. This operation is done by the Sawyer-Man process. Nitrogen gas is introduced in the globe from time to time, and withdrawn again for the purpose of more perfectly extracting the oxygen and leaving practically only nitrogen in whatever small portion of atmosphere which it is impossible to extract. The atmospheric pressure from without helps to seal the stopper. In inserting the lamp in the socket it is simply pushed into the grasp of springs which hold the shoulders, and a twist of 90° brings the terminals of the lamp into contact with the circuit terminals of the lamp.

It has always been supposed that it was impossible to use iron wires embedded in glass on account of the greater coefficient of expansion of the iron wire. The manufacturers claim that their experience proves that this objection is not valid, and that the glass stopper does not show any tendency to crack.

Platinum in Canada.

J. F. Donald writes of the occurrence of Platinum in Canada in the Engineering and Mining Journal. He says it has been detected in association with alluvial gold in Eastern Canada, but no attempts have been made to save it. In Ontario it has been discovered at Sudbury. A notable quantity of platinum has already been obtained from British Columbia. One firm in the United States claims to have purchased within the last year or two fully 2,000 oz. An increased output may be expected as the Tulameen Hydraulic and Improvement Co. have made preparations to carry on hydraulic mining on a large scale.

The following statistics of the production of platinum are taken from the report of the Minister of Mines of British Columbia :

Year	Quantity.	Value.
1887	1,400 oz.	$3,600
1888	1,500 oz.	6,000
1889	1,000 oz.	3,500
1890	Not stated	4,500
1891	" "	10,000

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"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 may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by grocers, labelled —"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

A London Idea.

In certain London restaurants each customer is allowed to make his (or her) own tea. The waitress lights the gas burner, which is affixed to each table and sets thereon a silver kettle. Then she presents to the teamaker a silver caddy divided into compartments and offering a choice of Souchong, Ceylon or green tea. Any one who is compelled to drink the lukewarm stuff called tea at restaurants will appreciate the new idea.—*London Letter.*

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YOU ARE NOT YET
TOO LATE
TO COMMENCE THE COURSE OF
SHORTHAND
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FREE
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OUR READERS
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For 60 boys, graded into 6 classes, number in any class being limited to 12. Advanced courses in English, Mathematics, Classics, Modern Languages, etc.
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These cars are intended chiefly for the accommodation of passengers holding second-class tickets, they are complete in their appointments, containing separate toilet rooms (with their requisites) for ladies and gentlemen, smoking room and department for cooking; the seats which are elegantly upholstered are turned into comfortable beds at night.
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These trains make close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 10.50 a.m.
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Close connections at Herkimer for Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester and all interior New York State points, and at New York for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all points south.
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H. S. PHILPS, Agent, Montreal.

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8.30 a.m. Except Sun.	Express via White Jc. and Springfield arr. New York. 10.00pm
5.30 p.m. Daily.	Fast Night Train, via Troy and Albany, arriving New York. 6.45 a.m
8.40 p.m. Daily	Night Express via Springfield & New Haven arr. New Yk. 11.30a.m

For Boston.

8.30 a m Ex'pt Sun.	Day Express via Rutland and Fitchburg arriving Boston. 7.20 pm
8.30 a m Ex'pt Sun.	Fast train via White River Jc and Lowell, arriving Boston..... 7.15 p m
5.30 p m Ex'pt Sun.	Fast train via Bellows Falls and Fitchburg, arriving Boston..... 6.00 a m
8.40 p m Daily	Night Express via Concord and Lowell, arriving Boston..... 8.15 a m

Wagner New Vestibule Buffet Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars on all through trains.
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PACKET CO.
(HANSA LINE)
Steamers of the above Line will sail during he Winter Season between Hamburg and Boston. Arrangements have been made with the respective Railway Companies for through goods to all points in Canada and the United States, at low rates of freight and through Bills of Lading.
On the opening of Navigation the following well-known Steamers, which were built expressly for the Canadian Trade, will sail regularly between Hamburg, Antwerp and Montreal, viz. :—

Pickhuben,	4,400 tons	HANSA LINE STEAMERS.
Stubbenhuk,	4,200 tons	
Baumwall,	4,200 tons	
Grimm,	3,700 tons	
Wandrahm,	3,700 tons	
Steinhoeft,	3,600 tons	

Also, first-class steamers of the Hamburg-American Packet Co. will be added early, so that a regular service will be maintained throughout the season 1893.
Through bills of lading granted in connection with the Canadian and American railroads to all principal points in Canada and the Western States. Also in connection with the Hamburg-Calcutta Line to East India Ports via Suez Canal ; the German-Australian Steamship Co. to Australian Ports; the Deutsche Levante Line to Black Sea, Greek and Levantine Ports; and the Woermann Line to West coast and Southwest Coast of Africa, calling at Madeira and Canary Islands, also Cape of Good Hope, Natal and East Africa in connection with the Union Steamship Co.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned General Agents, respecting passage, to the HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., D. CONNELLY, General Passenger Agent for the Canadian Service, 14 Place d'Armes square, Montreal ; regarding freight and other particulars apply to
MUNDERLOH & CO.,
General Agents in Canada,
Montreal, 11th January, 1893.

CUNARD LINE
LANE ROUTE.
New York to Liverpool and Queenstown.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Etruria	Feb. 4,	7.30 a.m.
Servia	Feb. 11,	1.00 p.m.
Gallia	Feb. 18,	6.30 a.m.
Aurania	Feb. 25,	1 00 p.m.
Etruria	Mar. 4,	6 30 a.m.
Servia	Mar. 11,	Noon.
Umbria	Mar. 18,	5.30 a.m.
Aurania	Mar. 25,	noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $60 and upwards, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $35.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's office No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents,
THOMAS WILSON, Agent, 30 St. Francois Xavier street.
Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul street, Montreal.

DOMINION LINE
Royal Mail Steamships.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE

Steamer	From Portland	From Halifax
Sarnia	Thur. Feb. 9	Sat. Feb. 11
Labrador	" " 23	" " 25
Vancouver	Thur. Mar. 9	Sat. Mar. 11

Steamers sail from Portland and Halifax about 1 p.m. of sailing date, after arrival of railway connections.
WINTER RATES OF PASSAGE:
Portland or Halifax to Liverpool or Londonderry, first cabin $45 to $70; return $100 to $130, according to steamer and berth; second cabin to Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, $30; return, $60.
Steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, $20, return $40. Special railway rates to and from Portland and Halifax.
The saloons are large, airy and amidships. Ladies' Rooms and Smoking Rooms have been placed in the most convenient positions ; Promenade Decks are very spacious, and every attention is paid to the comfort of passengers.
For further information apply to any agent of the Company or to
DAVID TORRANCE & Co.
General Agents,
Montreal.

STEWART MUNN & CO.
MONTREAL.
Offers For Sale:
MUNN'S
LABRADOR HERRINGS A Few Hundred Barrels Just Received via Halifax
LARGE
SELECTED CODFISH With Bone and Skin Off. In 100 pound Cases.

RICHELIEU
—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

H. A. MILLER,
House, Sign and Window Shade Painter
Paper Hanger and Decorator, Gilding
Graining, Glazing, Whitewashing, etc., etc

PIPER-HEIDSIECK SEC. CHAMPAGNE
JOHN OSBORN SON & Co.

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.

A. LEOFRED
(Graduate of Laval and McGill,)
MINING ENGINEER,
Main Office, Quebec.
Branch, Montreal, 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

SHIPPING

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL
STEAMSHIPS.
Proposed Sailings, Subject to Change, 1893.
Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland Service.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Portland.	From Halifax
29 Dec.	Sardinian	19 Jan.	21 Jan.
12 Jan.	*Numidian	2 Feb.	4 Feb.
26 Jan.	*Carthaginian	16 Feb.	18 Feb.
9 Feb.	*Mongolian	2 Mar.	4 Mar.
23 Feb.	*Numidian	16 Mar.	18 Mar.

Steamers with a * will carry only Cabin Passengers on their voyages to Europe, unless agents are specially advised otherwise.
Rates of first cabin passage, Winter season, 1892, to Londonderry or Liverpool from Portland or Halifax :
By Steamship Parisian, $50 to $100 single; $100 to $185, return. By steamship Sardinian or Circassian, $50 to $60 single; $95 to $115 return. By steamship Mongolian or Numidian $45 and $50 single; $95 and $100 return.
Children 2 to 12 years, half fare; under 2 years free. Second cabin and steerage at low rates.
Send for pamphlet of information.
Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service.
Late State Line of Steamers
From new Pier, foot of W 21st St., New York.

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	New York.
Dec 23	*Corean	12 Jan
Dec 30	State of Nebraska.	19 Jan 11.30 a.m.
Jan 6	*Norwegian	26 Jan
Jan 13	*Siberian	2 Feb
Jan 20	State of California	9 Feb noon
Jan 27	*Pomeranian	16 Feb
Feb 3	*Corean	23 Feb
Feb 10	State of Nebraska.	2 Mar 10.30 a.m.

And weekly thereafter.
Steamers with a * will not carry passengers from New York.
Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service.

Liverpool to Baltimore via St. John's & Halifax	Steamships	Baltimore via Halifax to L'erp'l.	Halifax via St. John's N F to Liverpool.
Dec 20	Mongolian	Jan 10	Jan 16 direct to Liverp'l
Jan 3	Assyrian	Jan 24	

These steamers will only carry cabin passengers on voyage to Liverpool.
Glasgow, Galway and Philadelphia Service.

From Glasgow to Philadelphia.	Steamships	From Philadelphia to Glasgow on or about.
31 Dec	*Manitoban	19 Jan
20 Jan	*Hibernian	7 Feb
3 Feb	*Nestorian	21 Feb
17 Feb	*Manitoban	7 Mar

And fortnightly thereafter. *Via Halifax on voyages from Glasgow. These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.
Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service.

From Glasgow to Boston	Steamships	From Boston to Glasgow on or about
23 Dec	Peruvian	9 Jan
13 Jan	Sarmatian	30 Jan
27 Jan	Austrian	13 Feb
10 Feb	Peruvian	27 Feb
24 Feb	Sarmatian	13 Mar

And regularly thereafter.
These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.
For freight, passage or other information apply to any authorized agent of the line or to
H. & A. ALLAN,
92 State street, Boston,
25 Common street, Montreal.

AMERICAN LINE
U.S. MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON—
Carrying the United States Mail.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:
From New York.

New York	Sat.	Feb 25,	1 30 p.m
Chester	Sat.	Mar 4,	7 00 a.m
Paris	Sat.	Mar 11,	12 00 noon
Berlin	Sat.	Mar 18,	8 00 a.m
New York	Sat.	Mar 25,	12 00 noon

Rates of passage, $60 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges.
Children between 2 and 12 years of age, half fare. Servants, $50.
Intermediate passage $35 and $40. Special Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates —Steerage at very Low Rates
For freight or passage apply to International Navigation Co. General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York, or W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James-street, or
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.,
354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

BEAVER LINE
The Canada Shipping Company's
LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Boston and Liverpool.

Lake Ontario,	Capt. H. Campbell,	5,300 Tons
Lake Superior,	" Wm. Stewart	5,000 "
Lake Huron,	" F. Carey,	4,100 "
Lake Winnipeg,	" C. F. Herriman	3,300 "
Lake Nepigon,	" W. H. Taylor	2,300 "

SPECIAL NOTICE.
For the present the sailings between Liverpool and Boston have been withdrawn owing to the depressed condition of the freight and passenger business.
Rates of Passage, Montreal to Liverpool.
Including rail fare to Boston, saloon $47.5 return $92.50; second cabin $30, steerage $1 Rates from Boston, saloon $40, return $80; second cabin $25, steerage $18.50. The saloon rates are for best outside rooms, only two in room.
Passengers can obtain through tickets by the Beaver line to and from all points in Canada and Great Britain and Ireland.
Through Bills of Lading are granted for freights to and from all points by most direct routes.
For freight and other particulars apply:—In Belfast to A. A. Watt, 8 Custom House square in Queenstown, to N. G. Seymour & Co; in Liverpool to R. W. Roberts, 31 Water street. in Quebec, to H. H. Sewell, 125 Peter street; in Boston, to E. A. Adams & Co., 116 State-street
H. E. MURRAY,
General Manager,
Custom House square, Montreal.

BIG T
TRADE MARK
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U S A
PRICE $1.00

BOUDESTIN BRANDY
FROM ST JAMES

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

E. W. WILSON & CO.

Stock Brokers,

96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

E. W. WILSON. A. A. WATSON

(Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.)

J. TRY-DAVIES, AGENT,

54 St. Francois Xavier Street.

All Stocks and Bonds dealt in N. Y., bought or sold for cash or on margin for

PRIVATE WIRE to New York and Chicago.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Appointments To-day.

Trade sale of general dry goods, etc., at 10 a. m. at 25 St. James street.

Annual general meeting of shareholders of the Guarantee Co. at 3 o'clock p. m. at the office of the company.

Dividends Payable.

Can. Pacific. Ry., 2½ per cent. ½ yearly, Feb. 17, Books closed Jan. 21st to Feb. 19th.

Merchants Mfg. Co., 5 per cent. ½ yearly, Feb. 14. Books closed Feb. 8th to 14th.

Banque du Peuple, 3 per cent. ½ yearly, March 6. Books closed Feb. 15th to 25th.

FINANCIAL.

STOCK MARKET STRONGER.

Some Small Buying Orders Were in, Which Caused Prices to Advance a Little.

Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1893.

The local stock market was somewhat firmer to-day, caused by the improvement in New York and London. Trading was light, but orders for several securities found the market very bare of stock, and to fill them higher prices had to be paid.

The cotton stocks were the strongest spot on the list, and were in pretty good demand. Montreal opened a point better at 145, and sold up to 146 at the close. Dominion was ⅜ higher at 139¾, and colored steady at 137½. The large earnings of these companies are the subject of considerable comment, and there is talk of increased dividends.

Railroad stocks were quiet, Duluth being the only feature, the common opening ⅜ higher at 13¾, but went back to 13 at the close. Rumors of some new deal are in the air, but have taken no definite shape yet.

In the rest of the general list Gas was the strongest feature, selling up to 233½ at the close, or two full points higher than yesterday. Cable was also 2 points better at 180, and Street Railway a fraction higher at 185. In Bank stocks there were transactions in Montreal and Ontario at better figures than the previous sales, Montreal touching 237.

Money is unchanged at 5 per cent. for call loans with abundant supplies offering at that figure. Commercial paper is quoted 6 to 7 per cent.

There was considerable talk on the street to-day about the passing of the Anti-Option bill by the United States Senate last evening, with a vote of 40 against 29. The bill as originally drafted passed the Lower House, but it has been largely amended in the Senate, and has to go back to the Lower House to have these amendments passed. The general opinion seems to be that it will be killed there. Wheat was higher to-day in spite of the passage of the bill.

Sales were as follows :

MORNING BOARD.

50	Cable	179½	9	Montreal	237
50	Street Ry	185	25	Ontario	11½
5	Gas	231½	25	Mont. Cotton	145
100	"	232	25	"	144½
25	"	232½	25	"	145
25	Merchants	167	50	"	145½

AFTERNOON BOARD.

100	Duluth	13¾	125	Cable	180
25	"	13¼	50	Gas	233½
100	"	13	20	Commerce	145½
25	Montreal Cot.	146	8	Col. Cotton	147½
25	Dom. Cotton.	139½			

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

Description.	Feb. 1. Ask.	Feb. 1. Bid.	Jan. 31. Ask.	Jan. 31. Bid.
BANKS.				
Montreal	237	236	237	235
Ontario	.....	119	.....	118½
People's	120	115	.....	115
Molsons	175	170	175	171
Toronto	.....	253½	.....	253½
Jacques Cartier	140	130	140	130
Merchants	168	166	.....	166
E. Townships	.....	140	.....	140
Quebec	.....	130	.....	130
Union	.....	102	.....	102
Commerce	147	145½	146	145
Ville Marie	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hochelaga	130	128	130	127½
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Intercolonial Coal	40	27	.....	.....
Montreal Tel. Co	153¾	153½	154	153
Commercial Cable Co	180½	179½	179½	178½
Northwest Land	91	.....	.....	.....
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	75	73½	74½	73½
Mont. Street Ry	185	183	185	184
Montreal Gas Co	234	233	232½	230
Dul. S.S. & A.	13½	13	13½	13
Dul. S.S. & A. pfd	31½	31	31½	30
*Canadian Pacific Ry.	87	86¾	87½	86¾
Grand Trunk, 1st. pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. pref	26	24	.....	.....
Canada Col'd Cot. Co	108	107	108½	107
Montreal Cotton Co	148	145½	145	142½
Merchants Mfg. Co	175	.....	175	.....
Dominion Cotton Co	139½	139½	139½	138
Mont. Loan & Mort.	140	135	140	135
Guarantee Co. of N. A.	110	100	110	100
Bell Telephone Co	164½	163½	165	163
Royal Electric Light.	240	232	250	230
Dominion 4 p.c. stock	.....	100	.....	100
Montreal 4 p.c. stock	100	99	100	99
BONDS.				
C.P.R. Land Grant 5s	.....	108	.....	108
Can Central 6s	.....	118	.....	118
Champlain & St. L. 6s	.....	101	.....	101
Canada Cotton 6s	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Cotton 6s	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Cotton 6s	103	102	103	102
Can. Col'd Cotton 6's	102½	100	102½	100

*Ex-dividend.

London Stock Exchange.

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

Stocks.	Feb. 1.	Jan. 31.	Jan. 28.
Atchison	35¾	35¾	36¼
Canadian Pacific x d	89½	89½	89⅝
Commercial Cable	.....	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 1st	63¼	64¼	64⅛
do do 2nd	.....	48⅝	43½
Erie	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜
do 2nd	106⅜	106	106⅜
Illinois Central	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
Lake Shore	134	134¼	134½
Louisville & Nash	77⅜	77⅛	77⅛
Northern Pacific p'f'd.	49⅜	49⅛	50
New York Central	113⅜	113⅜	114
Ontario and Western	19½	19½	19½
Reading	26⅛	26⅝	26⅜
St. Paul	83⅜	83⅛	83⅜
Union Pacific	42	42	43½
Wabash p'f'd	25½	25⅜	26
Bank of England	.....	.....	.....

New York Stocks.

Messrs. Lamontagne, Clarke & Co., bankers and brokers, 183 St. James street, have received the following by direct wire from New York:

Execution of a stop order in D.C. F. at the opening depressed the stock to the lowest point in its history, but while this was going on, the rest of the market, particularly the grangers stocks, were becoming strong. At about 34 to 35 good buying orders came in to distillers, and a rapid recovery of 4 to 5 points set in, which rumors that the property had practically changed hands, and that a new president would be elected. N. Y. houses lately prominent as sellers of the stock, were to-day equally prominent as buyers, and the Germans who have been on the long side took the stock.

The strength in the general market this morning shows that it is acting, without reference to the disturbance in the Industrials now, and was based largely on the easier exchange rates and growing hopes that little if any gold will be taken to-morrow. Should none be taken we ought to have a quick rally in the whole list. Amongst good reports on the railroad earnings was an increase of net by Louisville and Nashville of nearly $300,000 for December, and of a surplus on Omaha for 1892 of about 3 per cent. on common stock. We have felt friendly to both of these properties for some time, especially the latter, but think the price of both stocks high enough at present.

The passage of the anti-option bill yesterday afternoon has encouraged those who hope for action on the silver repeal bill, and it now looks as if next week would see the beginning of a bitter struggle in the House between the extreme silver men and the more conservative elements of both parties. The hope that favorable action will result will probably be sufficient to keep people quiet in the meantime. The afternoon market continued cheerful with steadiness in prices.

Messrs. Lamontagne, Clarke & Co., bankers and brokers, 183 St. James street, have received the following quotations by direct wire from New York:

Description.	High	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Askd.	Sales
Atchison	35¾	34¾	35¾	35¾	4150
Am. Cot. Oil	46⅞	46¼	46¼	46⅞	1810
Do. pref	82½	82	82	82½	950
Am. Sugar	129⅞	128	128⅞	128⅝	30275
Do. pref	103½	103	103	103½	860
Am. Tobacco	117½	116	115⅝	116½	4840
Balt. & Ohio	.....	.....	96	97	.....
Can. Pac	.....	.....	89⅜	87½	.....
C. B. & Q.	102½	102¼	102½	102⅝	2300
C. & N. W.	116⅛	114¼	115½	115⅝	9510
C. M. & St. P.	82½	81	81⅛	81⅜	25213
Do. pref	125½	125	124⅜	125⅛	615
C. R. I. & P.	88	86⅜	87	87⅛	8095
C. St. P. M. & O.	57⅜	53⅜	56⅜	56⅞	26765
Do. pref	.....	.....	119½	120	.....
Canada So.	58½	57½	56⅞	58⅛	500
Ches. & Ohio	23½	23⅜	23½	23½	910
Colo Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. C. C. & St. L.	58¼	57⅛	57¼	58¼	650
Ct. R. R. of N. J.	129	129	128	129	110
Con. Gas (N.Y.)	138¼	137	137	137½	2162
Chicago Gas	92⅛	91⅜	91¼	91⅜	8660
Com. Cable	.....	.....	170	185	.....
D. L. & W.	155⅜	154½	154½	154½	3000
Del. & Hud	137½	135⅝	135½	135¾	955
Den. & Rio G.	.....	.....	17⅜	18⅛	.....
Do prfd.	56½	55½	56⅜	56¼	2360
Dist. & C. F. Co.	40	34	38⅜	38⅝	149500
D. S. S. & A.	.....	.....	13	13⅜	.....
D. S. S. & A. pfd.	.....	.....	30	31	.....
Gen'l Elec.	111⅜	111	111	111⅜	1190
Hocking Valley	30½	30½	30⅜	31	100
Lake Shore	131	130½	130½	130⅜	800
Louis. & Nash.	75⅞	75½	76	76¼	8700
L. E. & W. pfd.	79	79	78⅜	79	107
L. N. A. & C.	25	25	24⅜	25	100
Mo. Pac.	57⅜	57¼	58	58⅛	2025
Mich. Cent.	.....	.....	106	106½	.....
M. K. & T. pref	26⅜	26	26¼	26½	1100
Manhattan	162¼	159½	162	162¼	5200
Minn. & St. L.	.....	.....	17	17¼	.....
Do. pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & N. E.	48⅛	46½	47⅛	47¼	10870
Nor. Pac.	18⅛	18	18	18⅛	200
Do. pref	49¼	47⅜	48⅜	48⅝	5271
N. Y. L. E. & W.	25¼	25⅛	25½	25⅝	1335
Do. pref	.....	.....	57	57½	.....
N. Y. Cent.	110⅜	110⅛	110½	110⅜	440
N. Y. Su. & W.	.....	.....	19⅜	19½	.....
Do pref	70	70	69	70	300
North Am.	11	10⅞	10⅞	11	400
N. Y. O & W.	19	18⅜	18⅜	19	500
Nat'l Lead *	50	48½	49	49¼	4131
Do. pref*	95	94½	94¼	95	950
Nat. Cordage	141½	140	141½	141⅜	2850
Do. pref	115	113	115	116	160
Phil. & Reading	51½	49½	49⅜	49⅝	80440
Pac. Mail	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	650
Pullman	.....	.....	196½	198½	.....
Rich Term'l	10⅜	9⅜	10⅛	10⅛	16716
Do. pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
So. Pac.	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	34	300
Silver Bullion	83⅛	83⅜	83⅝	84	50000
Texas Pacific	10	9⅜	9½	10⅛	600
Tol. A. A. & N.M.	40⅛	40	39⅜	39⅝	800
Tenn. Coal	35⅞	34⅛	35⅛	35⅜	1600
Union Pac.	41⅜	41	41⅛	41⅜	12596
W. & L. E.	.....	.....	20⅛	20⅜	.....
Wabash	.....	.....	11⅛	11⅜	.....
Do pref	25⅛	24⅞	24⅜	25	600
Western Union	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	3837

*Ex-dividend.

LA MONTAGNE, CLARKE & CO.,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,

--BANKERS--

MONTREAL OFFICE—183 St. James street.

NEW YORK OFFICE—15 Broadstreet (Mills Building.)

Receive deposits subject to check. Interest allowed on daily balances. Execute orders for the purchase of Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin.

☞Connected by private wire with Chicago New York and Toronto

New York Gossip.

Messrs. Meredith and O'Brien received the following over their private wire to-day from J. S. Bache and Co. :

Yesterday's weakness of Exchange caused by sales of bankers' drafts on a narrow market, has caused several bankers to reconsider the question of shipments of gold on Saturday. A leading house informed us that it would probably get along without being compelled to ship gold on Saturday, but it admitted that the situation might change very considerably between this and then.

Other bankers report sales of stocks and bonds to London houses, against which Exchange has been made. These, however, except for transactions in Union Pacific branch line bonds, have been on the average scale.

Exchange.

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

New York.	Posted.	Actual.
Sterling 60 days sight	4 86½	4 85½ @ ⅜
" demand	4 88	4 87 @ ½
" cables		4 87⅜ @
" commercial		4 85 @ ¼
" documentary		4 85 @
Francs (Paris) long	5 15	5 18¾ @
" " short	5 12½	5 15⅜ @

Montreal. Feb. 1.	Between Banks. Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter Rate.
N. Y. funds	3-32 @ 1-10		¼ @ ⅜
Sterling 60 days	9 5-16 @ 7-16		9⅛ @ ⅜
" demand	9⅛ @ ⅛		9⅜ @ 10
" cables	9 11-16 @ 13-16		10 @ ¼
" commercial. Market dull.			
" docuy sixties	8⅛ @ 9⅛ per cent.		
Cattle bills			
Francs (Paris) long			
Do do short	5.16¼@15,	5.13⅛@5.12½.	
Money in London, 1½			
Bank of England rate 2½ per cent.			

Financial Notes.

The Bank of England rate of discount is 2½ per cent.

Paris rentes opened at 97.30 and closed at 97.50.

Money in the local market is quoted at 5 per cent. on call. In New York call loans are quoted at 1½ to 2½ per cent. Money in the open market in London is quoted at 1½ per cent.

French exchange in London closed at 25.11½.

Consols in London opened at 98 9-16 and closed at 98⅛ for money, and opened at 98⅝ closing at 98 9-16 for the account.

Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. have received the following special cable from London : Grand Trunk first preference opened at 64 and closed at 64; second preference opened at 43¼, and closed at 43½; Canadian Pacific opened at 89½ and closed at 89⅜ ex-dividend.

COMMERCIAL.

To-day's Receipts in Montreal.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Total.	Yesterday.
Wheat, bush	500	2779	3279	1167
Corn, bush	....	1593	1593	....
Peas, bush	2500	563	3063	550
Oats, bush	700	10084	10784	4457
Flour, bbls	210	1755	1965	400
Ashes, brls	....	4	4	....
Eggs, cases	....	....	....	....
Butter, pkgs	83	66	149	59
Hams and bacon, pks	....	....	....	2
Meats	....	....	....	90
Dressed hogs	481	37	478	516
Tallow, brls	1	....	1	....
Leather, rolls	164	19	183	80
Raw hides	22	....	22	....
Whiskey, etc. cks.	110	10	120	1
Tobacco	11	....	11	12
Petroleum	54	....	54	180

Wheat in Sight.

	Jan. 28, '93.	Jan. 21, '93.	Jan. 30, '92.
Visible supply U. S. and Canada.	81,488,000	82,252,000	43,122,254
On passage to United Kingdom.	22,176,000	22,776,000	23,136,000
On passage to Continent.	3,592,000	3,632,000	10,304,000
Total in sight	107,256,000	108,660,000	76,762,254
Total afloat	25,768,000	26,408,000	33,440,000

GRAIN, FLOUR AND MEAL.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The grain market is not showing anything special to-day, and on the whole is quiet. There is still a small demand passing for peas and oats, especially the latter grade, which for the present is getting considerable enquiry at about 32½c to 33c. In peas movements are reported at about 72c to 73c. In wheat the situation is a firm one, and although local values remain nominal at quotations Brandon values are showing a steady and firm aspect, 54c being paid for No. 2 hard.

The wheat afloat, compared with last week, shows a decrease of 640,000 bushels, and compared with last year a decrease of 7,672,000 bushels. We quote values as follows :

No. 2 hard Manitoba	83c @ 84c
No. 3 hard Manitoba	72c @ 74c
Corn, duty paid	64c @ 65c
Peas, per 65 lbs	72c @ 73½c
Oats, per 34 lbs	32½c @ 33c
Rye, per bush	70c @ 72c
Barley, feed	38c @ 40c
Barley, malting	48c @ 52c
Buckwheat	53c @ 55c

The flour market presented no new feature to-day, and although trade is hardly of the best, dealers are very firm in their ideas. The demand is very light, but what there is of it goes principally to Manitoba strong bakers and straight rollers, the latter grade moving at about $3.65 to $3.75, for best brands, and the former at about $4.25. Other grades are practically unchanged, and on a whole they are inactive. We quote values as follows :

Spring patents	$4.30 to $4.35
Winter patents	4.00 to 4.25
Straight rollers	3.65 to 3.75
Extra	3.15 to 3.35
Superfine	2.50 to 2.75
Fine	2.25 to 2.50
Strong bakers', Man	4.00 to 4.20
Strong bakers', Man., best brands	0.00 to 4.25

The meal situation is not improved any, and holders still keep their ideas on rolled very far apart. Some dealers are selling at about cost, others sell at about $4, still trade does not gain much headway under present irregularities. In granulated there is not much doing, and generally values keep firm at $3.95 to $4. Standard is dull and unchanged. We quote values as follows:

Granulated and rolled, per brl	$3.95 @ $4.00
Granulated and rolled, per bag	1.90 @ 2.00
Standard, per brl	3.85 @ 3.95
Standard, per bag	1.85 @ 1.90

There is scarcely anything doing in feed, and for the present we note no new features. Bran is in slight inquiry, and sells in a jobbing way at about $13 to $13.50. Shorts and mouillie are dull and inactive, with prices remaining unchanged. We quote as follows:

Bran	$13.00 @ $13.50
Shorts	14.00 @ 15.00
Mouillie	15.50 @ 22.50

Toronto Markets.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—Market dull. Quotations: Flour, straight roller, $3.45 to $3.50; extra, $2.60 to $2.70. Wheat, white, 65c to 66c; spring No. 2, 61c to 62c; red winter, 64½c to 65c; goose, 58c to 60c; No. 1 Man. hard, 85c to 87c; do. No. 2 hard, 83c to 85c; do. No. 3 hard, 78c to 79c; No. 1 frosted, 68c to 70c. Peas, outside at 56c to 58c. Barley, No. 1, 46c to 47c; do. No. 2, 40c to 41c; do. No. 3 extra, 37c to 39c; No. 3, 35c to 36c. Oats, No. 2, 31c to 32c.

Sales : No, 2 Man., hard, at North Bay at 85c ; No. 3, do., at North Bay, at 79c; oats outside at 29c to 30c, and on track 32c; choice, No. 3, extra barley outside, at 40c; No. 3 do. outside at 36c; peas outside at 56c to 58c.

Closing Prices for Grain and Provisions.

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

	Month.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Cl'sg.
Wheat	Jan.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	May	77⅛	78⅝	77⅛	78⅛b
	July	77⅞	77⅞	77⅝	77⅞
Corn	Jan.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	May	47⅞	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞-8
	July	47⅛	48⅛	47⅛	47⅝-8
Oats	Jan.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	May	.....	.....	.....	.....
	July	35	35	35	35
Pork	Jan.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	May	19 70	20 00	19 60	19 62
	July	19 65	19 65	19 65	19 65
Lard	Jan.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	May	11 50	11 65	11 45	11 45
	July	11 32	11 32	11 32	11 32
Short ribs	Jan.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	May	10 10	10 25	10 10	10 10
	July	10 25	10 25	10 25	10 25

New York.—Opening prices, Wheat, 79⅜c, March, 82M ay. Corn 53⅞ May. Receipts, 9341 brls, and 8638 sacks flour, 28,325 bush. wheat, 80,800 corn, 117,600 oats, 3200 rye, 77,420 barley, 8400 malt, 75 brls. pork, 1094 pkgs cut meats, 3952 lard. Exports, 7129 brls. and 22,143 sacks flour, 120,716 bush. wheat, 73,308 corn, 5550 oats, 819 brls. pork, 826,200 lbs. lard, 1,945,600 bacon.

New York.—Closing prices, Wheat, 78⅜ B February, 79⅜ B March, 82 B May, 82¼ B June. 82⅞ B July. Corn, 54¼ February, 54 B March, 53⅞ May. Oats, 38¼ February, 39½ N March, 39⅜ B May.

Duluth.—Closing prices, Wheat, No. 1 hard, 70 Feb., 75 May, 77½ B July ; No. 1 Northern, 67½ Feb., 72½ B May, 75 B July, No. 2 Northern, 61⅜ February.

Toledo—Closing prices, Wheat, quiet, 72 cash, 77⅜ May, No. 3 soft, 67½. Corn, dull, 44 cash, 47 May. Oats, nominal.

The Chicago Markets.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien received the following from Messrs. Lamson Bros. & Co., over their private wire :

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Wheat opened this morning around 78c, nearly 1c higher than yesterday's close. The trading was quite large for a very short time. After that the market became dull and lifeless and kept within a narrow range. The advanced opening was caused by fears of injury to the winter wheat and light receipts in the Northwest, and also by buying of shorts; the general trade was very bearish yesterday and put out some pretty good lines, some of whom were anxious to get it back again to-day. We think, however, there is still a large line of shorts, which will have to come in before the market has any material decline. Little or no change is noted in the foreign markets. Bradstreet's available supply shows a decrease of two million bushels. The deliveries, which amounted to about 500,000 bushels, all went into hands of parties who are supposed to control the greatet portion of cash wheat.

Very little interest was manifested in either corn or oats. The market opened strong in sympathy with wheat, but soon became very dull and lifeless. The cash trade in grain was fairly good, wheat strong and again higher.

There was quite a lively trade in the provision pit, and although the volume was not very large the activity was great ; the market being very narrow it requires but very little to make radical changes. The advance has evidently very much decreased the consumptive demand, and packers find great difficulty in disposing of their product.

Messrs. Lamontagne, Clarke & Co., have received the following from Messrs. Counselman & Day, Chicago, over their private wire :

Wheat traders seemed to have forgotten the anti-option bill this morning. The hard freeze traversing the winter wheat belt became a sufficient bull factor to open the market one cent higher, and sustain the advance at the close. The late tone is very firm. We expect to see wheat sell higher this month than last. A leading bull commission house paid for another million bushels cash wheat on delivery. They probably now hold three-fourths of the contract grades in Chicago.

Corn was rather dull. Cash lots were a shade easier, and receivers sold futures whenever the market rallied in sympathy with wheat. There was light trading on the whole.

Provisions ruled lower under free selling by insiders through brokers and commission houses. Sam. Dunham, who has been doing a daily scalping business of late in a line of 10,000 to 20,000 bbls. of pork, seemed to sell considerable more than he bought to-day. The general impression is that the strongest people have sold out.

Chicago Notes.

Messrs. Meredith and O'Brien received the following from Messrs. Lamson Bros. & Co. over their private wire :

Estimated receipts for to-morrow, wheat, 220 cars; corn, 319 cars; oats, 135 cars; and hogs, 26,000.

Primary market : Receipts, wheat, 454,000 bushels; shipments, 131,000 bushels. Exports, wheat, 251,000 bushels; flour, 75,000 bushels.

Closing cables : Paris wheat and flour, unchanged; Liverpool wheat, ¼ to ½d lower; corn, ¼ to 1d lower.

Beerbohm's Report.

Cargoes off coast, wheat slow; corn, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn rather easier; red winter wheat for for prompt shipment, 28s; present and following month, 28s: Cala. wheat, off coast, 30s 9d to 31s. Promptly to be shipped, 31s 6d; nearly due, 30s 9d. French country market, quiet. Liverpool wheat, spot, rather easier; corn, do steady; Liverpool fair average red wheat, 5s 9d; white Michigan wheat, 6s 4d; Liverpool mixed maize, 4s 8½d; Canadian peas, 5s 4d. Mark Lane English and Foreign wheat, slow; do American and Danubian maize, steady; do English and American flour, slow, No. 2 club Calcutta wheat, ex-ship, 30s 9d; present and following month, 30s 9d. Australian wheat, off coast, 30s 9d; present and following month, 31s 6d. Walla Walla wheat, off coast, 29s 6d. The Liverpool public cable says: Wheat steady, demand fair; holders offers moderately; corn steady, fair demand.

Movements of Grain and Flour.

New York.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls	2341	7149
Flour, sacks	8638	22143
Wheat, bush	28325	120716
Corn, bush	80800	73300
Oats, bush	117600	5550
Rye, bush	3200	.....
Barley, bush	77420	.....
Chicago.		
Flour, brls	18219	12478
Wheat, bush	157000	31000
Corn, bush	303000	110000
Oats, bush	291000	142000
Rye, bush	18000	7000
Barley, bush	53000	40000
Milwaukee.		
Flour, brls	5950	17325
Wheat, bush	28000	27000
Corn, bush	1000	1000
Oats, bush	21000	24000
Barley, bush	41000	8000
Rye, bush	7000	4000
Toledo.		
Wheat, bush	18000	1000
Corn, bush	59000	32000
Oats, bush	.....	.....
Rye, bush	1000	1000
St. Louis.		
Wheat, bush	59000	44000
Corn, bush	134000	103000
Oats, bush	13000	11000
Minneapolis.		
Wheat, bush	.....	.....
Duluth.		
Wheat, bush	9000	.....
Detroit.		
Wheat, bush	14000	8000

New York Markets.

New York, Feb. 1.—Flour dull. Barley firm. State 64c to 65c. No. 1 Canada 92c to 93c. Wheat receipts, 28,000, exports 120,000, sales, 1,555,000 futures, 20,000 spot. Spots firmer, No. 2 red store and elevator 78⅜c, No. 1 northern 84⅜c, No. 1 hard, 90½. Options higher, closing firm, No. 2, firm, Feb. 78⅜c, March 79⅜c, May 82c, June 82¼c, July 82¼c. Corn receipts 80,000, exports 73,000, sales 130,000 futures, 230,000 spot. Spots firm, No. 2, 54⅜ elevator, No, 3, 53½c to 54½c, No. 2 white, 56⅜c, Options very dull. Feb. 54¼c, March 54c, May 53⅜c. Oats, receipts 117,000, exports 5,000, sales, 95,000 futures, 68,000 spot. Options dull, closing steady, Feb. 38¼, May 39⅜, No. 2 white Feb. 31⅜ to 41. Spots, steady. No. 2, 38¼, No. 2 white 41c ; No. 2 Chicago 39¼, No. 3, 37½, No. 3 white 39 to 46, mixed western 38½ to 39½.

Eggs, firm; State and Pennsylvania, 34-5c. ice house, 28c to 30c; western fresh, 34c; limed, 30c to 31c; southern, 33c.

Sugar, quiet ; standard A 4 11-16c to 4⅝c; confectioners' A 4 9-16c to 4⅝c; cut loaf and crushed, 5 15-16c to 5¼c; powdered, 4 5-16c to 5⅛c; granulated, 4 11-16c to 5c.

Coffee: Options opened steady, closed barely steady. Sales, 23,000 bags, including Feb. $17.35 to $17.40; March, $17.05 to $17.10; April, $16.70 to $16.80; May, $16.55; to $16.65. Spot Rio firm at 18.

Cotton Market.

New York, Feb. 1.—Cotton, spots quiet; Sales 2,000; uplands, 9 7-16c ; gulf, 9 11-16c ; futures firm; sales, 238,300; Feb. $9.28; March, $9.38; April, $9.48; May, $9.57; June, $9.62; July, $9.66.

PRODUCE.

Butter.

The butter market is showing up firmer in all grades, and as the season advances jobbers are inquiring more for stock. Some dealers think that the past week has been the best one since the close of navigation, and the outlook is promising every indication of a continued good trade until the new season opens. All qualities seem to be more in demand and selling better. We have heard of fresh makes of creamery bringing 23 to 24c, and earlier makes from 20 to 22c. Choice townships and Morrisburg dairies are in demand and sell at about 20 to 22c. Western dairy is also in request, and brings about 19 to 21c. Receipts of roll butter are small, and they generally meet with quick sale at about 19 to 21c. We quote values as follows:

Creamery, early makes	21 to 22½c
Creamery, late makes	23 to 24c
Townships dairy, new	21 to 23c
Morrisburg and Brockville, new	19½ to 21½c
Western dairies, new	18½ to 20c
Western roll, new	18 to 20c

Cheese.

There is very little doing in the local cheese market, but with light supplies holders' ideas are firm. Best quality September and October make is quoted 11⅜c to 11½c, white stock being, if anything, a fraction higher than colored. The public Liverpool is unchanged at 56s for both grades.

Eggs.

The market continues to rule firm, in sympathy with favorable advices from Eastern and Southern centres. Really fresh stock is in good demand at about 28c to 30c. Held stock is also moving well at about 22c to 24c. There is a good demand reported for Montreal limed at about 20c to 22c, and Western limed at about 19c to 20c. The New York market keeps firm at 34c for best stock. We quote values as follows :

Montreal limed	0 21 @ 0 22
Western limed	0 19 @ 0 20
Good fall held stock	0 22 @ 0 23
Strictly fresh stock	0 28 @ 0 30

Dressed Poultry.

There is only a small trade doing in dressed poultry, but this is more due to the fact that the market is very bare of stock, rather from lack of demand. The inquiry for turkeys is very good, and sales are reported as high as 14½c for extra choice birds. Chickens are meeting with considerable inquiry, and move at about 11c per lb. Ducks and geese are steady at previous quotations, and partridges are very firm, now that receipts are at an end. We quote:

Turkeys, per lb	0 13½ to 0 14
Ducks, per lb	0 12 to 0 13
Chickens, per lb	0 10½ o0 11½
Geese, per lb	0 10 to 0 11
Hares per pair	0 00 to 0 20
Partridges, per brace	0 75 to 0 80

Ashes.

In ashes a firm feeling is noted, and although the demand is not very large, values keep steady and firm. First sort pots are the principal grade on the market, and generally they sell at about $4.20 to $4.25. A few sales of second sorts took place recently at about quotations. Pearls remain dull and nominal. Dealers estimate stocks to be very light. We quote values as follows:

Pots, first sorts	$4 20 to $4 25
Pots, second sorts	3 65 to 3 70
Pearl, first sorts	5 20 to 5 25

PROVISIONS.

There is very little doing in provisions at present, but although the demand keeps small, dealers remain firm in their ideas of values. In Canada short cut movements are limited to a very small local demand which is filled at about $22 to 23.50. Western mess is far above the market, and cannot be moved at any reasonable figure. May pork in Chicago to-day was considerably weaker.

Arrivals of hogs are somewhat larger, and consequently prices are ruling easy. We quote car lots at about $8.75 to $9, and light weights

TALK OF ABOLITION.

The Debate on Mr. Cooke's Motion Continued.

MR. FITZPATRICK'S ABLE SPEECH.

He Offers Strong Arguments in Favor of Dispensing With the Services of the Upper House—Hon. Messrs. Nantel and Pelletier Defend the Existence of the Legislative Council—The Business Transactions at the Sittings.

[Special to The Herald.]

Quebec, Feb. 1.—It was 4.15 o'clock this afternoon when the Speaker took the chair, the delay being caused by a prolonged sitting of the executive. It was expected by many that Mr. Mercier would take his seat to-day, but a telegram from Montreal announced that the ex-Premier would not leave for Quebec before to-night or to-morrow morning.

Mr. Flynn presented the first report of the select committee on the protection of fish and game, of which he has been elected president. The committee will proceed to business without delay.

Mr. Cartier asked that the bill to admit Mr. Jos. O. C. Mignault to practice as a land surveyor, after examination should be replaced upon the order paper to be considered in committee of the whole. This was granted.

Mr. Auge introduced a bill to amend the Quebec license law, the object of which was to reconcile two contradictory sections, 926 and 936, in such a way as to take away from magistrates the discretionary power of cancelling licenses before the third offence.

TWO IMPORTANT BILLS.

Mr. Auge also introduced two other measure of great importance. The first, "an act respecting hospitals and lying-in hospitals," is intended to protect the lives of children born out of wedlock. The bill provides that such children at their birth should become the wards of the state, and be cared for and educated in such a way as to make them useful members of society.

Mr. Auge's other bill "an act to amend the law respecting public works," is the measure promised by him for the suppression of boodling by declaring that as a general principle the lowest tender must be accepted for all public works and that any demand for extras shall be considered as a violation of contract.

Other bills were introduced by Mr. Fitzpatrick to amend article 39 of the municipal code concerning united townships; by Mr. Gladu to amend article 2024 of R. S. Q., providing that the sittings of school boards shall be public; by Mr. Tellier to detach the county Berthier from the judicial district of Richelieu and to annex it to the judicial district of Quebec.

PROPOSED ABOLITION TREATY.

The debate on Mr. Cooke's motion for the abolition of the Legislative Council was then continued by Hon. Mr. Nantel, who defended the existence of the Upper House in a carefully prepared speech. The Legislative Council, he said, was a necessary part of our Legislature, as a moderating power to correct whatever may be hasty in the decisions of the assembly. He must admit, however, that although the institution was good in principle, there was considerable room for improvement in the mode of appointments of its members and in different other ways. Mr. Cooke, he said, had the whole English press of the province at his back in this matter. This appeared to him a very singular circumstance and an attempt upon the part of the English minority to carry out a so called reform which the great majority of the people of the province were opposed to, thus playing into the hands of the fanatical majority of the House of Commons, including the late Sir John Macdonald, whose efforts had always tended to legislative union. He proposed a sub-amendment to the effect that any reduction in the expenditure of the legislative council must come from the council itself.

WHAT GOOD HAS IT DONE?

Mr. Stephens asked what the Upper House represented, and on what occasion since its twenty-five years of existence it had shown its usefulness. He recalled the time when the Council had refused to stop the iniquitous law concerning the sale of the North Shore railway. This had been repeated under the late regime. He denied Mr. Nantel's statement that the people of this country were monarchists; they were democrats. If the Council represented the minorities, boards of trade, the labor organizations, etc., might be called representative bodies, but at present it really represented nothing, and he would vote on principle for its abolition.

Mr. Panneton was speaking when the House took recess.

THD DEBATE CONTINUED.

After recess Mr. Panneton closed his remarks, and Mr. Fitzpatrick in a masterly speech arraigned the Legislative Council as being a dangerous and expensive vestige of the evil days of Canada's history. He was not one of those who considered that second chambers were in all cases useless, nor did he intend to hurt the feelings of any individual member of the Upper House. If the system was bad it was no fault of his. He knew full well that all countries in Europe, with the exception of Servia, Greece and Roumania, had second chambers. All of them were based either upon the aristocratic or elective principle. These chambers were useful when they represented the sober afterthought of the nation, but in the case of the Legislative Council its members were the creatures, not even of a political party, but one single individual. No second chamber in the world was recruited in such a way, with one exception, which was the Senate of Canada. The Senate of Canada was at least the second chamber of a nation, but the Legislative Council was not; it was nothing but an expensive reminiscence of the old Legislative Council of Quebec, whose tyranny and exactions had led to the rebellion of 1837, and to the act of Union in 1842. Such an institution in this province was

A COMPLETE ANOMALY.

Those who favored its maintenance were fond of comparing it to the House of Lords, and to the American Senate. What resemblance was there between our Council and the House of Lords? The House of Lords was not properly speaking a second Chamber; it was the original chamber, the cradle of British liberty, where the people had affirmed their right to assembly and cry yea or nay. In fact the House of Commons was the outgrowth of the Lords. Both were intimately connected with the history of English liberties. What resemblance could be found between our council and the Senate of the United States. The United States Senate was the representation of State autonomy as opposed to the Federal power embodied in the House of Representatives. The latter represented the whole population of the nation, the former each individual state without reference to population. Both were necessary barriers erected against mutual encroachments. What social or political principle did the Legislative Council represent? At the time of Confederation its members were chosen with reference to the respective strength of both parties, but since then he defied any one to give one single instance in which a Liberal councillor had been appointed by a Conservative Premier. The body was so weak, so viciously constructed, that a clever designing man at the head of affairs would

MOULD IT TO HIS WILL.

This was so true that although at the time of his accession to power Mr. Mercier had only one partisan in the second chamber at the end of four years he commanded a majority there. Now, if Mr. Mercier, instead of appointing eminent and enlightened men, had chosen to appoint mere instruments of his will and pleasure, where would the province have been to-day? What would have become of us had they opposed the tax bill and refused to vote the supplies? Was it not dangerous that the Province should be at the mercy of an irresponsible body vested with such power? From a financial standpoint the reasons to be argued for the abolition were also very serious. It had been contended that the expenditure it entailed was after all trifling. What after all was a paltry $60,000 or $70,000 compared with the maintenance of a great principle? The public had examined that argument and condemned it. Time and again the people had looked to the second chamber for redress and each time had been disappointed. This had been the case in 1870, in 1880 and 1890, and again in 1892, and after each disappointment the finger of public opinion had pointed out the necessity of its total reform or its dissolution. For his part, in considering the question from the second point of view he could not forget the unfortunate geographical position of this province, its rigorous climate and divided population. He could not forget that by reason of its different nationalities, the expenses of legislation, administration of justice, etc., were increased, that apart from the cities of Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke and Quebec, the province was practically without manufactures and that large numbers of its population were yearly

OBLIGED TO CROSS THE LINE

to seek employment during the winter. Those of the members of the House who had taken the responsibility of imposing additional burdens upon the people it behooved to retrench all expenditure not absolutely necessary to the public service. How otherwise could they justify their position? Was it by throwing the responsibility upon Mercier? Such a statement would be untrue. Mercier was responsible for much; he must bear the weight of his own sins, but when he came to power the debt had reached thirty millions, and was rapidly increasing, as year by year one deficit succeeded another. It had been stated that those who favored the abolition of the legislative council favored legislative union, and even annexation. Nothing could be more unjust than this. For his part he had been born under the flag of Canada, and under that flag he hoped to die. "But you," he said, "you, who see the blood of the nation flowing to a foreign land through the arteries of commerce built at such sacrifice by our people, you, who refuse to remedy the evil for the sake of keeping a vain and meaningless fiction, you, I say, are the annexationists."

RESENTED AN ATTACK.

He expressed deep regret at the sweeping attack made upon the English-speaking people of this province by a Minister of the Crown in a carefully prepared speech. He quite understood that such a statement might be made in the heat of debate, but under the circumstances the thing appeared unpardonable. We, he said, are citizens of this country and have a right to express our views whatever may be those of the majority. We stand by the great principle laid down by Gladstone, that principle of autonomy by which our institutions are to be brought more closely under the control of the people. We favor the granting of more extended powers to municipalities in the hope that we thus having less to do, may do it better. It has been stated that a legislative council was necessary in Quebec in consequence of the flighty character of the people. He felt it his duty to protest against this. No people were more worthy of self-government than the French Canadian, and it was insulting to them to suppose that they needed a mother-in-law to whip them into line, or to be interdicted and have a curator appointed to control and direct the legislative assembly.

DEFENDED BY MR. PELLETIER.

Mr. Pelletier undertook the difficult task of replying to Mr. Fitzpatrick and did so with his usual fluency and accent of conviction. The arguments he used were strikingly put, but were by no means new, having been gone over some days ago by Mr. Chicoyne.

At the close of his remarks, Mr. Fitzpatrick rose to explain one point which appeared to him to have been neglected. It had been said and repeated that Mr. Mercier had refused to abolish the Legislative Council and that, in fact, he had favored its maintenance. He could, of course only speak far himself, but he had refused to run in the county of Quebec in 1890, until, receiving the assurance that the abolition of the council was part of Mr. Mercier's program. The same thing took place when members were asked to vote for the ten million loan. One of the principal reasons that had prevented his accepting a seat in the late De Boucherville Government was the fact that the Premier was favorable to the maintenance of the Council.

Mr. Pelletier admitted the truth of this.

Mr. Fitzpatrick continuing, further stated that he had been informed by Mr. Mercier that he had in his possession papers signed by members of the Legislative Council promising that they would vote for its abolition when called upon to do so.

Mr. Pelletier denied this as far as he was concerned.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—"Mr. Mercier will be here to-morrow and we shall see."

THE PREMIER'S POSITION.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Taillor and Lussier favorable to the council, and by Messrs Hall, Dechene and Carbray against it.

The question was put at 1 a. m., and Mr. Nantel's sub-amendment lost on the following division.

Yeas—Beaubien, Flynn, Pelletier, Casgrain, Nantel, Duplessis, Marion, Normand, Desjardins, Beauchamp, Grenier, Tetreault, Magnan, Chateauvert, Baker, Tellier, Descarries, Pannetton, Parizeau, Chicoyne, Cartier, Poirier, Doyon, Allard, Lacouture, Martineau, Bedard, Rioux, Petit, Girard, Cholette, Lussier, 32.

Nays—Hall, Cooke, Hackett, King, Spencer, England, Carbray, McDonald, Kennedy, Simpson, Greig, Tessier, Bisson, Auge, Pineault, Savaria, Fitzpatrick, Dechene, Turgeon, Tessier, Bourbonnais, Gladu, St. Marie, Stephens, Bernatchez, Girouard, Laliberte, Morin, Parent, Girard, Gosselin, Gillies, Caron—33.

Mr. Taillon paired with Mr. Marchand Messrs. Morris, Shehyn, Mercier, McIntosh and Villeneuve were absent.

Mr. Auge then move the adjournment of the debate, but his motion was voted down. He then moved a sub-amendment, seconded by Mr. Chicoyne, that the House be not called to decide the question now, but that it be submitted to a committee of both houses to study the question, and that meanwhile the expences of the council be limited to $20,000.

After some discussion the sub-amendment was withdrawn and the question put upon Mr. Chicoynes' amendment for six months hoist. Mr. Auge voted for the six months hoist, and Mr. Lussier did not vote. There was therefore a tie, 32 to 32, and the amendment carried by the speaker's casting votes. But the Opposition did not hold themselves and Mr. Dechene raised a technical question concerning the legality of the vote just given. The decision, however, was against him, and the House adjourned at 2.15 a.m.

Looks Serious.

The existing state of doubt as to the legality of yesterday's elections is a serious matter. Fortunately, there is only one opinion regarding the question of supremacy in smoking tobaccos. Hirsch's Perique Mixture holds first place. Headquarters, Hirsh's, opp. P.O.

DESJARDINS.

Continued from First Page.

The scene outside the assessors' room, where the counting was taking place, was of the most enlivening character. The vast corridors were filled with admirers of the various candidates, and on the arrival of the scrutineers they invariably cheered for their choice, coupled with the usual dissentient echoes proverbial at election times. The excitement grew intense as it became known that only one more poll was to be heard of for the mayoralty and that Hon. Senator Desjardins hold a slight lead. The suspense, which lasted nearly half an hour, was at last relieved by the announcement of the victory of the Hon. Senator by 151 votes. Like a flash a loud hurrah rang through the vast building lasting for several minutes. Attempts were made by several insignificant parties to address the excited yet orderly assemblage, but until little avail, owing to the mutual congratulations which were being freely expressed. All at once a loud shout was heard at the front entrance followed by a rushing mass of humanity bearing in their midst on the shoulders of four massive specimens of humanity the familiar form of the newly elected candidate to the Civic Chair. No sooner was he inside than loud cries of "speech speech" could be heard and the venerable Senator having secured a position on the stairs outside of the Water Department, delivered an eloquent address in French during which he was loudly applauded. At its conclusion he made a few remarks in English, thanking his co-patriots for their support and assuring them that they could rest assured of receiving fair play at his hands on every occasion.

"You will not have occasion," said the victorious candidate, "to read in the papers of every five cent piece I give to a poor woman. Rich and poor alike of all nationalities will receive that treatment which is their due at my hands while I have the proud honor of representing this grand city of Montreal as mayor. All I ask of you is to give me a chance of showing you what I can do for you, and if you think I have not done my duty by you turn me out at the next election. (Loud cheers.)" The speaker then bid his hearers good night, as he felt sure after the hard day's work they had gone through they must be tired. The vast assemblage then retired and the City Hall in a few moments or more resumed its usual peaceful character.

NOTES AND SAYINGS IN TOWN.

"Look at that beautiful snow falling silently to earth" said a lady to her husband as they entered the theatre last night.

"My dear," he replied, "Montreal has never known such a fall of snow to come from Heaven to earth as that which struck this city to-day. I know about eight or nine men, who were buried in it."

"What does this mean?" said a gentleman to the deputy returning officer, as he came from the voting compartment without having cast his ballot for mayor. "Here is Ald. Rolland's name on the ballot paper. Is he a candidate?" "That is the way it was handed to me. I don't know anything about it," replied the limb of the law, "but I do know that lots of people voted for Rolland."

The newsdealers recognize the interest which will be taken in the returns when the morning papers are out. Few dealers failed to order a dozen more extra copies of The Herald to be sent to them this morning.

Half an hour spent in a St. Ann's ward polling booth yesterday was quite sufficient to educate one in the mysterious art of voting by telegraphy. It is hard to explain why the telegraph should be named in this connection, because there is nothing whatever to suggest it. You just go to the deputy returning officer, (you know Willie Jones hasn't voted) and you say, "I'm Willie Jones." Then, if you're not caught, you take your ballot paper and vote for the man whom you know, Willie Jones, even if he comes to vote afterwards, will not vote for.

That's "telegraphing."

In additional to The Herald, several papers issued bulletins, and despite the cold many hundreds of people watched until the results were fairly well known before they went home to tea.

Five French-Canadian alderman were defeated, and each of them in wards where the French vote is very big. "What would it been like," said one of these gentlemen to a Herald representative, "if we had had a general election? I will tell you. Just about eight of the old thirty-six would have gone back to council. You see if I'm not right when the general election does take place."

Ald. Clendinneng was seen during the evening at the Windsor Hotel. He was quite happy and said: "We have lost a few men, but it's all right."

"Will the election be legalized?"

"Of course, it will. You may rest assured on that point."

A large crowd assembled at the Natural History rooms to hear the returns from St. Antoine ward read. Many were the charges of "telegraphing" and several instances were cited. When it was seen that Mr. Costigan was without doubt elected, Mr. Walter Paul, the defeated candidate, made a speech, thanking those who had supported him. Addresses were also given by Major Bond, Edgar Judge and others, in which the hope was expressed that there would be a general election, when Mr. Paul would be elected.

A large crowd assembled in the Windsor Hotel to hear the returns read. Although the figures were received with a certain amount of cheering by the friends of the various candidates, there was very little enthusiasm, as compared with former elections. The general opinion appeared to be that the elections would have to be gone over again.

Among those The Herald noticed in the Windsor crowd were Messrs. Duncan McIntyre, jr, Charles Morris, Robert Linton, J. Wilson, the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, Chief Hughes, J. Cradock Simpson, A. W. Ogilvy, Yates, J. C. Drewry, Henry Joseph, Colonel Hutton, J. P. Dawes, Mr. Jerrikon, Hector McKenzie, W. Wainwright, Walter Paul, A. A. Ayer, Dr. Gurd, W. Granger, Hy. Stewart, F. E. Grafton, R. A. E. Greenshields, W. McLea Walbank, G. W. Stephens, jr., Mr. McEvers, Alex. Stevenson, D. A. Sexton, J. Findley, Marlowe and Ald Clendinneng.

The supporters of Mr. Walter Paul are not going to rest quietly under defeat. One the most prominent said that in view of a general election, which they hoped for, requisitions in his favor would be circulated today.

At many of the polling stations, Mr. Desjardins had no scrutineers.

Many complaints were heard as to the mixed up condition of the voters' lists and the large number of names that were left off it. Several business men, occupying offices in the Temple building, voted at No. 3 Polling station, on Victoria square, for the West ward, while others, occupying offices in the same building, had to go to Lemoine street.

CITY CLERK DAVID SPEAKS.

A Herald reporter held a brief interview with City Clerk David yesterday afternoon, to seek an explanation for his supposed defiance of the orders of the courts in going on with the elections after he had been served with a writ of injunction ordering him to stay all proceedings.

Mr. David said: "Now that the elections have been held, I will speak. Although my action has been severely commented on, I was actually not to blame in the matter. The law and the city charter orders that after I had notified the public through the press of the election, I should have nothing further to do with the matter. That lies entirely with the Board of Revisors, who have complete control, the chairman of the board being the returning officer, and not the City Clerk. I act solely as the clerk in chancery for the board. It is the duty of the chairman of the board to receive the ballot boxes and to announce the result, as it was his duty to order the election to go on, and not mine. The public will see by this that I had nothing to say in the matter, and consequently I have not disobeyed any order of the court. It was not within my power to do so. After the elections, however, and when the result has been made known by the revisors, it is my duty to declare through the press who have been elected. If I did this I would be acting in defiance of the courts, and this I will not do.

"The elections cannot be confirmed until this announcement is made, and, as stated, I will not make it until the whole matter is finally settled. What the result of this will be I do not know, nor do I wish in my position as city clerk to give an opinion."

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

A Few Words About the Gentlemen Who Have Been Elected.

Following will be found short biographies of the twelve aldermen just selected to represent the citizens in the Council chamber:

ALD. PIERRE LECLERC.

Ald. Pierre Leclerc, of 445 Rachel street, the new representative for St. Jean Baptiste ward, although elected yesterday by only a small majority, is none the less popular among the residents of the ward. For a young man who has never mixed very much in municipal affairs, his victory was certainly a remarkable one, when it is remembered that he entered into a three-cornered contest with such veterans in elections as Ald. Grenier and Mr. Leandre Ouimet. Ald. Leclerc, although only 44 years of age, has already acquired very considerable wealth and large experience in his business as a contractor. He is a man of education and a fluent speaker in both French and English. In politics he is a staunch Liberal, and is the late contractor for the Court House improvements. His election yesterday may be considered as his debut in public life, and as its announcement was received last evening with approval among all classes of residents in the ward he has a favorable start in municipal life.

ALD. WILLIAM BUMBRAY.

Mr. William Bumbray, of 68 Marlborough street, alderman elect for Hochelaga ward, who yesterday gained such a signal victory over Ald. Gauthier, is an old and respected resident of the ward. Ald. Bumbray, who is 44 years of age, is in every respect a self-made man, having risen from the ranks to the position he at present holds as a wealthy builder and contractor, and who is also a large employer of labor. Mr. Bumbray is by no means new to aldermanic life as he has served both as a town councillor of Maisonneuve and of Hochelaga before its annexation to the city, and always with credit to himself and his constituents. He is a large property owner in the ward he now represents, and immensely popular with the working men, as yesterday's vote testifies. As Alderman Bumbray is a shrewd business man, and has declared himself in favor of municipal reform, he will probably make his mark in the City Council and thus repay the confidence that Hochelaga has reposed in him.

ALD. R WILSON SMITH.

Mr. R. Wilson Smith, Ald. elect in St. Lawrence ward, is one of the most successful of the financial men of the city. He is in his thirty-ninth year, and has spent almost all his business life here. In the world of finance he stands high as an investment broker. Mr. Smith is proprietor of the Finance and Insurance Chronicle, a paper regarded as an authority in commercial matters, which has a wide circulation throughout the Dominion and the United States.

He is a popular member of St. George's Snowshoe Club. As an investment broker he has been very successful and he deals largely in securities, mortgages and bonds, government and municipal.

WEST WARD.

Ald. James McBride, who was re-elected by acclamation in the West ward, is well known to nearly all Montreal. There has never been any charge of crookedness in connection with any vote given by him, and during the six years that he has sat in the Council chamber he has always fought and voted for the best interest of the city in general, irrespective of class, creed or nationality. Mr. McBride is a member of the firm of Vipond & McBride, fruit dealers, and as an alderman has been sans peur et sans reproche, and well deserved the honor of election by acclamation.

CENTRE WARD.

Ald. William Farrell, the well-known wine and spirit merchant, of 420 St. Paul street, who is re-elected in the centre ward, may be considered a veteran in the municipal life of Montreal. For an uninterrupted period of twelve years he has filled the position to which he was yesterday re-elected, with credit to himself and those whom he represents. He has been 38 years in business in the city and the practical knowledge he has gained has been always used in the interests of his constituents. During his long term of office he has ably filled a position on the Finance Committee, where his opinion has great weight. He has had the honor of being twice returned to the council by acclamation, and has time and again refused the chairmanship of committees shrewdly judging that his vote was of more consequence than the sometimes empty honor of the title of chairman.

EAST WARD.

Mr. G. Marsolais, the well-known dry goods merchant of 1469 Notre Dame street defeated Ald. Dufresne in the East ward. He is a gentleman of large business experience and has extensive property, not only in the ward he now represents, but also in several other wards of the city. He is a prominent member of the Canadian Club and has always taken a deep ineerest in civic affairs, but this is the first time that he has sought after municipal honors.

ST. GABRIEL WARD.

Ald. D. Tansey, of 93 Centre street, Point St. Charles, is one of the most familiar faces in the Council. Commencing his life as a merchant, he has risen from the humbler ranks and by honest industry is now a man of independent means and has retired from business for many years. He was one of machinists engaged by the contractor in the construction of the Victoria bridge and at the completion of that structure in 1860, he entered the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway company and worked at his trade in the shops until 1860, when he retired. Some successful ventures in real estate made him a large property owner, particularly in St. Ann's and St. Gabriel's wards. He represented St. Ann's ward in Council for six years and was the first alderman ever elected South of the Lachine canal. Taking a lively interest in the annexation of St. Gabriel to the city, when that was accomplished, he was offered the nomination in the new ward, and was elected in 1887. Three years later he was re-elected by a majority of 700, and yesterday he was again chosen. He is chairman of the Parks and Ferries committee, and has always been a hard worker for the ward he represents; his latest success in that line was securing the new park for St. Gabriel, on which the new fire station stands, and he has just had the Street Car service extended throughout the ward.

ST. ANTOINE WARD.

Mr. Richard Costigan, merchant of, 232 St. Antoine street, the successful candidate in St. Antoine ward, is a type of the younger business generation of Montreal. He was born in this city in 1860, consequently is in his thirty-third year. After receiving a thorough education at the Montreal High School, he at a very early period entered into business with his father, now deceased, and the training and experience thus gained make him peculiarly adapted for taking an active part in municipal affairs, in which for years he has taken a deep outside interest. As a very considerable property holder in the ward he has for several years felt that reform was sadly needed in our municipal government. In 1889 Mr. Costigan was a candidate for St. Antoine ward, running against Ald. Shorey. He then had to retire from the contest on the ground of faulty property qualifications, as the property on which he qualified in the ward was held in the name of his deceased father. He is a lieutenant in the Montreal Field Battery, and is immensely popular, with the other officers and men.

ST. LOUIS WARD.

Mr. George Renault, the well known boot and shoe manufacturer of 304 Sanguinet street, was successful in St. Louis ward. A man of middle age, Mr. Renault is gifted with a long business experience, which his friends claim peculiarly fits him to hold a seat in the council.

ST. JAMES WARD.

Dr. N. B. Desmarteau, of 95 St. Hubert street, the successful candidate in St. James ward, is 45 years of age, and for 25 years has been a practicing physician in this ward. Dr. Desmarteau has also been for fourteen years, and is still, the physician at the Montreal jail. He is a Conservative in politics, and is not only a large proprietor and tax-payer in the ward in which he resides, but also in several other wards of the city. Dr. Desmarteau says he is in favor of granting public contracts by tender and also promises to support many other needed municipal reforms.

ST. MARY'S WARD.

Ald. H. Jeannotte, M. P., the popular and well-known chairman of the Police Committee, was declared re-elected as representative of St. Mary's ward by acclamation, for the fourth time. He has only once been opposed during his municipal career and then he was returned by a majority of 1056 over his opponent. Ald. Jeannotte is 49 years of age and was born at Mascouche and was educated at the College of Terrebonne. When he first came to Montreal to reside in 1862, he followed the notarial profession, but he then decided to study law and ten years ago was admitted to practice at the bar of Montreal. During the fifteen years he has sat in council he has been chairman of the Police committee and has now come to be looked upon as a fixture by the officers and men of the force, with whom he is very popular.

TORTURED TO DEATH.

Horrible Fate of a Negro Criminal in Texas.

Paris, Tex., Feb. 1.—Hundreds of people came to this city to await the arrival of the guard having in custody Henry Smith, the rape fiend, and at noon to-day when the Texas and Pacific train from the north arrived it is estimated that the crowd surrounding the depot numbered nearly 20,000 people. When the train arrived a rush was made for the coach in in which the negro was confined. The deputy sheriffs and the guard of Paris citizens, who accompanied the negro from Texarkana, drew their revolvers and attempted to prevent the mob from taking their prisoner. The guard was quickly overpowered and a rope was thrown about Smith's neck. He was dragged from the train, hurried to the scene of his crime. All along the route he was pelted with missiles struck by fists and otherwise maltreated. He was tied to a stake and after being subjected to every conceivable torture, he was cremated amid the howling of the mob. All citizens of the town and surrounding country irrespective of class or color took part in the lynching.

Words to describe the awful torture inflicted upon Smith cannot be found. The negro for a long time after starting on the journey to Paris did not realize his plight. At last when he was told he must die the most awful death by slow torture that human mind could conceive, he begged for protection. He was willing to be shot, and wanted Marshal Shanklin to do it. But he was told he would be burned to death. His agony was awful. He pleaded and writhed in bodily and mental pain in anticipation. Scarcely had the train reached Paris when his torture commenced. His clothes were torn off piecemeal and scattered in the crowd, people catching the shreds and putting them away as momentoes. The child's father, her brother and two uncles then gathered about the negro, as he lay fastened to the torture platform and thrust hot irons into his quivering flesh. Every groan from the fiend, every contortion of his body, was cheered by the thickly packed crowd of 10,000 people. The mass of beings was six hundred yards in diameter, the scaffold being the centre. Before burning the feet and legs, the hot irons, plenty of fresh ones being at hand, were rolled up and down Smith's stomach, back and arms. Then the eyes were burned out and irons were thrust down his throat. The men of the Vance family having wreaked vengeance, the crowd piled all kinds of combustible stuff around the scaffold, poured oil on it and set it on fire. The negro rolled and wriggled and tossed out of the mass only to be pushed back by the people nearest him. He tossed out again and was roped and pulled back. Hundreds of people turned away, but the vast crowd still looked calmly on. People were there from every part of this section. News of the burning was sent to every town and anvils boomed forth the announcement.

TO LET.

TO LET—VERY COMFORTABLE SELF-contained houses in the west end. Also small lower and upper tenements. Thomas Collins, 81 Cathedral street. 32

TO LET—PERSONS DESIROUS OF RENTing shops and dwellings from 1st May, 1893, in the best part of St. Catherine street west, between McGill College avenue and Mansfield street, can apply at 118 Durocher street. Leases for a term of years can be obtained by tenants. 29

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—LADIES—CALL OR SEND FOR 32-page HEALTH BOOK; treating on diseases peculiar to the sex. Consultation and examination free. VIAVI CO., 45 Randolphe st., Chicago. 33

PERSONAL—DR. ALEX. GARDNER HAS returned from Europe and resumed practice at 936 Dorchester street, near corner Mountain street. 33

PATENTS.

ALLEN G. INGALLS, B. C. L., solicitor of patents and mechanical expert, Montreal and Ottawa. Montreal office, room 3 Mechanics' Institute Building, St. James street.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

G. C. MORRISON has the following Machinery for sale:—Engines, New: one 9x12 in.; one 16x14 in.; one 12x16, all in.; one 8x4, with upright boiler to suit, and one upright 6x10 in. Boilers, second-hand: one 30 H. P.; two 12 H.P.; one 6 H.P. Stationary, and one 14 H.P. fire box. Apply to G. C. MORRISON, Hamilton, Ont.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head not exceeding three lines will be inserted one week for 25 cents. Additional lines, five cents each.

ENGAGEMENT COMMENCING MARCH 1st or sooner by competent Bookkeeper, willing to adjust himself to any line advantageous to the business. Has experience and highest references. Address W. (P. O. Box 9) St. Catherine street centre. 33

WANTED—Situation by an accountant and bookkeeper, thoroughly experienced with office routine, correspondence, banking, etc., Address, C. D., Herald office.

WANTED—By energetic young man, position as clerk or cashier in wholesale house or insurance office; has had several years experience and can furnish best of references; shorthand if desired. Address F. A. D., Montreal Herald.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL

West Broadway and Chambers St.,

NEW YORK.

Especially desirable for Canadian business men. In the heart of the business portion of the city. Strictly first-class. European plan.

C. F. WILDEY, Proprietor

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head not exceeding three lines will be inserted one week in the "Daily Herald" for 25 cents; additional lines, 5 cents each.

FOR SALE—BELL CABINET GRAND $150, New Plush Parlor Suite $23, New York Organ $35, Walnut sideboard $7, chairs 30c each. Graham, 92 Prince Arthur street. 33

FOR SALE.—CORNER RESTAURANT ON Craig Street. Doing a good business. Large hall connected. Good reason for selling. Apply to L. HARRIS, 1988 St. Catherine St., near St. Urbain. 32

FOR SALE.—HOTELS, SALOONS, RESTaurants, Fruit and Confectionery and Cigar Stores, and all kinds of other businesses always on hand, in different parts of the city. L. HARRIS, 1988 St. Catherine St., near St. Urbain. 32

FOR SALE—A GLOVE FACTORY; A RARE chance for one who has a small capital. Well established and paying a nice profit. Or as partner. Reason for selling is on account of ill health. Address, B, 1809, Herald office. 32

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BUTCHER shop, situated in the best locality of the city. Great chance for a man that understands the business. Address A. Dionne, 668 Sherbrooke. 30

FOR SALE—AN HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR, complete, with passenger car, in perfect running order. Reason for selling, alterations and improvements in our store. Dupuis Freres, corner St. Catherine and St. Andre. 28

FOR SALE—THE UNDERMENTIONED houses, 825 Palace street, 2772 St. Catherine street and 236 St. Antoine street. Apply to Geo. S. Plow, at 204 and 206 McGill street. 28

FOR SALE—BREEDING PAIR THOROUGHBRED Smithsonian Foxhounds. Write A. Murray, Massawippe, Que. 32

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. HERBERT MARCEAU—TEACHER OF vocal culture, 138 Peel street. 33

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 1856 NOTRE Dame street. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. 33

CHEAP MUSIC, 5 CENTS; OVER 2,500 DIFferent kinds; send for catalogue. Arundel Book Store, 448 North Eighth street, Phila., Pa., U.S. A. 33

EUROPE AND HOLY LAND—EXCURSION leaves March 11th, and May 13th, etc. Send for "Tourist Gazette." Ocean tickets by all lines. H. GAZE & SONS, 113 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK—WM. SETON GORDON—Counsellor-at-law and Attorney, 41 Wall street. 30

PERSONAL—MR. DUCHARME HAS COMpletely recovered from his illness, and is now ready to receive his pupils. 153 Bleury street. 29

PERSONAL—JUST RECEIVED, FRESH Asparagus, Tomatoes, Cauliflowers, Cucumbers, Mushrooms, Cress and select Celery; received every morning at Burns', 25 Aylmer street. 29

CROTTY & CROSS—LAND AND REAL estates agents—have thorough and practical knowledge city and country business; write for particulars of property you wish to sell or buy. Winnipeg, Man. 28

FLUTE LESSONS AND VOICE CULTURE. Mr. Hubert Baker will receive a few more pupils at his residence, 36 Victoria street. 28

CORNS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR drawing blood, 25c each. Bunions, Warts, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Moles, Frosted and all diseases of the Feet skilfully treated by PROF. L. HARRIS (28 years practice). No. 1988 St. Catherine street. Ladies and Gentlemen waited upon at their residence. Telephone No. 834. 32

TRY LIFFULLY'S HOT FRIED FISH AND potatoes for 10 cents, at 33 St. Antoine street. 25

POSTAGE STAMPS.—OLD STAMPS, POST Cards, collections and old coins bought or exchanged at highest prices; for full particulars apply to A. WEISZ, dealer in stamps and antiquities, Buda-Pest (Hungary), Vaczi-Korut 4. 30

HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this head not exceeding three lines will be inserted one week in the "Daily Herald" for 25 cents; additional lines 5 cents each.

WANTED—TWO FRENCH AND TWO English speaking gentlemen of good address. Apply at Parlor A, St. Lawrence Hall before 9 a.m. this morning (Wednesday). 32

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL steam yacht; must be in good order. Address, giving particulars and price, "Steam Yacht," Herald office. 32

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, THOROughly conversant with every branch of the wholesale liquor business. Also good bookkeeper and penman desires position where he can make himself generally useful; 10 years' experience. Address, Ormsby P. O., general delivery. 30

LIVE AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE Stephenson washer—special terms at present; write us. The Royal Manufacturing Co., Guelph, Ont. 30

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL OUR "Wonderful knives"; $20 to $30 per week can be made easily; sample set forwarded (post paid) on receipt of $1. Christy Knife Company, Toronto. 30

A CHEESEMAKER WANTED—TO ERECT building and plant and to make the cheese, quantity of milk guaranteed. For further particulars apply to William Gallagher, Mansfield, Ont. 29

WANTED—A FEW GOOD AGENTS, TO canvass for the finest crayon portraits made in the Dominion, firm well known. S. M. Smith & Co., 2429 Notre Dame street. 29

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK; ALSO dining room girl, two sisters preferred. Must be respectable. Big wages. Apply to W. J. Schwigler, Hotel, Port Arthur, Ont. 2

LOST.

LOST.—LIVER COLORED IRISH SETTER dog about 10 months old. Answer to the name of "Sport." Reward at 117 Laval ave., or 700 Craig street. 28

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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