The Quebec Gazette.

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The Quebec Gazette

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January 11, 1893.

Deaths from Chloroform.

OSE IN MONTREAL, THE OTHER IN TORONTO.

A very distressing event occured in Montreal a day or two ago by which Mrs. Lang, wife of Mr. James Lang, of the Lang Manufacturing Company, lost her life. The unfortunate occurrence took place in the surgery of Dr. Rondeau, whose dental offices are situated on St. Catherine street, near Greene avenue, Westmount. Some time ago Mrs. Lang had gone to Dr. Rondeau for the purpose of having her teeth attended to, and an appointment was made for Thursday afternoon. As there was some painful work to be done, including a number of extractions, Mrs. Lang wished to have an anæsthetic administered. For that reason she requested Dr. John Hutchinson, of Westmount, who has been her medical adviser for some years, to accompany her to the dentist's and administer the chloroform. The appointment was kept, Dr. Hutchinson accompanying the patient. There was some drilling to be done before the extractions were made, and Dr. Hutchinson, at her request, gave a small amount of chloroform to deaden the pain of the drilling, which is usually very painful, and intending afterwards to give more for the extractions. The anæsthetic was taken fairly well, but hardly had the drilling been completed when the patient was suddenly noticed to have stopped breathing. The methods of resuscitation were immediately resorted to, and Dr. Elder was also called in. For nearly two hours the two physicians worked over the patient, but without avail. The body was afterwards removed to her husband's residence on Arlington avenue, Westmount.

In Toronto, Mr. John Wright, late manager of the Walker, suffered a somewhat similar death last week. Deceased had been ill for over a year, and for the past seven months had been confined to his bed; it was generally known that his condition had been hopeless for months past, but the announcement of the fatal termination of his long illness will prove no less a shock to the community.

Mr. Wright was an Englishman by birth, and prior to his coming to Canada he was connected with the famous Allsopp Brewery at Burton-on-Trent. When he first came to Toronto he was associated with the Toronto Brewing & Malting Co., but about eighteen years ago he took the management of the Walker House, in conjunction with his father-in-law, the proprietor, ex-Ald. David Walker.

Some four months ago, as the result of a consultation between several local physicians and Dr. Osler of Baltimore, deceased was placed under chlorotorm and underwent an operation which gave temporary relief, and on Wednesday owing to the increased complications which had manifested themselves, a second operation was decided upon. In the presence of Drs. J. E. Graham, Ross, Adam, Wright and Strange, chloroform was again administered preparatory to the operation, but the patient was unable to stand the ordeal, and died under the influence of the anæsthetic.

At the Commercial Academy.

Below is a list of the pupils who have obtained cards of merit for March:—

FIRST CLASS—Excellence—F. Forgues, H. Garneau.

First Grade—H. Quinn, O. Pouliot, E. Hallé, E. Flynn, A. Dionne, L. Auger, G. Santerre, Jos. M. Saint Laurent, G. Myrand, E. Dorion, E. Gauvin.

Second Grade—E. Bilodeau, S. Cloutier, H. Hamel, L. Huot.

SECOND CLASS—Excellence—J. Burroughs, J. A. Gingras.

First Grade—J. Fiset, E. Pelletier, R. Pelletier, E. Gagnon, L. Bastien, G. Fisher, G. Cloutier, H. LaRoche, A. Dumais, A. Bergevin, E. Lagacé, L. Letourneau, J. Routet, A. Gingras.

Second Grade—R. Lachance, J. Dion, E. Beaubien.

THIRD CLASS—Excellence—C. Burroughs, A. Lachance.

First Grade—A. Derome, J. Blouin, P. McGoldrick, L. Morency, L. Beauchamp, L. Pichette.

Second Grade—L. Amyot, E. Gaboury, R. Lapointe, C. Langlois, W. Martin, J. Binet, A. Guerard, W. Lynch, O. Martel, E. Charron.

FOURTH CLASS—Excellence—J. Gibson.

First Grade—B. Lefebvre, A. Bastien, A. Cantin, J. Gagnon, F. Fiset, L. Bergevin, C. Lamontagne, E. Kirouac, E. Nadeau, F. Poulin, J. Therien, J. Lachance.

Second Grade—A. Brock, W. Charest, J. Dubois.

FIFTH CLASS—First Grade—V. Pelchat, V. Lemieux, E. Tanguay, J. B. Gilbert, L. Lepine, A. Cloutier, R. Boissonnault, A. Caron, A. Hardy, C. DeBlois, E. Duggan.

Second Grade—J. Paquet, J. Lachance, J. Derome, H. Chassé.

SIXTH CLASS—Excellence—L. Cannon, G. Chouinard.

First Grade—A. Hudon, R. Riverin, G. Turcotte, E. Golden, W. McCarthy, A. Dubois, G. Boyce, L. Derome, E. Amyot, J. A. Gauvin.

Second Grade—L. A. Perreault, W. Duchesneau, O. Paradis, R. Faguy, J. Golden, A. Lefaivre, P. Gibson, A. Laliberté, A. Campeau.

SEVENTH CLASS—Excellence—R. Langlois, A. Boivin, J. P. Lantier, R. Brochu.

First Grade—W. Healy, J. Shee, J. Angers, W. Beauchamp, W. Boisseau, J. Babin, C. Gauvreau, J. Gauvreau, E. Marcotte, N. Stewart, J. S. Savary, E. DesVarennes, E. Rochette, E. Routhier.

FIRST SPECIAL—Excellence—G. Dionne, D. Delaney.

First Grade—A. Larochelle, C. Piché, C. Robitaille, C. De Lachevrotiere.

Second Grade—E. Piante, H. Cimon, G. Aubert, E. LeVasseur.

SECOND SPECIAL—Excellence—W. McKenzie, H. Blackburn.

First Grade—N. Plamondon, A. Dancosse, J. LeBlanc, B Bedard, A. Dumas, J. Gingras, J. St. Pierre, J. Racine, P. Savard, A. Legaré, J. Fortier.

Second Grade—C. Lamontagne, A. Winn, G. Derome, E. Valliere, C. Cloutier, G. Power.

THIRD SPECIAL—Excellence—J. Proulx, A. Tye, W. Nolet, L. Legendre, E. Cimon, P. Turcot, F. Drolet.

First Grade—J. A. Dionne, R. Delisle, A. Bedard, J. Tanguay, J. Dusseault.

Second Grade—T. Auclair, A. Beaubien, H. Shink, T. Tremblay, E. Barroughs, L. Poulin.

Diplomacy—Mrr. Fogg—"David, why is it you never take me to dinner when I'm down town? Mrr. Bass tells me she often lunches with her husband at a hotel." Mr. Fogg—"Yes, that's Bass's way. He takes his wife to a hotel so's the other fellows will see her and think she's somebody else's wife. It's his little trick to make the fellows think he is a gay boy." Mrs. Fogg—"The idea! If that's the way the men do I'm sure I don't want to go to any hotel; not even with you, David."—Boston *Transcript*.

Caisse D'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec.

According to the blue book this financia institution holds the following bank stocks:—

Bank of Toronto (in trust)	$ 34,000
Banque Jacques Cartier	6,375
Bank of Montreal	5,000
Banque Nationale (in trust)	22,200
Banque Nationale	49,950
Quebec Bank	4,100
Union of Canada	44,460
Total	$166,17!

Made Deaconesses.

MISS TILLEY AND MISS THOMAS SET ASIDE FOR CHRISTIAN WORK—AN INTERESTING AND IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

An interesting and impressive ceremony was performed on Monday night in the Church of the Ascension, Toronto. It was the setting aside of Miss Tilley, daughter of the late Sir Leonard Tilley, and Miss Louise Thomas for the work of deaconesses, the former to continue her labours in the parish of the Church of the Ascension and the latter to go as missionary to the Auricanian Indians in Chili. The church was crowded with a large congregation, composed mostly of women. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Sweetman. The Bishop of Huron, Right Rev. Dr. Baldwin, preached the sermon, and the clergymen who assisted in the service were Rev. Canon Sweeny, Rev. Principal Sheraton, Rev. B. Bryan, Rev. Canon Sanson, and the rector, Rev. G. A. Kuhring. There were a number of clergymen also among the congregation. The ceremony of "setting aside" was performed partly before and partly after the sermon. After the opening exercises Rev. Mr. Kuhring, as chaplain of the Deaconess and Missionary Training House, presented the candidates to the Bishop. Some preliminary questions were asked, and the Bishop enquired if anyone "knoweth of any impediment" why the candidates should not be set apart. The sermon was then proceeded with.

Bishop Baldwin took for his theme "The Power of God," and preached from the text, "God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this; that power belongeth unto God."—Psalm lxii., 11. The name of Christian, said the preacher, was first associated with power, and not so much miraculous power but that transforming effect of the strange new teaching upon the lives of those who professed it. In this age might be seen the anomaly of a profession of Christianity without power. Men prayed with unction, and sang seraphic hymns and lived like tigers in a jungle. Thousands crowded the churches and professed its symbols who were devoid of living power. This inconsistency of Christians gave spirit to the scepticism of the age.

TEN WOMEN IN HEAVEN TO EVERY MAN.

The Bishop was of the opinion that in heaven there would be ten women for every man. The trouble was that the hearts of the men were wedded to the world and their abilities were laid at its feet. God would come to demand an account of His gifts. If there was one thing Christ desired to give His Church it was power. Christ was annointed with the Holy Ghost, and it was with the indwelling of the Holy Ghost that power came to Christians.

After speaking of the operation of the power of God, in showing the way of duty, and strengthening the Christian to walk therein, the preacher addressed himself particularly to those about to be made deaconesses. They were to trust in Christ for their strength and hope and guide. The Church had need of many more like them.

The ceremony of consecrating the two women was then concluded with the laying on of hands. The only vow taken by a deaconess is as follows:—The Bishop says:—"It belongeth generally to the office of a deaconess to assist the clergy in all such good works as shall be committed unto her; especially visiting and tending the sick and needy, teaching the ignorant and the young, and promoting the work of moral reformation. Are you ready, with a willing mind to undertake this office for the service of God in His Church?

Answer—I am ready, God being my helper.

The Bishop—Will you endeavour, so long as you shall hold this office, faithfully to fulfil the duties of the same, and cheerfully to obey them that are over you in the Lord?

Answer—I will by the help of God.

Railway Earnings.

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending March 31, 1897, and the corresponding period of 1896, are as follows:—

	1897.	1896.
Passenger train earnings	$152,714	$134,255
Freight " "	329,458	309,189
Total	$482,172	$443,444
Increase, 1897	$38,728	

Return of traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from March 21st to March 31st:—

1897	$536,000
1896	463,000
Increase	$ 73,000

"Good Hard Sense."

(Mail and Empire.)

A deputation waited upon Mr. Laurier in February asking for the extension of the Intercolonial from Point Levis to Montreal. Mr. Laurier gave an evasive reply, which the party organs interpreted as a polite refusal. One of them at once commented on the proposal. It said:—

"The Grand Trunk already has a line from Montreal to Levis, though it is not as short a one as could be built. The Canadian Pacific has a parallel line on the north shore from Quebec, opposite to Levis, to Montreal. A third line is not needed."

The *Globe* quoted the opinion on March 6, and characterized it as "good hard sense." On March 25 the purpose of the Government to make the extension was announced in the Speech from the Throne. The *Globe* found at once that the Government had reached a powerfully wise decision, and that it was bent upon giving competition, cheapening rates, and what not. It was "good hard sense" when the third line, that is not needed, was not to be provided, and "good hard sense" again when the third line, that is not needed, was officially announced. This curious case illustrates the ease with which "good hard sense" is cultivated in Ministerial quarters.

Hearts Not in the Job.

An English officer, writing from Canea, Crete, says:—"Our English firing was fairly good, but the men's hearts were not in the job." Mr. Henry Poole, of Toronto, writes these lines, taking the officer's remark as his text:—

"Their hearts were not in the job!" Great God!
What English hearts would be
When English sailors and English guns
Are brought to fire on English nuns,
And Salisbury stoops to the thankless work
Of soiling England to save the Turk,
By order of Germany.

"Their hearts were not in the job Thank God
That English hearts to-day
Are as keen for honour, as true and brave,
As when Nelson's warships ruled the wave,
And Nelson's signals, masthead high,
Cheered on the sailors to victory
In red Trafalgar's Bay.

"Their hearts were not in the job!" Good God!
If we had our Nelson now,
With his heart of fire, his eye of flame,
Would England stoop to such depth of shame,
That England's sailors indignant spurn
The medals their blood was shed to earn,
If Nelson were at the prow?

What talk of concert disturbs our rest
What threats made England small?
When, single-handed, and strong in right,
We hurled ourselves against Europe's might,
And fought and conquered, as Greece to-day
Stands all unaided against the fray,
Nor fears to fail or fall.

"Their hearts were not in the job!" Pray God
Our hearts that word repeat;
God give our England a nobler work
Than slaughtering Christians to please the Turk.
Let England's honour speak out and claim
No voice, no part, in this bloody game;
No right but to cleanse our English name
From the blood we shed in Crete.

Ottawa *Journal*.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Outlook Promising for a Prosperous Year.

MONTREAL, April 7—The annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was held to-day. The proceedings were unanimous throughout.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the supposed discovery by a certain London financial journal that the outstanding interest liabilities at January first, shown in the balance sheet, were understated by something like one million dollars, the second half year's interest, on debenture stock not being shown as due, pointed out that debenture stock interest was always paid by cheque in June and December, while the coupons representing the bond interest due on the first July and first January are paid on presentation, consequently the balance sheet at the first of January must treat debenture interest as paid and bond interest as payable and no change has been made in the method of dealing with these matters in the balance sheet from the beginning. The President further pointed out that the current account payable is offset by station balances and current accounts receivable, and that the surplus earnings account is represented by nearly three million dollars cash in bank above the charges due and accrued, and the remainder of this account is represented by a large excess of first mortgage bonds of the Montreal and Atlantic and Duluth, Superior and Western Railways held against advances.

The President referred to the excellent condition of the property and pointed to the very large savings in the maintenance of the ways and the cost of transportation resulting from the improvements made during the last nine years, and expressed the opinion that the Company had never invested money which brought more satisfactory returns and that the amounts still required for improvements will produce equally good returns.

In reference to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court seeming to hold all Associations for the regulation of rates illegal, the President expressed regret, because the conserving influence of these Associations, both in the interest of the public and railways, could not be doubted, but he thought the good sense of American Railway Managers could be trusted to find lawful means for protecting the interests in their charge, and pointed out that at the worst the Canadian Pacific had comparatively little interest in the traffic within the scope of the several Associations and had got along very well for many years and until within a year outside of them.

The past four years of panic, disaster and depression on this side of the Atlantic have been so full of unpleasant surprises, that one may well hesitate about expressing an opinion as to the future, but he fully shared in the belief expressed in the report that a turn for the better is at hand.

The small wheat crop of last year realized to farmers a much better profit than the heavy crop of the year before and the shortage was felt by the carriers alone; therefore, the late losses in the earnings should not be taken as indicating unfavorable conditions in the business of the country. On the contrary, while the shrinkage of the earnings from the carriage of wheat from the last crop, as compared with that of the year before, will reach at least a million and a quarter of dollars, this, as stated in the report, has largely been made up by the increase in general business.

One of the most encouraging features of the situation is the wide attention the mines of British Columbia are attracting and the great activity which prevails there. The effect of the mining developments in that Province last year manifest an increase of 21 per cent in the freight and passenger earnings of the Pacific division, which embraces the lines between the Columbia River and the Pacific Coast. The new traffic contributed besides to the earnings of the rest of the system. But the mining developments are not confined to British Columbia; in the hitherto unproductive section between Lake Superior and the Lake Of The Woods and especially about the Lake Of The Woods, rich discoveries have been reported in great numbers and mining operations are actively going on.

For these and other reasons the outlook seems to be promising, and if we are blessed with an average crop the Company may fairly expect a prosperous year.

The several proposals in the report relating to capital expenditure, to the arrangement for working the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and to the purchase of the Montreal and Western Railway were approved.

The old Board was re-elected and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors the old officers were re-elected.

THE CHAMPLAIN COUNTY ELECTION.

DR. MARCOTTE, CONSERVATIVE, RE-ELECTED BY A CONSIDERABLE MAJORITY.

ST. GENEVIEVE DE BATISCAN, April 7—The election of a member for the County of Champlain to fill the vacancy caused by the recent unseating of the Conservative member, Dr. Marcotte, took place to-day and resulted in Dr. Marcotte's re-election by a considerable majority. The exact figure is not yet known, as one small district is yet to hear from. It will probably exceed 150, however. The Government employed every device known to politicians in order to secure Mr. Marcotte's defeat, and there are several disappointed men both here and at Ottawa to-day. The returns, so far as they are in, are as follows:

	Marcotte.	Trudel
St. Genevieve de Batiscan.	67	
Fermont Village	16	
Batiscan		3
St. Stanislas		270
St. Theophile du Lac	35	
St. Jacques des Piles		42
St. Anne de la Perade	25	
Champlain	50	
St. Tite	52	
St. Narcisse	26	
Ste. Thecle	90	
St. Prosper	89	
St. Maurice	25	
St. Severin		155
St. Adelphes		56
St. Flore		70
Cap de la Madeleine	175	
St. Luc	62	
Mont Carmel	27	
	739	596
	596	
Majority for Marcotte	143	

St. Maurice Territory still to hearfrom.

Irish Jarvey's Wit.

The proverbial wit of the Irish jarvey (says the *Magnet Magazine*) is oftentimes mixed with an undercurrent of stern reality that is as touching as it is eloquent. A gentleman driving through Sackville Street, Dublin, on an outside car, commented on the wretched appearance of the horse. Said he, "Pat, you ought to be taken up for cruelty to animals, driving such an old screw as that." "Be gor, sur," was the quick reply, "if I didn't drive that, I'd be taken up for cruelty to a wife and six childer."

Prince Henry of Orleans, who has made a savage attack upon British rule in Egypt, receives in the New York *Herald* the following sharp reply from Prof. Goldwin Smith:—"If Prince Henry of Orleans is inclined to be severe on England, he might remember that she has at least been deemed worthy of affording an asylum in misfortune to his family. Perhaps he might remember that twice the house of Bourbon owned its restoration to the throne party to her arms. The school of British politics in which I was bred was not that of territorial aggrandizement, but I believe it may safely be said that British administration of Egypt will bear the inspection of the civilized world. From no quarter have more emphatic tributes to its beneficence come than from intelligent and impartial Americans. For thirty centuries the pyramids have looked down on the miserable oppression of labor, of which they are themselves prodigious monuments. Now, for the first time, they look down on a reign of law and justice, in which the poor peasant, freed from the lash of the extortioner, may hope to eat the bread he earns. France was pressed by England to take part in the settlement of Egypt and refused."

Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL AND TRUSTEES IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 8—A number of Quebecers have been here attending the meetings of the Council of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and of the Trustees. Amongst those present were Revd. Dr. Adams (Principal), Dr. Heneker, the Dean of Quebec, Dr. L. H. Davidson, Hon. Mr. Justice Tait, Messrs. W. A. Hale, E. N. Robinson, Richard White, John Hamilton, Robert Campbell, J. W. Marling, O. S. Shorey, Prof. Parrock.

In the absence of the Bishop of Montreal, the President, through indisposition, the chair was occupied by Dr. Adams, and Prof. Parrock acted as Secretary. A motion expressing regret for and sympathy with the friends of the late A. D. Nicolls, was, on motion of Dr. Heneker, placed on the minutes. A letter was read from the Rev. G. Nicolls intimating that a legacy of $3,000, free of income duty, had been left by the late Bursar to the College for the creation of a scholarship to be known as the Jasper Nicolls Scholarship.

Mr. Hamilton, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, stated that no formal balance sheet would be presented at this meeting. In view of the illness of the late bursar, things were not quite in shape to present a formal balance sheet. He might say, however, that the result of the year's operations would show a credit balance in the working of the College and School of probably about $500. He also made allusion to the satisfactory position of both College and School, and stated that the financial position was very satisfactory. Some expense for rearranging the installation plant for electric lighting would be involved, but it was absolutely necessary for the safety of the building in case of an accident, which might result in danger to the inmates as well as the property.

The question of the affiliation of Lennoxville with Cambridge and Oxford was discussed. Prof. Parrock reported that he had discussed the matter when visiting Cambridge with some of the officials of that university, and he thought there would be no great difficulty if a formal application was made, of an arrangement being come to. Dean Norman suggested similar action as to Oxford, and it was advised that negotiations be continued looking to the affiliation of the university with both Cambridge and Oxford.

The Principal's report stated that the buildings were more than full, the attendance in the college being sixty students, with eighty-five pupils in the school. Lectures had been delivered since January 23rd by Prof. Robins on the art of teaching, and negotiations were going on with the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction looking to the placing of the University with one or two other similar institutions in the positions of Normal Schools for the preparation of teachers. Special attention was also drawn to the efficiency of the French instruction as given in the School and College by Prof. Leray, and it was stated that so much impressed had Mr. Robins been by the methods adopted by that gentleman in teaching French that an invitation had been extended to him to deliver a model lesson before the Teachers' Association. Votes of thanks were accorded to Dr. Robins for the valuable lectures he has given during the last session.

With reference to the position of bursar and registrar rendered vacant by the death of Mr. A. D. Nicolls, the matter was referred to a Special Committee consisting of Mr. Hamilton, Chairman of the Trustees; Dr. Heneker, Mr. Hale and Mr. Morris, with instructions to advertise for applications for the position, and to report to a special meeting of the corporation to be held at Quebec during the sitting of the Synod at Quebec, between the 3rd and 8th of May.

The appointment of an organist and science lecturer was also left to a Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

A Committee consisting of the Chancellor, Dr. Adams, Mr. Hale and Mr. Morris was named to arrange for some suitable action in connection with the Queen's Jubilee celebration.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

Every now and then we are reminded of those duties which, as consistent and intelligent temperance workers, are incumbent on us. Again the call comes that we impress on all our members the necessity of patronizing only temperance grocers, and the uselessness of our work so long as we neglect this duty. How, we are asked, can members consistently petition, as we have done, for the removal of grocers' licenses while we deal with those who have them. Pledge blanks have come for circulation among grocers who are to be asked not to sell intoxicants.

One of our leaders says:—"The very least we can ask of each member is that she should pay her fee and wear our badge of white ribbon at all times."

Our Union is in correspondence with Mrs. John Rugg, of Stanstead, who, it is hoped, will give an address or two for us next month. The Rev. E. O. Taylor, M.A., of Oak Park, Illinois, is also likely to deliver a series of addresses in September, when he is to pass through Quebec on his way to the Maritime Provinces.

Among those to be present at the World's Convention in Toronto, in October, are Frances E. Willard, Lady Henry Somerset, Hannah Whitehall Smith, Baron Tolstoi's daughter, Mrs. Kirk, Secretary of the Victoria W. C. T. U., and a daughter of the Premier of Iceland. Every day new names are being added to the list and Miss Slack, whom we know so favorably, is arranging for the tour, which will take in Quebec. The Manager of the American line of steamships has given special rates and railway fares, too, already.

The ninetieth anniversary of the birth of Neal Dow, the father of prohibition in Maine, has been celebrated by the W.C.T.U. the world over, Great Britain and Ireland having led the way. At the sixtieth anniversary of the York Temperance Association, where 4,000 people were assembled to listen to Miss Slack, the Mayoress of Halifax being in the chair, a cordial vote of congratulation was passed to the veteran.

Mrs. Hoffman, who was with us three years ago, is lecturing in California. Mrs. J. R. Barney, who visited Quebec some seven years ago, is now making a tour of the world in the interest of prison reforms. Her particular work is the securing of police matrons in all police stations for the reason that it is not right for women to be arrested, tried, judged, sentenced and controlled in prison solely by men.

The annual convention of the Queensland W.C.T.U. met in Toowoomba the other day. The Australian organizer is Miss Ada Murcutt. At Naini Tal, in India, our Union is doing steady work. At a recent entertainment there were recitations given by girls and boys, ending in a Demorest medal contest.

In pursuance of the methods of the W. C. T. U. preventive and educational, the U. S. National Union, through their President, Miss Willard, has petitioned President McKinley to call upon Congress to prohibit the reproduction by the means of the kinetoscope or kindred instruments, of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, or of any like exhibition at any future time.

Congress has a bill pending which will enable each State to regulate the cigarette traffic within its own boundaries. Much anxiety is being felt everywhere as to how best to contend with the twin evils which are combining to destroy even the young everywhere. Here in Canada we wonder if the habit is contracted at any earlier age anywhere in the world, or does more harm than here. Only the other day within our own knowledge there was a very sad case in which a lad of sixteen died as a result of cigarette smoking, extending over ten years and bringing on convulsions. Legislatures are beginning to think it time to interfere for the protection of youth in the hope of permanently saving a percentage.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

The annual meeting of the Quebec Cricket Club was held at the Chateau Frontenac on Saturday night. There was a good attendance and prospects for the coming season are bright. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the season:—Mr. H. M. Price, Lt.-Col. G. R. White, Hon. President; Mr. R. Turner, President; H. Kennedy, Vice-President; F. Foote, Captain; E.R.D. Applegath, Vice-Captain, Rev. H. Lloyd, C. Tofield, E. C. Smith, Committee. It was decided to send to Shaw & Shrewsbury, Nottingham, Eng., for the following cricketing outfit:—Six bats, one pair wicket keeping gloves, two pair batting gloves, twelve practice balls, six match balls, two pair leggings, which will cost in all about $60. The following were elected as Subscription Committee and also to interview Mr. W. J. Ray about the use of grounds. Messrs. E. R. Applegath, A. Veasey, T. Foote.

THE TURF.

LONDON, April 7—The Derby spring meeting was opened to-day for two days' racing. The principal event on to-day's card was the Doveridge handicap stakes of 100 sovereigns for three-year-olds and upwards, the second to receive fifty sovereigns out of the stakes, the straight run. The race was won by Mr. A. F. Bissett's "Clorane," out of a field of twelve starters. Following is the summary:—Mr. A. F. Bissett's "Clorane," six years old, first; Lord Ellesmere's "Villiers," five years old, second; Lord William Beresford's (Mr. Pierre Lorillard's) "Diakka," four years old, third. The betting was 2 to 1 against "Clorane," 20 to 1 against "Villiers" and 17 to 1 against "Diakka."

BICYCLE CLUB MEETING.

The Committee of the Quebec Bicycle Club met Thursday and got through with a lot of important business. It was decided to make an active campaign in favor of the Railway Baggage Bill now before the House of Commons. Mr MacNaughton was named Delegate to the C.W.A. Convention at Toronto on Good Friday. An active canvas for new members and for the continuance of old members, both ordinary and associate, will at once be made. A sub-Committee was named to revise the Club's By-Laws and it is probable that the subscription fee will be fixed at about $2.50.

LACROSSE.

MONTREAL, April 7—At the annual meeting of the Montreal Lacrosse Club to-night, a protracted discussion ensued on a recommendation contained in the annual report that the Senior and Intermediate teams should retire from the League. After a long discussion it was decided to leave the question over to the incoming committee. Mr. Harry Brophy was elected President.

MONTREAL, April 8—There were some pretty strong statements made at the annual meeting of the Montreal Lacrosse Club last evening concerning professionalism. "Jim" Gardner, the ex-President, said:—"Last year it was said there were two amateur teams in Canada, Montreal and Toronto. Last year Toronto fell away and Montreal remained the only strictly amateur team. If we start to pay our players we can have as good a team as anyone. There is no use mincing matters. The Tecumseh team is a purely professional one. Members of the Executive have told me so. There is one player whose sole occupation is to lock and unlock the gates at the Island and yet it is proposed to take this team into the series. The Quebec team had to break away from the Q. A. A. A. on account of its inclination to professionalism. Toronto has also announced that it has situations for players."

MONTREAL, April 9—The Montreal Lacrosse Club has brought a hornets' nest around its head by the remarks of the members made at its last annual meeting, referring in more or less unkind and scathing terms to the other Clubs, while at the same time hinting in pretty plain words that some of the men who are taking part in the battles of other Clubs are no more nor less than professionals. The other Clubs have taken serious exception to the sweeping statement of the Montreal people. It is stated, however, by people who know, that the position of the Montreal Lacrosse Club in this matter is a strong one and that other Clubs may have to take back water if they allow their indignation at the action of the Montreal Club to get the better of them and to drive them into too much talk.

BELFAST, April 9—A lacrosse team of the New Townards Club defeated, by a score of six to one yesterday, the team of the Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

BELFAST, April 10—The lacrosse team of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, N.Y., was defeated here to-day by a consolidated team representing the North of Ireland. The score was 4 to 3 in favor of the Irishmen.

TORONTO, April 12—Mayor Fleming to-day received a letter from Mr. George Bartley, Secretary of the Vancouver Lacrosse Club, asking if the dates had been selected for the big Lacrosse Tournament in connection with the Jubilee celebration, as he wanted to make arrangements for a trip East for his Club in the glorious hope that they would beat the Eastern champions. Mr. Bartley adds that his Club is strictly amateur. It is not likely that the Lacrosse Tournament will take place, the scheme having collapsed for want of financial support.

AQUATIC.

PUTNEY, Eng., April 11—Clasper yesterday shipped to the United States a new racing shell for the use of the Harvard crew. It is 67 feet long and 23 inches broad; the depth amidship is 9½ inches and the depth forward is 6¼ inches.

FOOTBALL.

LONDON, April 11—The final tie for the Football Association Challenge Cup between the Ortonville and Overton teams was decided at the Crystal Palace yesterday. The scene was remarkably brilliant. There were 50,000 spectators, the weather and grounds were superb and there was intense excitement. The game abounded in brilliant plays, ugly rushes and stout defence. The Ortonville team won by a score of 3 to 2.

YACHTING.

NEW YORK, April 9—A regular meeting of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club was held last night. Rules were passed in order to make them conform to the provisions covering the contests of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound. In order to make the races for the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup for small yachts less trying, it was declared that thirty days must elapse before the defeated Club shall challenge.

LONDON, April 10—Although the rumor that the Prince of Wales has sold his racing cutter "Britannia" is unfounded, it is nevertheless the fact that the Prince is willing to sell the yacht. A rumor in yachting circles connects his desire to do so with his objections to competing for the Jubilee Cup, offered for competition by the Emperor of Germany, which the Prince would be almost compelled to do if he purchased a yacht when the Emperor's cup is sailed for. This would involve the Prince of Wales going to Berlin and joining in the festivities which the present relations of Great Britain and Germany arising from Transvaal affairs render impossible. George L. Watson, the yacht designer, has advised the Prince of Wales to increase the "Britannia's" lead and sail area, being of the opinion that she has not enough canvas to beat the Imperial "Meteor." The Prince, however, has decided to build a new yacht, but she will not be finished until after the Jubilee races. It is stated that Sir James Bell, who raced the cutter "Thistle" against the American sloop "Volunteer," in 1887, for the "America" Cup, is negotiating for the purchase of the Dunraven syndicate yacht "Valkyrie III." which was beaten by the American sloop "Defender" during the cup races of 1895, with the view of racing her during the coming season. The Fays have already framed a racing yacht designed for Sir Chas. Day Rose, and hope to have her completed by the end of June. In general design she resembles the Herreschoffs twenty raters, is broad, shallow and has a round bottom.

THE WHEEL.

The Committee of the Quebec Bicycle Club held a meeting on Monday and decided upon several matters in connection with the next C. W. A. Convention, in Toronto, on Good Friday. The Club's choice for the Meet is Chatham. The financial standing of the Club came in for due consideration and it was decided to establish it upon as sound a basis as possible. The credits show a considerable preponderance over the liabilities, but all doubtful matters will be cleared off and a new sheet made. The prospects for the coming year are excellent and an active canvass for members will be carried on. The influence of the Club will also be used to the utmost in favor of the Railway Baggage Bill, and altogether there is every evidence of new life in it.

BASEBALL.

The meeting Monday of those interested in baseball, was called to order at eight o'clock, the following gentlemen being present, viz:—B. Dery, A. Giroux, A. St. Jacques, M. Sullivan, A. Girard, J. Doyle, Ed. Fleming, J. C. Wright, F. Ruthman, Sergt. J. O'Hagan. It was decided to have a general meeting on Thursday, 22nd instant, when delegates from Three Rivers, Fraserville, Levis, Quebec, Sarsfields, R. C. A. and the Stars, are all to be present in order to form a first class League for the coming season.

BOWLING.

The third match of the Senior League of Quebec was played Saturday night, on the St. Roch Club's alleys, between the Quebec second team and the St. Roch's first team. The Quebecers have the honor to have rolled the highest total ever made in Quebec in a match. Captain Talbot broke the record and made the highest three strings of the present year. Here is the score of the players:—

Quebec No. 1.

	1	2	3	Total.
Captain Talbot	212	223	235	=676
E. Gingras	156	191	194	=541
O. Lessard	151	187	191	=529
W. Parmelee	149	180	192	=521
E. Tardivel	151	159	189	=499
J. N. Miller	159	152	192	=494
Total				3260

St. Roch No. 2.

	1	2	3	Total.
Captain Thompson	201	128	138	=467
C. Guay	193	139	178	=510
A. Renaud	159	183	176	=509
D. Fontaine	123	179	168	=470
J. Poitras	136	144	169	=449
O. Robitaille	146	146	188	=480
Total				2885

Majority for Quebec No. 2,375.

A BARONET TOBACCONIST.

SIR HARRY GORING SERVES "THE USUAL."

(London Daily Mail.)

In a short, narrow thoroughfare within easy hail of the old castle, known as Silver street, Tamworth, the proprietor of a little tobacco shop has just succeeded to a baronetcy.

Harry Yelverton Goring, the proprietor in question, was weighing out his shag and looking over his stock of cigars in the usual way at mid-day on Thursday, when, as he yesterday told a *Daily Mail* reporter, he received a telegram from a friend in Lichfield, congratulating him on his title, and referring him to the obituary notices in that day's *Times*.

"I said to my wife," continued the speaker to our representative, "I doubt my friend is hoaxing me, but anyhow I'll go to the public reading room and see the paper. So after I had had my dinner I went, and read the notice of the sudden death of my cousin, Colonel Sir Charles Goring. I had never anticipated a fatal termination to his illness, particularly as he was of the same age as myself, and had not gone through the many hardships that I have."

"You had, I believe, in your youth, joined the army as a private?"—"Yes. I went out with my father and mother to New Zealand, where my father became private secretary to Sir George Grey, the then Governor. My father continued in the capacity of private secretary to the succeeding Governors for thirty years, when he retired on a pension. After I went out I could find nothing to do, and I went to Sydney to look out for work. I couldn't get any, so I joined the 1st Battalion 12th Suffolk Regiment in 1869. I had, like many other members of our family, been

INCLINED TO MILITARY LIFE.

I was then nineteen."

"Did you find any friends in the regiment?"—"No, I knew no one, and the promotion I got was simply on my merits. I was made sergeant at Sealcot (India) in 1869. In 1872 I returned home from India and was stationed at Dover. Afterwards I came to Lichfield as clerk to the officer commanding Nineteenth Brigade Depot. I retired in 1886; and I now have a pension of 25s. 6d. per week. I had a big family, and they needed keeping, so I entered the tobacco business, and have been in it for the last seven years."

"Do you think you will stay in Tamworth?"—"I feel quite satisfied with my present position, so far as it goes. I am quite comfortable, and did

The Sparrow.

Robin I love, the bluebird, and the wrer.
The thrush, the lark, and many, many more,
But, oh, above them all, that friend of men
I love, the sparrow piping at my door.

When summer flees, and winter blusters forth
With roaring blasts that shake the naked treer,
Still you may hear above the legioned North,
A merry note above the coppices.

The sparrow still doth pipe his little lay
As sweetly as he piped it in the spring:
No migrant he, that quickly flies away
When summer winds no longer round him sing.

A hardy comrade, when the storms arise
He breasts their fury like some honest friend,
That, when adversity besets our skies,
Doth quit us not, but cheers us to the end.

So, when I hear the choir of summer sing,
I listen, pleased, but hear above the art
Of gayer birds the sparrow's note, and cling
To it as something dearer to my heart.

—*Jorisvon Linden.*

Burns and Beecher.

The following lines, written by a lady in the United States, were addressed to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on the occasion of his being selected to deliver an oration on Burns' Anniversary, and published in *The Scottish American Journal*, some years since:

I hear the task has fa'an to you,
To gie the Bard of Ayr his due,
But use him weel.
He had sweet charity in view,
E'en for the deil.

His wee sma' fauts ye needna tell.
Some say yer nae o'er guid yersel,
But deil ma care,
Gin yer but half as guid as Rab,
I'll ask nae mair.

Then dinna seek tae find a flaw,
But o'er his faults a mantle thraw,
An leave the rest
To Him wha is abune us a',
He kens the best.

A century hence an' wha can tell,
What may befa' yer canny sel',
Some holy preacher
May tak the cudgels up for ane
Ca'd Harry Beecher.*

I pit nae doot ye'd like tae ken,
Wha thus taks up the auld quill pen
Tae write this rhyme,
Sic knowledge wad be little worth,
I'm past my prime.

But when a lassie, young and fair,
I wandered forth by Banks o' Ayr,
In blythesome glee,
Ere fate's stern mandate sent me forth
Oot o'er the sea.

*This seemed prophetical, in view of the great Beecher scandal of after years.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1897

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

No evidence of the material advance of Canadian industry is more remarkable than the progress in the development of railway enterprise. The annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the year ending June 30th last has been presented to Parliament. The number of miles of completed railway in the Dominion is 16,387, an increase of 296 miles, besides 2,106 miles of sidings. The number of miles laid with steel rails was 16,137. The number of miles in operation was 16,270. The paid-up capital amounted to $899,817,900, an increase of $5,177,341. The gross earnings amounted to $50,545,569, an increase of $3,760,082, and the working expenses aggregated $35,042,655, an increase of $2,292,986, compared with those of the previous year, leaving the net earnings $15,502,914, an increase of $1,467,096. The number of passengers carried was 14,810,407, an increase of 822,827, and the freight traffic amounted to 24,266,825 tons, an increase of 2,742,404 tons. The total number of miles run by trains was 44,500,602, an increase of 3,838,712. The accident returns show 11 passengers killed, of which number not one death was due to collision or derailment. The total amount expended by the Government in railways, including subsidies, has been $138,899,135. The gross earnings of all the Government roads for the past fiscal year amounted to $3,140,678, and compared with those of the preceding year show an increase of $11,228. The gross working expenses amounted to $3,254,442, an increase of $69,994. The repairs and renewals of wharves on the Intercolonial, particularly those at Halifax and Richmond, destroyed by fire, as stated in last year's report, were responsible for a large share of this increase. This item of expenditure aggregating $72,080.28, as against $7,824.78 the previous year. The net loss on the operations of the year was $113,764. Of this amount the Intercolonial was responsible for $55,187. The total revenue derived from the canals, including tolls and rentals of lands and water powers of the Dominion during the said period amounted to $10,917,796.74.

WHO ARE THE ANNEXATIONISTS?

The Liberal leaders at Ottawa, if they are in a position to do so, should lose no time in repudiating the sentiments attributed to them by leading correspondents in the United States. They owe it to their country that Canadians should not be made to pass for a nation of annexationists upon the alleged authority of leading members of their governing party. Anonymous correspondence does not call for very much notice, but a literary man of considerable prominence in the United States, Mr. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, who secured last year the famous interview with Mr. LAURIER which appeared in the Chicago *Record*, writes as follows to that paper from Washington:—"There is likely to be a tariff war between Canada and the United States. The Dominion Government is now revising its tariff, to be submitted for the approval of Parliament, and it may be expected that prohibitory rates of duty will be imposed upon American manufactured goods, in retaliation for the high rates that have been placed upon Canadian lumber, fish, and agricultural products in the DINGLEY Bill now pending. This will be a great advantage to England, for it will divert that way trade which has been coming to the United States, but the Canadians will not be satisfied. The cost of living will be increased, and the agricultural classes will be deprived of their most lucrative market, which is the United States. While they can buy in England, they cannot sell there. The demand for Canadian products in the Mother Country is very small, and, with prohibitory duties on importations into the United States, the Canadian farmer will have to eat what he raises or let it rot. Therefore Mr. LAURIER and his associates have a perplexing problem to solve, and it is difficult to see what they can do without increasing discontent throughout the Dominion. The Canadian saw mills cannot sell lumber in the United States with a duty of $2 a 1,000, and we furnish a market for two-thirds of their product. The miners of Nova Scotia and British Columbia cannot sell coal in the United States if the duty is raised to 75 cents per ton, as proposed, and we take all their output. The Canadian fishermen have no other market for their fish, so that these interests will suffer quite as much as the farmers, and the fact that they are still able to buy manufactured merchandise in England will be no consolation. The most important result of a tariff war will be to develop annexation sentiment in Canada. The leaders of the Liberal party, now in power, have always advocated what they call 'commercial annexation.' But the DINGLEY Bill, and the disposition that has developed during its preparation, have convinced the Canadian Commissioners who came to Washington that there is very little to be hoped for in that direction, and that, as Mr. BLAINE told them some years ago, if they want to sit down at our table they must join our family. To the great mass of Canadian producers a market for their crops is of infinitely more importance than the maintenance of the present relations with Great Britain. Money is always more influential than sentiment, and when the Canadian farmer finds that the wall erected by the DINGLEY Bill has shut him out of the sale of his hay and eggs and potatoes he will climb over that wall if he can. While I was in Canada last summer I asked a leader of the Liberal party what the Government of the United States could do to promote annexation. He replied:—'Establish a prohibitory tariff on Canadian products, shut Canadian fish out of the markets of New England and New York, and deprive Canadian railroads of the bonded privilege. If you do that we will annex ourselves to you within the next five years.'" It will be interesting, indeed, to know who is the leader of the Liberal party in Canada that has been counselling the deprivation to Canadians of such privileges as they now enjoy in order to force them into annexation to the United States.

DISGRACEFUL JOURNALISM.

Mgr. MERRY DEL VAL, the Papal Delegate to Canada, is not only a stranger in this country, but he is the official representative of the visible head of one of the great branches of the Christian Church. In both capacities he is entitled to frank and courteous treatment. His Excellency has been most considerate to all with whom he has come in contact and has been particularly careful to avoid anything that could cause offence to anybody. It is by no means surprising, therefore, that he should feel very much hurt at the intentional misrepresentation of which he has just been the victim in the columns of our contemporary, the Montreal *Herald*. The story of which it was made a victim purported to have come from Quebec, and was to the effect that Mgr. LANGEVIN was severely snubbed by the Delegate when he found him here to meet him. The despatch added that when the Archbishop was introduced to him Mgr. DEL VAL remarked to him:—"I am very sorry to see you here for there is a most important letter waiting for you at your place" Archbishop LANGEVIN, according to the same story, took the hint and left at once for St. Boniface. He had intended to remain with Mgr. DEL VAL and to accompany him to Winnipeg. The Ottawa *Free Press*, the Dominion Government organ at the Capital, sent a reporter to ascertain the truth of the story. He called at the Water street hospital and, although unable to see Mgr. DEL VAL personally, the reporter was accorded a very pleasant interview with his secretary, Rev. Father TAMPIERRI. The latter stated that the report was without any foundation whatever. The meeting in Quebec was most pleasant and Mgr. DEL VAL and Archbishop LANGEVIN exchanged compliments and appeared to be on the friendliest terms with each other. Then the report is again erroneous when it states that Archbishop LANGEVIN immediately set out for Manitoba after the supposed snub. This was not the case as His Grace arrived in Ottawa on Friday and immediately drove to Ottawa University where he made his headquarters until his departure for Montreal. The secretary also cited Mgr. DEL VAL's reply to the French address read in the Basilica at the reception Sunday evening, when he referred to the presence of Archbishop LANGEVIN at the ceremony in most complimentary language. In conclusion Rev. Father TAMPIERRI stated that most of the newspapers were printing the most sensational matter in connection with His Excellency's mission without making the least effort to find out if there was any foundation to the reports. The Government organ in Ottawa would scarcely have undertaken to correct the Government organ in Montreal, if it could well have kept silence in the matter; but the story carried its own condemnation upon its face and its official contradiction was bound to appear in some paper. There was never the slightest justification for the penning of so false and so malicious a libel of the Delegate. No such rumor was ever current here, as alleged, and even if it had been, an enquiry at the Cardinal's Palace from any of its many dignitaries who were present when the Delegate and Mgr. LANGEVIN met, would have immediately established its falsity.

COLOURS FOR THE JUBILEE REGIMENT.

Our correspondent "C" suggested some days ago that a special regimental colour, bearing the names of all the victories in which the militia of Canada have fought for the British Crown, should be borne by the infantry of our Jubilee Regiment. A copy of this letter has appeared in the Ottawa *Free Press* and has been editorially commented upon by that paper. "C's" suggestion is an excellent one, and the CHRONICLE approves much that its Ottawa contemporary has said of it. The evident fear on the part of the *Free Press* of any reference to what it so tenderly calls "the affair of 1885" is not over flattering to its loyalty. That "affair" was simply a dastardly rebellion, and that is the name by which it will always be known to good Canadian citizens. Our citizen soldiery behaved nobly in the quelling of it. Some of them fell, and fell like heroes at the hands of the rebels. Their comrades-in-arms all risked their lives in the struggle. They have been awarded medals for their heroism. If it was wise, and it certainly was wise, we believe, to issue these medals, it cannot be unwise to include the names of the actions of that period on any "colour" that may be provided for the Jubilee Regiment in accordance with the suggestion of our correspondent. By all means let the suggestion be acted upon and let "Fish Creek," "Cutknife Hill" and "Batoche" appear upon the "colour" of the Jubilee Regiment. The suggestion of the *Free Press* that a duplicate of the colour be laid at Her Majesty's feet, to take its place among other trophies in the guard-room at Windsor Castle, is also an excellent one and will have the warm approval of all loyal Canadians. The article of the *Free Press* on the subject is as follows:—"The suggestion made in the letter of our correspondent, whose communication appears elsewhere, concerning a proposed special 'colour' to be carried by the Canadian Regiment at the Queen's Jubilee, is, generally, a sound one. Perhaps, in view of the political atmosphere of a local character which so unfortunately surrounds the affair of 1885, opinions may differ as to the wisdom of including the names of the actions which occurred at the period. But it would, as has been more than once contended in these columns, be a grave oversight if the glories of Queenstown and Chateauguay and Quebec (1775) and the other events of genuine war mentioned by our correspondent were not brought into the utmost prominence in connection with the regiment of Canadian troops sent to this Jubilee. Such a 'third colour' should not only be taken to London, but we would suggest that it be duplicated, and one be 'laid at Her Majesty's feet' as the old records put it, as an offering from the Dominion Regiment. It would take its place very fittingly among other trophies in the guard room at Windsor Castle. But the time is short and what has to be done must be done quickly."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The CHRONICLE has already had occasion to refer at some length to the annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway, published some weeks in advance of the annual meeting that was held the other day in Montreal. A pretty full report of the meeting in question is now to hand, giving many more details than reached us in the telegraphic dispatches. The President's statement in moving the adoption of the annual report showed that at the 1st January last, the Company's current liabilities were about normal and that they were substantially offset by station and traffic balances and accounts receivable, and that nothing stood against the cash in bank save the interest on bonds shown as due and accrued. Since that date about two-thirds of the amount ($316,767), advanced on account of the Montreal & Ottawa Railway, has been recouped to the treasury, and the amount shown as due from the Imperial and Dominion Governments ($111,635) has been recovered. The amount of the surplus earnings account was therefore represented to the extent of nearly $3,000,000 by actual cash or its equivalent, and the Company hold against advances, among other securities, first mortgage bonds of the Montreal & Atlantic and the Duluth, Superior & Western Railways to an amount far exceeding the remainder of this account. The President must have felt quite proud to have been able to record the fact that the Company has had no floating debt for the past nine years, and that even during the worst time of the past four years of depression it has always had a handsome cash balance over and above its current liabilities and accrued charges. The property is in excellent condition throughout. The Directors have fortunately been able to continue its improvement without interruption, increasing its efficiency year by year and at the same time greatly reducing the cost of transportation. As an illustration of this Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE said that the improvements which have been made since 1887 in permanent way, and especially in the substitution of the highest type of permanent bridges for the original timber structures, has enabled the Company to largely increase the weight of its locomotives and the size of its trains, and to effect a very large saving in the cost of its train service, in addition to the large saving which has been made in the cost of maintenance of way and in other directions. In 1888 the average size of freight trains was 11.75 loaded cars, while last year it was 16.31, an increase of 39 per cent., and leaving aside the decrease in the price of fuel, the cost of locomotive service last year was less by $1,149,929 than it would have been at the cost per ton moved in 1888. The President said that he doubted if the Company has ever invested any money which has brought a more satisfactory return, and the amounts still required for improvements, would, he was sure, produce an equally good return. It was highly complimentary, indeed, to the management that the whole of the Board of Directors was re elected, and that the report was unanimously adopted. The worthy President and Vice-President, Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE and Mr. T. G. SHAUGHNESSY, as well as their co-directors and brilliant staff of assistants, have our warm congratulations upon this new and gratifying testimony to the success of their administration. One of the most encouraging features of the whole meeting, not only to the shareholders and friends of the C. P. R., but to all true friends of Canadian progress is to be found in Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE's estimate of the better times that are coming. Under this head, the astute President of the Company said:—"The past four years of panic and disaster and depression on this side of the Atlantic have been so full of unpleasant surprises that one may well hesitate about expressing an opinion as to the future, but I fully share in the belief expressed in the report of the Directors that a turn for the better is at hand. The small wheat crop of last year realized to the farmers a much better profit than the heavy crop of the year before, and the shortage was felt by the carriers alone; therefore our late losses in earnings should not be taken as indicating unfavorable conditions in the business of the country. On the contrary, while the shrinkage in our earnings from the carriage of wheat from the last crop as compared with that of the year before will reach at least a million and a quarter dollars, this, as stated in the report, has largely been made up by an increase in general business. One of the most encouraging features of our situation is the wide attention the mines of British Columbia are attracting and the great activity which prevails there. The effect of the mining developments in that Province last year is manifest in an increase of 21 per cent. in the freight and passenger earnings of our Pacific division, which embraces the lines between the Columbia River and the Pacific coast. The new traffic contributed, of course, more or less to the earnings of the rest of the system. But the mining developments are not confined to British Columbia. In the hitherto unproductive section between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods, and especially about the Lake of the Woods, rich discoveries have been reported in great number and mining operations are going on rapidly. For these and other reasons our outlook seems to me promising, and if we are blessed with average crops I think we may fairly expect a prosperous year.' We trust indeed that Sir WILLIAM's fondest hopes may be more than realized. It will then be well, not only for the C. P. R., but for Canada too.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Not only to the inhabitants of confederated Canada, but to British subjects everywhere who take an intelligent interest in the prosperity and progress of every part of their great Empire, it has often, no doubt, seemed strange that the various Colonies of Australasia have not sooner followed in the footsteps of those who, more than thirty years ago, welded themselves together into the great Dominion of Canada. As a matter of fact, the question has been frequently mooted and discussed at the Antipodes, but great have been some of the difficulties that stood in the way. Now, however, the complete federation of the Australian Colonies is likely to become an accomplished fact within the next few months. At present the movement is confined to New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, but Western Australia is willing to join if matters in connection with the Federal Convention can be so timed as not to interfere with the legislative business of the Colony. The colonists in central and northern Queensland are in favour of federation, but are opposed by the authorities in southern Queensland, who entertain a fear that under federation the Colony will become divided into three Provinces. The general character of Australian Federal policy has been foreshadowed by Mr. G. H. REID, Premier of New South Wales, in an address to the Sydney electors. Mr. REID, who has been practically the life and soul of the movement, stated that there could only be one basis for a true federation of Australians, and that was a thoroughly Democratic basis. "There are some people," he said, "who shrink from the term 'Democracy.' Those who do so are men who do not understand its true meaning. Democracy is not mob rule. It is a body in which men of all classes have perfect freedom of speech as well as the right to agitate and organize. It is in the free play of the human intellect of all classes of people under free constitutions that you get a better wisdom and a better kind of sound political commonsense than from any other political institutions. What are those great communities in the United States and in Great Britain but Democracies? They are Democracies in the truest sense of the term, and under those Democracies there is no mob rule. That is the Democracy I mean when I talk about a Federal Democracy for Australia—a Democracy in which each State will have the same equal share of political power. The Federal Convention starts well in starting on a Democratic basis. The Convention will not consist of men selected by the Government, but men selected by the whole of the people, and under these circumstances you can hope for a constitution which will be in accordance with the genius of Australian Democracy. Now, there is one phase of Australian Democracy which asserts that true Democracy means separation from the Mother Country. I do not belong to that phase of Democracy. I believe the feeling of this great Australian Democracy will go on for many years to come hand in hand with the Mother Country. The people of the Mother Country have not denied us a single thing we have asked. No one can say that we have been treated as inferiors. We have been treated as free men. We have a free constitution, and as long as the Mother Country acts in the same fair spirit that she acts to us to-day, I say 'Long live the union.' Some people think that even if we were separated from the Mother Country there would be no danger of war or attack from a foreign enemy. I tell you that when you see the great Powers of Europe scrambling for a chance piece of land on the most barren bit of Africa you can be sure that if the ironclads of England were out of the way you would have foreign settlement in Australia—and once the Frenchmen or the Germans got settled in some far corner of Australia it would be a hard job to root them out. The connection with Great Britain, instead of being a source of danger to us, is a source of safety. At the same time we must begin to prepare to defend ourselves. Whilst in the beginning of our powers we have to lean to some extent on the power of England, I look forward to the time when these communities, after having attained their majority and manhood, will be able to defend themselves. That can only be done by a union of the Australias. It can never be done whilst the different Colonies remain disunited, so that the first plank in the growth of Australian nationality is Australian union. I do not limit my political vision by the present state of our relations with Great Britain. The time must come when the resources that Australia possesses will enable her to take a leading place amongst the nations of the world, but that can only be done by Australians closing their ranks, and by tearing down the barriers that divide them, and creating all Australia for Australians." Mr. REID, who was repeatedly interrupted by enthusiastic cheering, went on to state that there must be a Governor-General appointed by the British Crown. "Nothing," he said, "would create less confidence in the minds of the people of Australia than if the occupant of that office should be subject to political bargaining in the Colonies. The principle which is the keystone of liberty in the Mother Country and in all these Colonies is that the moment a Government ceases to possess the confidence of a majority of the representatives of the people that Government ceases to have the right to govern. Now that is a sound democratic principle for anyone. Now the Government of Australia must be based upon the confidence of the representatives of Australia, and the moment the House of Representatives passed a vote of want of confidence in the Government, that moment the Government would cease to hold office." Mr. REID made several suggestions with reference to the prevention of deadlocks between the two Federal Chambers, the introduction of the referendum, payment of members, and Federal finance, contending that the work of Federal government should be conducted on an economical basis, and that the Federal power should not have more money than it had a right to expend. After touching upon the subjects of the Federal Capital, which he believed would be somewhere in New South Wales, Federal control of the railways, and other matters, Mr. REID proceeded:—"One of the strongest proofs of the benefits of federation is the evils which have come to Australia during the short time of the separate existence of the Colonies. During the separate existence of these Colonies, have you not seen the germs of all sorts of animosities, of bad feeling, and of rivalries carried to a pitch which in other countries would bring about the horrors of war? So far as our trade and national interests are concerned once we enter into a bond of national union all these dangers disappear. All these ill-feelings disappear. They have rapidly disappeared of late years. During the two years and a half that I have had an opportunity of mixing freely with the public men of the other Colonies I am bound to tell you this, that the old jealousies and bitternesses and old sharp practices find no sympathy now with the leading politicians of Australia. I have found that the leading men of these Colonies—that the statesmen of the other Colonies—are prepared to throw aside every subject of offence between the different Colonies. They are prepared to go into a brotherly compact upon equal terms. They are prepared to give free play to the natural aspirations of Australians upon a fair and equal footing. Much as we are prepared to fight for our Colonies, and much as we are prepared to look after the interests of our Colonies, we must feel that the chief interests of each of the Colonies lies in a compact of alliance between them all. It is absolutely impossible that Australia can fulfil her destiny if she is split up into hostile divisions, each trying to checkmate each other; but it that unneighbourly process is abandoned, and if all Australia is allied, it will be followed by equal opportunities of trade and intercourse between every part of Australia; and then we will find these bitter feelings will disappear, and give place to a sentiment for which Australia is a grand subject—a generous sentiment of a United Australia springing up in all parts of the Colonies."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A correspondent describing the people of St. John, Nfld., hits off in the following lines quite a few of the people of Quebec as well:—"There is much sentimental nonsense heard continually about 'the good old times.' 'Distance lends enchantment to the view,' and old people are in most cases thoroughly imbued with the belief that in days gone by—some half a century ago—the people were in a better condition, led easier and happier lives, were better fed and clothed, and had altogether a better lot than in these times of fierce competition and low wages. That we are 'going to the dogs' is a cry raised regularly at short intervals."

Amongst other distinguished guests expected in England for the Diamond Jubilee may be mentioned CHULALONGKORN I., King of Siam. Taplow Court, a beautiful palatial residence on the Thames between Maidenhead and Cookham, has been rented by the Siamese Government, as a residence for His Majesty, during his stay in Britain. The Queen will receive her Royal visitor at Windsor, and marked attention will be paid to him during his visit. CHULALONGKORN is described as an amiable and dignified monarch. He was born on September 21, 1853, and he succeeded to the throne on Oct. 1, 1868. There used to be a first and second King in Siam, but CHULALONGKORN reigns in monarchical state, and as the eldest son of his Queen was nominated Crown Prince in 1887, it is assumed that the throne will now pass by hereditary descent, which was not formerly the case. The King has twenty-two brothers, of whom two are full brothers. To the ablest members of this regal aristocracy the principal public offices are allotted. Siam has a small permanent army and a few tiny gunboats. It produces coarse cloth, rough paper, water jars, and coloured tiles for temple roofs. Its area is 500,000 square miles, with a population exceeding 500,000. The Capital is Bangkok. Some of the newspapers state that the return journey will be made through Canada to Vancouver and thence by a C. P. R. steamer to some convenient eastern port.

Provincial Ministers Acclaimed.

A very large and representative gathering of citizens assembled at the Central Committee rooms to greet the Hon. the Prime Minister and his colleagues Thursday on the occasion of the opening of the Conservative organization for the approaching elections, in this district. Owing to a defect in the gas pipe, discovered at the last moment, the meeting had to be held in the office of the building—this large apartment was crowded to overflowing, stairs, counters and desks being pressed into use as seats, and many persons were unable to find even standing room and went away disappointed. Shortly after eight o'clock the Hon. Mr. Flynn and his colleagues Hon. Messrs. Pelletier and Chapais arrived and were enthusiastically received. The Hon. V. W. La Rue was called to the chair and opened the meeting with a few well chosen words, introducing the speaker of the evening. Hon. Mr. Flynn met with a reception which must have been most gratifying to him. The Hon. gentleman has seldom been more felicitous in his remarks than he was last night, and judging from the applause which met the broad and statesmanlike exposition of the policy of his Government, both the matter and the manner of the Prime Minister's address were to the taste of his audience. The Attorney-General, Hon. L. P. Pelletier next spoke and went over the history of the administration of the Government since 1882. The audience fully appreciated both the humor and the sarcasm directed towards his opponents, which the Attorney-General so well knows how to make use of, and this was also manifest in the reception given to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Chapais who followed, and who gave an amusing and instructive *resume* of some of the financial operations of the *clique*, whose appetite for plunder he described as being only the more voracious from their forced abstinence from the public cupboard during the past five years. Mr. Bisaillon made one of the best speeches of the evening. He gave a most encouraging account of the prospects of the party in his native division of Laprairie and throughout the district of Montreal, and closed with words of good advice and good cheer to the electors of the sister district of Quebec. Mr. V. Chateauvert and Mr. Ed. Bouffard also spoke briefly but to the point. The candidate for Quebec Centre always makes a crisp business-like address, which takes well with an audience of practical business men such as met together last night. The meeting closed shortly before 11 o'clock.

Short Course Men of the R.C.A. Left for Home.

Yesterday afternoon a detachment of about thirty-five short course men left by I.C.R. for their respective homes in Yarmouth, St. John, Newcastle and Halifax.

Bitten By a Dog.

Ludger Arteau, child of Francis Arteau, carter, who stands at the St. John street stand, was bitten by a dog at St. Foye a day or two ago. The animal's teeth pierced the victim's hand. It is said the child was playing with the animal at the time, when it suddenly jumped at it. Fortunately, a passerby interfered and turned the savage beast away. Although the little victim habitually plays with the dog, it is the first time that he ever snapped at it.

News Notes From Stoneham.

Parties from Stoneham and other country parishes, such as Beauport, Charlesbourg, Lake St. Charles, etc., report the roads to be almost impassable with heavy loads. In Charlesbourg there is at present from four to five feet of snow in places. Between Charlesbourg and the city and Charlesbourg and Stoneham the road is quite bare in places. Sap is said to be plentiful in this district this year, although but little is being done in the way of sugar. The old butter factory at Dundas Bridge, which has been closed for some months, has been turned into a steam saw mill. Another saw mill is also in the course of construction near the Scotch Church.

Young Man Dangerously Stabbed.

Two young men started in to imitate a duel on Thursday afternoon. Each armed with a similar knife they took their stand and suddenly one of them by the name of Lefebvre uttered a cry. He had received a bad gash in the right hand from which the blood spurted freely. The victim went to Dr. Fauchers with a friend to have the wound dressed. Previous to reaching the doctor's, Lefebvre had lost a considerable quantity of blood. The doctor considered the wound so serious that he immediately sent for one of the Vicars of St. John's church to administer the last rites of the church. After some time the doctor had Lefebvre removed to the Hotel Dieu. The wound is very serious, and it is feared that grave complications may set in.

A Denial.

An Ottawa dispatch states that, at Quebec, Mgr. Merry Del Val snubbed and practically ordered Archbishop Langevin back to Manitoba. With reference to this, the Ablegate's Secretary said Thursday that the report was without any foundation whatever. The meeting in Quebec was most pleasant, and Mgr. Del Val and Archbishop Langevin exchanged compliments and appeared to be on the friendliest terms with each other. Archbishop Langevin, while in the city, is said to have told some friends that Mr. Lauzon, M.L.A., elect for St. Boniface, will meet the protest filed by the Liberals by resigning. The Archbishop said that Mr. Lauzon will not have the clergy brought into Court as witnesses, and will resign to run again as the easiest way out of the difficulty. The statement which has appeared in nearly all the papers that Mgr. Merry Del Val presented to Sir Charles Tupper a letter of introduction from Mr. Charles Russell was slightly incorrect. The letter was not from Mr. Charles Russell, but from his father, Lord Russell of Killowen.

Ladies' Morning Musical Club.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Morning Musical Club was held on the 7th inst., when the following report was submitted:—Report of the Ladies' Morning Musical Club, April 7th, 1897. At this third annual report of the Ladies' Morning Musical Club, the Committee is glad to be able to state that the aim of the Club, namely, the study of high-class music, has been forwarded successfully. This season Felix Bartholdy Mendelssohn was chosen as the composer, whose works were to be brought more especially before the members, and the Committee has been enabled to provide several pieces on each programme, both instrumental and vocal, which it is hoped will have helped some members to understand and appreciate better the genius of that composer. For next season Beethoven is the author chosen for special study. The active members have aided the Committee by conforming to the rules as much as possible, and raising the tone by studying the best authors. It is hoped that another year more active members will come forward and keep the Club up to the highest standard. The Choral Class, under Mr. Gagnon's able direction, sang several choruses, which were much admired. Ten musicals were given during the winter, attended by a large proportion of the members, and the open concert was a great success, though some pieces which had been selected from the season's programmes could not be given for various causes. The Club has to thank the Committee of the Y.M.C.A. for the use of their Hall, for which they make no charge, leaving the renumeration to the Club. Mr. Distin, the courteous Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., has helped the Club materially in every way in his power. Among other kindnesses, writing out the programmes for each day on the board, no small trouble. The pianos supplied by Mr. Lavigne gave satisfaction to those using them. Josepha H. Anderson, Secretary L.M.M. Club.

Mrs. George Tessier submitted her report as Treasurer showing the receipts of the year to have been $184.19 or $246.75, including the balance of $62.56 from the season 1895-96. The disbursements were $219.60, leaving a balance in bank of $27.15.

The following were elected at the annual meeting after the reports were read: Mrs. A. H. Cook, President; Mde. Legendre, Vice-President; Miss M. Thomson, Vice-President; Mde. George Tessier, Treasurer; Miss J. Anderson, Secretary. Committee—Mrs. J. Hamilton, Mrs. Andrew Joseph, Mde. Jules Tessier, Mrs. Joly de Lotbiniere, Mde. Huot, Mde. J. Garneau, Mlle. Talbot, Mlle. Routhier, Mlle. Casault.

Settlers For Mistassini.

Mr. Dupont, Colonization Agent of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, will shortly leave for Detroit to bring back 28 Canadian families who have been settled in the district for some time and who wish to return. They will take up homesteads at Mistassini, and the Federal Government has granted the Company $500 to defray the expenses of their transportation from Detroit to Mistassini. Several families of Quebec who migrated to Manitoba a couple of years ago have also decided to avail themselves of the advantages of the homestead law passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature, and will settle in the Lake St. John region.

Commanding Officer's Inspection 8th Royal Rifles.

The Eighth Royal Rifles turned out in full strength Friday night for the Commanding Officer's inspection. The battalion presented a very creditable appearance, every man having taken pains to have an extra shine on. The men mustered at the usual hour and drilled until about half-past ten. Lieut.-Col. White inspected the battalion, making a special review of each company. After the musketry and bayonet exercises had been performed the men were put through some field movements. The battalion, headed by the band, marched past in quarter column. The inspection passed off very creditably, but there is still some room for improvement between this and the D. A. G.'s inspection. Numerous spectators lined the galleries to see their friends as they performed their military duty. After the inspection the officers held a meeting at their quarters in the Drill Hall. The question of the men supplying their own ammunition was the subject of a long debate. The officers decided to use every effort to induce the Government to grant the necessary supply. It was also decided to enter four teams in the League this year.

Serious Accident to Mr. J. E. Martineau.

Mr. J. E. Martineau, of St. Joseph street, was the victim of a painful accident on Saturday afternoon. He had gone up a ladder to get some goods when it slipped, and he fell to one side on a box. Mr. Martineau lost consciousness and medical aid was sent for. Doctors Martineau and Matte responded to the call and restored the unfortunate man to consciousness. Although he is the victim of serious injuries, every hope is entertained of his recovery.

The Late Faucher de St. Maurice.

In his "Old and New" in the Montreal *Gazette*, Mr. John Reade says:—"The death of Mr. Faucher de Saint Maurice will be a cause of sincere regret to all who knew him personally or by his works. In character he was most attractive and loveable. In letters his place was among the foremost of Canadian prose writers. As a soldier and a politician he was a bold fighter. His early life abounds in romance. Those who have read his 'De Québec à Mexico' will know how his martial ardor was aroused by the Napoleonic plan of an empire in the land of Anahuac; how he threw aside his law books, bade his friends a hasty farewell and in a few weeks was marching under the French flag in the uniform of an *officier d'ordonnance*. In three years he saw much bloodshed, having taken part in four campaigns, fought in eleven pitched battles and ever so many skirmishes, shared in the sieges of Oajaca and Saltillo, had a horse shot under him, been twice wounded, was mentioned in despatches, was made prisoner, and was on the point of being shot when he was exchanged for a native general. When he left the service, and on the 4th of June, 1865, embarked at Vera Cruz to return to Canada, he held the rank of a captain of African light infantry, wore the Mexican medal, was decorated with the cross of the military Order of Guadeloupe, received from the unfortunate Maximilian's own hands. Later he was rewarded with the cross of the Legion of Honor. He had, besides a good deal of experience of what was best and worst in human nature, though his own nature had undergone little change. He had parted, doubtless, with some illusions, but he never lost faith in Maximilian nor in the civilizing aim of the expedition of which that ill-starred Emperor was the victim. On his return home he had to begin life anew. In 1867 he married Mlle. Josephine Berthelot d'Artigny. For some sixteen years he was in the civil service of the Province, giving his leisure hours to literature. In 1881 he forsook the official desk to engage in politics and journalism, and for some years represented his native County in the Conservative interest. But he never entirely abandoned literature. Among his best known works are 'A la Brunante,' a collection of tales and legends; 'De Québec à Mexico,' in which he discusses the antiquities of Mexico, as well as relating his personal experiences; 'Choses et Autres,' 'Promenades dans la Golfe,' and 'De Tubord à Babord,' which contains *inter alia* a vivid account of the lamentable expedition of Sir Hovenden Walker. M. Faucher de Saint Maurice also contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, of which he was one of the first officers, being first Vice-President of the first section, of which Sir James LeMoine (afterwards President of the Society) was the first President."

"The Wood Industries of Canada."

This is the title of a handsomely gotten up publication issued at 2s. 6d. a copy by the *Timber Trades Journal*, of London, England, the contents of which are from the pen of a special correspondent of that paper who visited Canada some time ago. The book is neatly published in paper boards, gives a history and description of the various wood industries of Canada, and contains several illustrations of scenes in the woods and in lumbering camps, of rafts and logging, of saw mills and docks, etc. There are a number of scenes in the vicinity of Ottawa and Quebec, and portraits of some of the leading men in the lumber trade, including an excellent one of our public spirited fellow-citizen, the Hon. R. R. Dobell, M.P. This work will have a special and permanent interest for all interested in the lumber trade.

Land Surveyors Elect Officers.

The Corporation of Quebec Provincial Land Surveyors held their annual meeting for the election of their Board of Directors for the next three ensuing years, on Wednesday, the 7th April, in this city, when the following members were elected:—H. B. Tourigny, C. E. Gauvin, Arthur Smith, W. McLea Walbank, Aut. Painchaud, Thomas Breen, N. J. Gastonguay, John Sullivan, George Roy, J. E. Malhiot, J. E. Sirois, H. S. Harwood, L. P. B. Casgrain, D. C. Morency, P. C. Talbot. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held in their rooms at the Parliament Buildings, on Thursday, the 8th instant, Messrs. W. McLea Walbank, of Montreal, was elected President; D. C. Morency and George Roy, Vice-Presidents; C. E. Gauvin, Secretary; L. P. B. Casgrain, Syndic. There are four candidates up for final and one for preliminary examinations.

New Conservative Club Formed by Students.

On Saturday evening, at the Conservative Central Committee, a meeting was held by the Conservative students of Quebec. A large number of them were present. It was decided to establish a Conservative Club under the name of "Club des Etudiants Conservateurs de Quebec." The elections gave the following result:—Honorary President, Hon. E. J. Flynn; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Hons. L. P. Pelletier, T. Chapais and V. W. LaRue; President, Mr. W. Richard LaRue, E.E.D.; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Jules Lesage, E.E.D., and E. Lavoie, E.E.M.; Secretaries, Messrs. J. L. Gilbert, E.E.M., and O. E. Casault, E.E.D.; Assistant-Secretary, Mr. S. A. Courier, E.E.A. All those present at the meeting have decided to work for the success of the Conservative party on the 11th of May next. The Flynn Administration has evidently good friends in every walk of society.

Funeral of the Late Mr. M. J. Murphy.

The funeral of the late Mr. M. J. Murphy on Saturday morning was very largely attended. The principal mourners were Mr. Peter Wright, brother-in-law, and his two sons and Mr. Fergus Murphy, advocate. Amongst those who followed the hearse were the President and members of the Quebec Chess Club, the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works and the officials of the Department, and a number of the officials of the other Government Departments, Aldermen and officials of the city and the male members of St. Patrick's Choir, of which the deceased gentleman was for several years director. There were a number of beautiful floral offerings on the coffin. The Solemn *Requiem* was celebrated by the Reverend Father Woods with the Reverend Fathers Maloney deacon and Bonia sub-deacon. The three altars were heavily draped in black cloth and the catafalque containing the coffin was surrounded by numerous lighted tapers. The Gregorian music of the *Requiem* and funeral service was well rendered by a powerful choir under the direction of Mr. E. Batterton, with Mr. Vezina at the grand organ. Mrs. R. Timmons, L. Fitzhenry and F. Horan sang solos at the Offertory, Preface and after the Elevation. The Reverend Peter O'Leary officiated at the *Libera*, after which Mrs. Lane sang Schubert's Adieu. The remains were taken to St. Patrick's Cemetery and placed in the vault. A large number of mourners went to the cemetery.

Mr. Faucher's Will.

Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice, who died the other day full of literary honors, has left a will behind him, and some of the clauses are very interesting reading. "This," the testator begins, "is my last will and testament. I believe, I hope, I love. These are the words which I learned from the lips of my beloved mother, who taught them to me in this beautiful French language, the queen of

THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

We cannot too warmly congratulate the members of the Mayor's Indian Famine Relief Committee upon the success that has followed their appeal to the public of Quebec. The Mayor is specially entitled to prominent notice for the active interest taken by him in the matter, and for his regular attendance at the meetings of the Committee. To the Lord Bishop of Quebec, to whom is due the credit of initiating the movement, and to the authorities of the Archbishopric, who from its very inception gave it all the encouragement and aid in their power, public gratitude goes forth. The clergy of all denominations are entitled to public thanks for bringing the claims of the poor starving people of India to the notice of their respective congregations. The collectors have all performed a somewhat difficult and often thankless task with no small measure of success, and Mr. LAFRANCE has made a most efficient and zealous treasurer. It is gratifying to note that none of the above have been forgotten in the votes of thanks passed by the Committee at its final meeting. Special thanks are also due, too, both to Alderman T. H. NORRIS and to Mr. EDWARD FOLEY for having frequently acted as Secretary in the enforced absence of the proper officer. The citizens of Quebec are to be warmly congratulated for the liberality that they have shown in subscribing to the fund. The result of their contributions is seen in the $4,500 and more forwarded to the Governor-General through His Worship the Mayor, and by some $2,000 and over sent forward by the local banks. In addition to this we note that some Quebecers forwarded amounts to the Montreal *Star* fund, others to a Presbyterian fund in Toronto, while Sir HENRI JOLY DE LOTBINIERE contributed his $100 to the Ottawa fund instead of the Quebec one. Taken all in all, there can be very little doubt that Quebec's total subscriptions to the fund for the relief of its citizens' starving fellow subjects in India will be found to very nearly approach, if in fact they do not actually exceed the sum of $8,000.

MORE ABOUT THE FAST LINE.

It will be remembered that the Toronto *Globe*, the Ottawa *Free Press* and other leading Ministerial organs gave a prompt and emphatic denial to the report published by the CHRONICLE respecting the signing of a provisional contract by the Federal Government with Mr. PETERSEN for the establishment of the fast steamship line. We see the evil effects of the doubts thus thrown upon the success of the Government's negotiation with Mr. PETERSEN, in certain articles in recent numbers of the English shipping papers. The Liverpool *Shipping Telegraph* of Tuesday, March 30th, prints the following article :—"From time to time paragraphs go the round of the press announcing that the much-discussed fast mail service to Canada has become an established fact so far as the granting of contracts and subsidies is concerned. Some three years since a Mr. HUDDART, of Antipodean fame, was a likely starter in the race, but he, in course of time, has dropped out. Then one or two Liverpool lines were mentioned as having secured the contract, but that report has also died of natural decay. Other cases have been mentioned, and now we have the announcement which appeared in the press a few days ago that Messrs. PETERSEN & Co., the steamship owners, of Newcastle, have signed a contract with the Dominion Government to furnish the long-impending fast mail service to Canada. In all arrangements of this sort that are entered into it must always be borne in mind that money has to be raised to build the ships and to equip a fleet in a position to compete with those great Atlantic lines which are the growth of many years, are guided by long experience, and have the advantages of an already existing wide connection with shippers and passengers. Now the condition of the shipping trade, even to those lines so advantageously situated, is hardly a matter for excessive envy. There is no 'champagne margin' in shipping at its best, and it therefore follows that the investment of one's money in a fleet which has to begin life in opposition to established concerns is hardly a venture which recommends itself to the average investor of ordinary caution. This feeling of bashfulness in coming forward with the cash becomes the greater when the venture is not only new and without connections, but comprises a scheme which experts in the trade have not hesitated to denounce as being—commercially at least—impossible of success. These considerations may account for the fact that four outside firms who achieved temporary fame by being quoted as providers of the fast service have sunk quickly into oblivion. The scheme now before the public is, it is stated, due to the visit to this country of Mr. R. R. DOBELL, of Quebec, a member of the LAURIER Cabinet, and to the subsequent visit of Mr. PETERSEN to Canada. It is stated that the new provisional contract provides a subsidy for the new line of £150,000 per annum, but in return a 20-knot service must be established. The ALLAN Line offered to do this for a subsidy of £225,000 per annum—£75,000 more than the provisional contract signed. Now Messrs. ALLAN out of the position they already hold in the trade could, for reasons already stated, provide a service cheaper than any outsider. If therefore, the ALLANS feel that their figure is as low as can be quoted with due regard to success, how will Messrs. PETERSEN with less advantages be able to do the work cheaper? It must be remembered that the scheme of the ALLANS provided for a weekly service at the 20-knot speed from Liverpool, together with improved freight services from the Mersey, the Clyde, and the Thames. Messrs. PETERSEN will have to construct a fleet to do this enormous work, and as it seems probable that they would go to the East Coast for their boats, curiosity naturally is aroused as to whether any shipbuilder in the district of 'tramp' shipyards could successfully turn out the class of vessel necessary for the Atlantic passenger service, and equal, as it must be, to such vessels as the Cunard, White Star, or Hamburg-American boats. It thus appears that the new contract should not for the present be taken too seriously. The Dominion Government are quite justified in endeavouring to obtain a service on the lowest possible terms, but the real question is: Can they improve on the ALLANS' offer?" There is no doubt about it that everybody who believes, as the CHRONICLE sincerely does, in the good old Conservative doctrine of "Canada for the Canadians," would have much preferred to see the contract for the fast service going to the famous Canadian firm of the ALLANS,—a house which possesses capital, reputation, prestige, connections and experience, which has been mainly instrumental in the establishment and development of the steamship traffic between Great Britain and the St. Lawrence, and which certainly ought to be able to establish and to operate a fast trans Atlantic steamship service at least as cheaply as those who are comparative strangers to the route. When the ALLANS tendered for this service a year or two ago their offer was the most advantageous one received by the Government, and there was universal satisfaction at the announcement that they were to have the contract. Why it has not been given to them is well known to our readers. Party politics stepped in, and with the advent of the new Administration to power, the offer of the ALLANS was dropped and new plans were laid. The PETERSEN offer is undoubtedly much lower than that of the ALLANS, and the CHRONICLE does not ask the Government to do otherwise than to accept the most advantageous offer. It should be thoroughly known, however, whether there is not an enormous difference in the two services proposed, and also whether the ALLANS were invited this year, when Mr. PETERSEN was, to make an offer based upon the present prices of steel and shipbuilding. This is a matter of material difference to the taxpayers who are to pay the bill. As an illustration of the change in value of iron and steel within the last few years, our readers have only to contrast the present estimated cost of the proposed bridge over the St. Lawrence with that made a few years ago. Our Liverpool contemporary is quite right in its contention that the Federal Government is justified in endeavoring to obtain a service on the lowest possible terms, and it will have learned, ere this, by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's declaration in the House of Commons, that it need have no misgiving as to the correctness of the reports announcing the signing of the contract between the authorities at Ottawa and Mr. PETERSEN. The London *Shipping Gazette* prints the following reference to the subject :—"The announcement that Messrs. PETERSEN & Co., steamship owners, of Newcastle, have entered into a contract with the Dominion Government to provide the long-promised fast mail service to Canada is, according to opinions expressed in circles usually well informed on Canadian matters, hardly to be taken seriously. In the first place, it is pointed out, the contract is a provisional one, *i.e.*, it is dependent upon the requisite capital being raised. The negotiations are the result of arrangements arising from the visit of Mr. R.R. DOBELL, of Quebec, a member of the LAURIER Cabinet, to this country, and a subsequent visit of Mr. PETERSEN to Ottawa. This will be the fourth attempt of those who, so far as regular important trade between this country and the Dominion, are described as outsiders to raise the requisite capital to furnish the boats, etc., necessary to the scheme, and the English public have hitherto held aloof from such an enterprise. Messrs. PETERSEN, if successful in providing the steamers, will be subjected to the keen competition of the lines already in the trade, and, as their connection both on this and the other side of the Atlantic is the outcome of years of growth and development, there is no need to enlarge upon the possible effects of such competition." If the PETERSENS' are independent of the English investing class the announcement in the above extract will of course have no effect upon their project, but if the requisite capital for the execution of the contract has yet to be raised, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that there are difficulties ahead which may wreck the whole project. From such a fate we may well pray to be mercifully delivered. So deeply interested is this port in the early establishment of the line in question, that we cannot too earnestly appeal to the Government, and especially to those of its members and supporters who represent us at Ottawa, to take such precautions that no further disappointments or delay may occur in the execution of the steamship scheme that may have their support and approval. We can make this request the more reasonably because of the proof we have already furnished of our readiness and determination to strengthen the hands of the LAURIER Government and to loyally a ssist it in every honest attempt made by it to furnish us with what is really a first-class fast Atlantic steamship service.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A very uneasy feeling exists amongst the wholesale trade in this city as to the proposed extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal. It is feared that if the railway is extended Montreal merchants will obtain through rates of freight to points on the Lower St. Lawrence and Northern New Brunswick, which have heretofore been controlled by Quebec houses, and that the small trade that is left to us will thus be taken away. The Board of Trade should look into this matter before it is too late.

Paul Genz was hanged at 11.04 o'clock yesterday morning in Jersey City for killing his female companion, Clara Aranm, in Hoboken, August 28, 1894.

The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* declares that all coercion of Greece upon the part of the Powers will cease as soon as war is declared, because otherwise it would be a character of pre-Turkish intervention.

The Ontario Provincial Legislature was prorogued yesterday afternoon.

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.

COMMERCIAL.

Lumber Notes.

The cut of lumber on the Upper St. John River and its tributaries last winter is now estimated at 174,000,000, or about 25,000,000 more than for the preceding year.

Timber Notes.

Advices by mail, from the United Kingdom, dated April 3rd, state that there is considerable activity in the wood goods market, and a most satisfactory business is being done. The fine weather prevailing has stimulated the building trades, and operations in these lines are being carried on briskly with all appearance of continuing.

New York Stock Market.

New York, April 9—Some of the strength which distinguished yesterday's stock market appeared this morning at the opening, and particularly in sugar which mounted to 115. But it was soon evident that liquidating sales to take profits were in the market and this knowledge checked the advance, and toward the afternoon brought on a declining tendency. There were some ex eptions, notably the Vanderbilt stocks and Chicago Gas and Rubber, which did not follow the general course of the market but held strong most of the day. The trading was on a limited scale was not regarded as significant of any special feeling, excepting among small traders, who in such times throw over their holdings rather than take chances.

Standard Oil.

New York, April 9—Standard Oil is supplying Wall street with the biggest boom of the year. Since Saturday its certificates have jumped in value no less than 19 points, and no one knows what the top notch quotation will be. Of the secrets of Standard Oil the street knows nothing. It makes no reports, its profits are divided in its own way, and all the public is permitted to know is that on irregular dates the word goes forth that Standard Oil has declared a dividend of 10 or 15 per cent. The closing bid on the curb yesterday (the certificates are not listed on the Exchange) was 290. On Saturday it was 274 and 294 is the top notch price for the stock. Standard Oil last year paid 31 per cent in dividends on a capitalization of $97,000,000. This means that the enormous profits of $27,900,000 was distributed. So far this year 10 per cent has been paid on March 15. Another big dividend will probably come in June. Whether it will be for 15 or 20 per cent is not known.

Quebec Stock Market.

Quebec, April 13, 1897.

Bank	Shar's	Paid up.	Div. 6 mnths	Price per cent
Montreal	$200	All	5 pr c.	230 @231
Quebec	100	"	2½ "	119 @120
B. N. America	£50 st.	"	3½ "	110 @112
Nationale	30	"	3 "	72 @73
Molson's	50	"	4 "	182 @186
Toronto	100	"	4 "	228 @229
Ontario	40	"	3	83 @ 84
E. Townships	50	"	3½ "	142 @144
Merchants'	100	"	4 "	170 @171
Union of C	100	"	3 "	100 @102
Canad'n of Com.	50	"	3½ "	124 @125
Dominion	50	"	6 "	272 @272
Hamilton	100	"	4 "	161 @161
Imperial	100	"	4 "	177 @178
Street Railways.				
Montreal	50	56⅝	4 "	233 @234
Quebec	50		16 "	175 @200
Gas Stocks.				
Quebec	200	All		132 @135
Montreal	40	"	5	183 @184
Toronto	50	"		177 @178
Telegraph Co's				
Montreal	40	"	2 pr ct Q'rtly	165 @166*
Dominion	50	"	1½ pct Q'rtly	107 @108
Steamboat Co's.				
R. & O. Nav. Co	100	"	p c	91 @ 92
Que Steam. Co.	100			82 @ 90
Ass. Cos.				
Que. Fire Ass	$45	20	5 "	17 @ 18
Bonds				
Dominion Stock				109 @165
Government 6's	Bonds			00 @ 00
July				"par"
Quebec Corp'n				00 @ 00
"	7's	Stock		00 @ 00
Montreal	6's	Bonds		00 @ 00
"	7's	Stock		0a @ 00
"	6's	"		00 @ 00
Toronto	6's	Bonds		00 @ 00

N.B.—The accrued interest upon Bonds and Debenture also upon Corporation and Dominion Stocks is payable by buyer in addition to rate quoted.

* Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW—J R Willard & Co, wire J S Paquet as follows :—Chicago, Ills, April 13—Wheat—Accounts are doubtless more or less exaggerated, but it is probably true that seeding will be dangerously late in much of the best territories in the North-West. The effect of the late seeding is illustrated by the result last year in North Dakota. It looks as if that State would be in about as bad condition in the present season, the snow and rain fall has been from double to five fold the normal supply. It was expected that the acreage sown in the North-West would be large this year because so much fall ploughing was done. The floods have changed all this. South Dakota and the southern part of Minnesota are in better shape, but even here nothing is being done to get in the crop. Cable advices report an unfavorable outlook in Russia and France. In the latter country the situation is described as gloomy. The Kentucky State report is better than expected. It shows a condition of 94 against 86 last month and 69 last year. To offset this, there are unfavorable reports from Missouri and parts of Kansas. The war news is rather tame. New York reports 280,000 bushels wheat taken for export and a considerable cash business has already been done here to-day. The market would probably have done better to day, but for heavy selling supposed to have been for Weil and St Louis account. Corn—There has been no feature of importances in the corn market, though it has been rather nervous. The weather is unfavorable for increased receipts, but this seems to have no particular effect on prices. We believe the conditions favor a material advance, and purchases ought to be made in all safe spots. Oats—Fair delivery but slightly easier in spite of the fact that seeding is being delayed by wet weather, and not half the acreage in Ohio Valley has been sown. Provisions—Prices opened steady but soon weakened on liberal selling by brokers for local packers, while buying was of a good character, it was not of sufficient volume to sustain prices. Investors are inclined to hold off in anticipation of large receipts of hogs in the near future.

J. S. PAQUET, BROKER,
139 Mountain Hill Street.

Quotes the Opening, Highest, Lowest and Closing prices in Chicago and New York, Tuesday, April 13th, as follows :

CHICAGO MARKET.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
	$	$	$	$
Wheat—				
May	67½	67½	66⅞	67½
July	67¼	67¼	65¾	67¼
Corn—				
May	23¾	24¼	23¾	23⅞
July	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25¼
Oats—				
May	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½ bid
July	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅜
Pork—				
May	8 52	8 52	8 35	8 37
July	8 67	8 67	8 45	847 bid
Lard—				
May	4 25	4 25	4 20	4 20
July	4 32	4 32	4 30	4 30
Short Ribs—				
May	4 70	4 70	4 62	462 bid
July	4 72	4 75	4 65	4 65

NEW YORK STOCKS.

The range of prices is as follows :—

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Sugar	114¾	114¾	1133	114¾
Am Tobacco	74⅝	75⅝	74⅛	75
Am Spirits	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
Southern R R	25⅜	26⅛	25½	26⅛
Atchison preferred	18⅝	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜
Atchison (new issue)	10	10¼	10	10¼
Chi Burl & Q	71	72⅜	70⅞	72⅜
Chicago Gas	82½	84⅜	81⅞	84⅜
Can'a South'n	....	....	....	....
C C C & I	30⅜	30	29⅞	30
Del & Hudson	102½	104¼	102⅝	103⅝
D L & W	....	....	....	....
Erie	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	....	....	....	....
Louis & Nash	45⅞	46¼	45½	46¼
Kansas, Texas, pref	27	27⅜	27	27⅛
Manhattan	84½	84½	84⅛	84½
Missouri Pacific	15⅛	15⅞	15	15⅞
Leather, pref	54½	55⅞	54½	55⅞
Balt & Ohio	12⅜	13	12⅜	13
N Y C	99	10⅛	99⅛	101½
North Pacific, pref	35⅞	36⅜	35½	35⅞
Northwestern	104½	105¾	104⅜	105¾
General Electric	30⅛	31⅜	30⅛	31⅜
Rock Island	62⅝	63½	62⅝	63⅜
Rubber	....	....	....	....
Omaha	58½	59⅜	58½	59⅛
N Y Gas	1 1	16⅛	161	161⅜
Pacific Mail	27	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛
Phila & Reading	18⅝	19⅜	17⅝	19⅛
St Paul	72⅜	73⅜	72½	73⅜
Union Pacific	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Western Union	80⅛	81⅜	80⅛	81⅜
Jersey Central	77⅜	79⅝	77⅜	79⅛
National Lead	....	....	....	....
Wabash, pref	12⅜	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜
T & I	23	23⅝	21⅞	23⅛
Wheeling	....	....	....	....
May Cotton	7.08	7.09	7.09	7.08
August Cotton	7.17	7.18	7.17	7.17

Quebec Cattle Market.

April 13, 1897.

Oxen, per 100 lbs, live weight....$4.00 to $4.25
Heifers " " " .... 4.00 to 4.25
Calves, each .... 4.00 to 8.00
Spring Lambs, each .... 4.50 to 5.00
Sheep per lb, live weight .... 3½c to 4c
Hogs (dead) per lb .... 6½c to 7c

QUEBEC RETAIL MARKET April 13, 1897—Beef, 1st quality, dressed, per 100 lbs., $8.00; 2nd, do do, $7.00; 3rd, do do, $5.00; per lb., 5c to 12c. Veal, per lb., 8c to 10c. Mutton, per lb., 6c to 10c. Spring Lamb, $4.00 to $6.00; Pork, fresh, per 100 lbs., $6.00 to $7.25, per lb., 8c to 10c; salt, per barrel, $13.00 to $14.50, per lb., 11c to 12c. Hams, fresh, per lb., 8c to 9c; smoked do, 9c to 10c. Flour, Hungarian Roller Process, per barrel, $5.00 to $5.25; Patents, $4.60 to $4.75; Straight Roller, per barrel, $4.10 to $4.40; Extra, $3.75 to $3.90; Strong Bakers $4.50 to $4.60; Superfine, at $3.25 to $3.40; Fine, $3.00 to $3.10; Bags, 98 lbs., $1.90 to $2.25. Oat Meal, per barrel, $3.60 to $3.50; Corn Meal, white, do, $2.20 to $2.40; do, yellow, do, $2.60 to $2.10. Salmon, No. 1, per bri of 200 lbs., $16.00 to $16.50; per lb., 12c to 16c. Codfish, green, per bri., $3.75 to $4.25; dry, per quintal, $4.50 to $4.75. Cod Oil, per gallon, 32c to 33c. Herrings, No. 1, large, per bri, $4.00 to $ .50. Fowls, per pair, $0.50 to $0.75; Quails, do, 65c; Prairie Chickens, do, $1.75; Chickens, do, 40c to 80c; Turkeys, do, $1.50 to $3.00. Black Duck, do, 75c; Teal do, 40c. Potatoes, (early rose), per bushel, 30c to 33c. Oats, per bushel 34 lbs., 28c to 30c. Butter, salt, per lb., 14c to 18c; Fresh do do, 15c to 18c; do do (pants), 20c to 25c. Cheese, per lb., 10c to 12c. Eggs, per dozen, 18c to 25c. Hay, per 100 bells, $8.00 to $8.50. Straw do, $4.00 to $5.00. Wood, per cord (2 feet 6 inches), $3.50 to $4.50; (3 feet), $3.75 to $5.50.

LEATHER MARKET—Spanish Sole, No. 1, per lb, 23c to 25c; do, No 2, 21c to 22c; Slaughter Sole, No 1, 22c to 24c. Harness Leather, 25c to 27c; Waxed Upper, 35c to 40c; Buff and Pebbled Cow, per foot, 13c to 15c; Patent Cow, 18c to 21c; Enamelled Cow, 18c to 22c; Calfskins, heavy, per lb., 60c to 70c; do light, 65c to 75c; Splits, 21c to 24c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Green and Inspected, per 100 lbs, No. 1, $6.50 to $7.50.

STERLING EXCHANGE—NEW YORK, April 13. 11.00 a.m.,—At sight, 4.87. Sixty days, 4.83.

COTTON MARKET—Liverpool, April 13—Cotton futures 1 point up; sales 15,000.

LONDON STOCK MARKET, London, April 13—London close—Atchison, 10; St Paul, 72; Louisville and Nashville, 45½; New York Central, 98; Reading, 18.

WHEAT, ETC—Chicago, April 13—Bradstreet's says:—The world's visible decreased 2,229,000 bushels. The Board's closing cable—Wheat, futures, ½d higher; corn, ½d higher. Atlantic clearances—Wheat, 81,9,6 bushels; corn, 536,495 bushels; flour, 18,992 barrels. Minneapolis, April 13—150,000 barrels of flour were sold yesterday, the largest day on record.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET—Montreal, April 13—Canadian Pacific Railway, 70½ to 49½. Duluth Com., 4 to 3. Duluth preferred, 10 to 5. Commercial Cable Company, 166½ to 166¾. Cable Company Bonds, 98 to 96. Cable Reg. Bonds, 98 to 96. Postal Telegraph Company, 98¾ to 97¾. Montreal Telegraph Company, ex div., 166 to 165. Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, 92 to 91½. Montreal Street Railway, 234 to 233½; sales, 23 shares at 234; 50 shares at 233½. Halifax Street Railway, 93 to 91. Halifax Street Railway Bonds, 106 to 102½. Montreal Gas Company, ex div, 183½ to 183½; sales, 75 shares at 183½. Montreal Gas Company Bonds, 105 to 102. Bell Telephone Company, ex-div., 161½ to 161. Royal Electric Light Company, 140 to 139; sales, 25 shares at 140. Toronto Street Railway, 74½ to 74⅜; sales, 75 shares at 74⅛; 50 shares at 74½. Bank of Montreal, 252 to 230. Quebec Bank, 124½ to 120. Ontario Bank, 85½ to 82. Molson's Bank, 195 to 182. Bank of Toronto, 232 to 228. Banque Jacques-Cartier, 100 to 89½. Merchants Bank, 175 to 170. Merchants Bank of Halifax, 175 to 167. Western Loan and Trust, 98 offered. Banque Nationale 77½ asked. Union Bank, 102½ offered. Imperial Bank, 182 to 181. Bank of Commerce, 176 to 124½. Eastern Townships Bank, 145 asked. Hochelaga Bank, 131 to 129. North-West Land, 44 offered. Montreal Cotton Company, 125 to 122. Canada Colored Cotton Company, 50 asked. Dominion Cotton Company, 85 to 78. Canada Colored Bonds, 92 asked.

IMPORTS.

March 13—Quebec goods per ss Mongolian, Moore, from Liverpool for Halifax—1 case cottons, 1 bale carpets, 2 cases drapery to Glover, Fry & co 18 crates ewars to Renaud & co. 3 bales W P cloths to M Frankenberg. 1 bale mdse, 1 case do to P Garneau, Fils & co, 1 do woollens to Thibaudeau, Freres & co. 1 case mdse to Thibaudeau, Freres & co. 1 parcel mdse to P J Cote. 1 bale do, 1 case do, to A W Colley, 1 case do, 1 do do to W McLimont & Son. 2 do books to Mr Houte, ecclesiastique, Seminaire. 1 case to G R Renfrew & co. 7 cases to C E Roy. 6 do to Z Paquet. 1 do to T Donohue. 3 do to Jos Amyot & Frere. 3 do to Mercier & co. 1 parcel to Montmorency Cotton Mfg Co. 1 case to Riverside Mfg Co.

PER EXPRESS COMPANIES—April 13—Sundries to J Breakey, do to Ross & co, do to Sharples & co, do to J E Livernois, do to P Garneau & co, do to F Gourdeau & co, do to J S Langlois & co, do to Quebec News Co, do to G R Renfrew & co, do to C Berger, do to W A Marsh & co, do to Rinfret & co, do to W A Schwartz, do to J D King & co, do to C Robitaille, do to Lavigne & co, do to N Lemieux & co, do to E Belanger, do to Montmorency E P Co, do to Whitehead & Turner, do to order, do to S R Clark, do to M Hogan, to G G Stuart, do to W J Roy, do to Legislative Library, do to J Simpson, do to J Bedard, do to Gauvreau & co, do to W McLimont & Son, do to J Hamel & co, do to A Tozer, do to S Fisher & co, do to A Lavigne, do to Chinic Hardware Co, do to H S Scott & co, do to J Ritchie, do to W H Polley, do to W Brunet & co, do to E Giroux & co, do to J Winfield, do to G H Fairchild, do to M Hogan, do to W McWilliam, do to Hossack, do to W H Wiggs, do to Vallerand, do to W Doyle, do to J E Roy, do to Z Paquet, do to S J Shaw & co, do to J Langlois, do to Laroche & co, do to T J Moore & co, do to P Plamondon, do to P Guilfoyle, do to Gale Bros, do to Migner & co, do to W Clint, do to J Amyot & Frere, do to F Gourdeau & co, do to Beauport Brewing Co, do to Mechanics Supply Co, do to H J Fisk & co, do to J B Laliberte, do to A Poulin, do to McCall, Shehyn & co.

PER RAILWAY COMPANIES—April 13—Sundries to Glover, Fry & co, do to P Garneau, Fils & co, do to F Simard, do to J Amyot & Frere, do to M Frankenberg, do to Z Paquet, do to W McLimont & Son, do to McCall, Shehyn & co, do to D Morgan, do to Thibaudeau, Freres & co, do to W Doyle, do to Superintendent of Stores, do to H S Scott & co, do to T Davidson & co, do to W M Macpherson, do to W Vincent, do to J Darlington, do to J B Laliberte, do to Gauvreau & co, do to Mechanics Supply Co, do to Dobell, Buckett & co, do to Chinic Hardware Co, do to C E Roy, do to J Hamel & co, do to J D King & co, do to M Hogan, do to P Plamondon, do to J E Livernois, do to F H Andrews & Son, do to Dr E Morin & co, do to A E Vallerand, do to Montmorency E P Co, do to Montmorency Cotton Mfg Co, do to S J Shaw, do to B Leonard, do to S Fisher & Son, do to Price, Bros & co, do to T Norris, do to C Pitt, do to J Lemesurier & Son, do to F T Thomas, do to Pruneau & co, do to G E August, do to T Robertson, do to J D King & co, do to Carrier, Laine & co, do to W A Marsh & co, do to Renaud & co, do to J Laroche & co, do to N Dery, do to J A Langlois, do to Mercier & co, do to Riverside Mfg Co, do to D R Murphy, do to Rochette, Dion & co, do to Harvey & co, do to W H Polley & co, do to J Ritchie, do to A J Cote, do to E Giroux & Freres, do to G Seifert, do to Simons & Foulds, do to Quebec District Railway, do to Jarvis & co, do to Richardson & co, do to J B E Letellier, do to F Gourdeau & co, do to Noel & co, do to W Jacques, do to G N Elliott, do to A E Hill, do to Quebec Gas Co, do to N Rioux, do to Whitehead & Turner, do to Carrier, Laine & co, do to N Lemieux & co, do to I P Dery, do to Migner & co, do to J B Laliberte.

One Hundred Doses One Dollar is peculiar to and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is economy to buy Hood's

SOLICITORS WANTED FOR DR TALMAGE'S "The Earth Girdled," or his famous tour around the world, a thrilling story of savage and barbarous lands. Four million Talmage's books sold, and "The Earth Girdled" is his latest and grandest. DEMAND ENORMOUS. Everybody wants this famous book; only $3.50. BIG BOOK, BIG COMMISSIONS. A gold mine for workers. CREDIT GIVEN. FREIGHT PAID. OUTFITS FREE. Drop all trash and sell the king of books and make $300 a month. Address for outfit and territory, The Dominion Company, Star Building, Chicago.

March 30, 1897. U

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, THE 1ST of May next, this Bank will pay to its Shareholders, a Dividend of Two and One-Half per cent. upon its Capital for the six months ending on the 30th April next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will take place at the Banking House, Lower Town, on WEDNESDAY the 19th May next, at 3 o'clock P M.

The powers of attorney to vote must, to be valid, be deposited at the Bank five full days before that of the meeting, i.e. before 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 13th May next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

P. LAFRANCE,
Manager.

Quebec, 23rd March, 1897.
March 24, 1897. F-Nbo C

SHIPPING.

Probabilities for the Next 24 Hours for the St. Lawrence, Etc., Etc.

TORONTO, April 13, 11.00 p.m.—Lower St Lawrence—Showers, followed by clearing mild weather.

MOON PHASES—Full Moon, Saturday, 17th April, at 1.31 a.m.

FOR THE SEASON OF NAVIGATION.

THE LIGHTSHIPS, BUOYS, Etc., ALL READY.

An Ancient Light Replaced.

THURSDAY, April 8.

Yarmouth, NS, April 7—On Monday, at 12 (noon), the big four-master steamer "Assaye," Captain Carruthers, of the Elder Dempster Co, struck what is known as Blonde Rock, off Seal Island. All hands, about 65 in number, were safely landed. There was a stiff north-east wind blowing at the time, which increased to a gale soon after. At the first grating sound the officer of the watch telephoned full speed astern, but it proved useless, as she was hard on. An order to stand by the boats was immediately given as she was beginning to make water. Two lifeboats and a cutter were all that were available, as a few days before a heavy sea split the other boat. The strong current swung the ship around and the crew of the starboard lifeboat attempting to bring it around to the lee (west) side lost sight of the ship and could not make her again, when the cutter went to their assistance. By this time the sea was running high, but the cutter succeeded in getting the other boat in tow. They had all they could do to hold their own. A line was then made fast to the remaining lifeboat and paid out to the others so that they were all hauled in safely alongside. A scramble ensued and when about 10 or 12 men had got into one of the boats she broke away and was carried out to sea. The remaining boat, with 28 men in her, stood by waiting for the lifeboat from the Island to rescue those on board. The latter boat was seen making for the other two boats, when a quartermaster was exchanged for one of the lifeboat's crew, and under his guidance the two boats reached the Island. The life saving crew under command of Coxswain Treffry, after a gallant pull, came up with the wreck. They were received with three hearty cheers. Taking those remaining on board into their boat and getting the other boat in tow, they reached the Island at 7 p m. The men experienced considerable discomfort, as they were about seven hours in open boats and some of them scantily clad. Great praise is due the residents of the Island for their hospitality. The "Assaye" is fast breaking up and it is thought will be a total loss. She was built by Harland & Wolfe, of Belfast, in 1891. She is 5,000 tons register, and is considered one of the best freight steamers on the western ocean. She is in the Beaver Line service and was bound to St John, NB, from Liverpool. Advices of the disaster did not reach the mainland until to-day, owing to the heavy weather on the coast.

CHARTERED—A steamer, 1,066 tons, Quebec to Caen and Honfleur, deals and timber, 60f and 70f, respectively; steamer, 1,411 tons, Grindstone Island to west coast England, deals, 40s; steamer, 1,627 tons, St John, NB, to Cardiff, deals, 38s 9d.

EMPRESS OF INDIA—Hong Kong, April 7—The ss "Empress of India" left Hong Kong, for Yokohama, at 12.30 p m, to-day.

FROM BELOW—Schooner "Merry," in ballast, arrived in port, yesterday morning, commenced to take on board a cargo of general merchandise for her return trip——The schooner "Josephine," from the North Shore, with firewood, arrived in port yesterday——Schooners "Ste Anne," from Ebouelement, "Louise" from Bay St Paul, and "Marie Louisiana," from Murray Bay, arrived here yesterday. The two former were in ballast and the latter had a few passengers besides ballast. They all moored at the Commissioners' wharf.

TELEPHONE—St John's, Nfld, April 7—The schooner "Telephone," C Clonny, from St Ubes, Feb 13, for Harbor Grace, with a cargo of salt, arrived at the latter port today, damaged. On March 15, she encountered a heavy gale, during which her galley, round house, boats, bulwarks, jibboom and sails were carried away. The vessel was short of provisions until she fell in with the steamer "Rumore Head," Smith, New Orleans for Belfast, which vessel supplied her.

FRIDAY, April 9.

ALLAN LINE—STATE OF NEBRASKA—The ss "State of Nebraska," arrived at New York on Thursday morning.

CASPIAN—The ss "Caspian" from Glasgow via Liverpool, for St John's, Nfld and Portland, Maine, arrived at St John's, at 3 p m, on Thursday.

SARMATIAN—The ss "Sarmatian," from Boston for Glasgow, arrived out on Wednesday evening with her 480 cattle and 20 horses alive.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—ORINOCO—The ss "Orinoco" sailed from New York for Bermuda, at 10 a m, yesterday.

TRINIDAD—The ss "Trinidad" arrived at Bermuda from New York at 5 p m, last Wednesday.

CHARTERED—A steamer, 1,761 tons, St John, NB, to west coast England, deals, 40s.

LOADING—There are at present six schrs, at the Commissioners wharf, loading with general merchandise for parishes in the Lower St Lawrence. Most of them will get away to-day.

THE WARWICK DISASTER—St John, NB, April 8—Captain W H Smith delivered his decision on the "Warwick" disaster at 3.30 to-day. The Commissioner is of the opinion that the casualty must be attributed to the defect in the Gannel Rock light and to an increase in the strength of the current or tide, probably caused by a strong wind blowing some distance off, but he considers this might have been rectified had the light on Gannel Rock shown its distinctive features. Under the circumstances, taking into consideration the previous character of the master and the testimonials he produced, the Court refrains from suspending his certificate.

SATURDAY, April 10.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FONTABELLE—The ss "Fontabelle" arrived at St Croix, WI, from New York, yesterday.

TRINIDAD—The ss "Trinidad" sailed from Bermuda for New York, at 3 p m, yesterday.

ASSAYE—Yar

Arrival of Mgr. Merry Del Val.

Mrs. Sharples Meets with an Accident.

Coming Attractions at the Academy of Music.

Deer Captured in the City—Before the Recorder—Military Notes—Presentation—Queen's Own Canadian Hussars—For the North Shore—The Provincial Election Law.

Mgr. Raffaele Merry Del Val arrived by the C.P.R. at 2.35 yesterday afternoon. His Excellency was met by Mgr. Gagnon and Abbés Arsenault and Garneau at the station. The Papal Delegate took his seat in a carriage drawn by two horses, accompanied by his Secretary, Abbé Tampieri, and Mgr. Gagnon, the other clergy following in a second vehicle. On arriving at the Chateau Frontenac, Mr. Belliveau escorted His Excellency to the special suite of rooms which were set apart for him. Mgr. Raffaele Merry Del Val will probably remain in town for a week and will stay at the Frontenac until his departure, which will likely be in the early part of next week. During the evening many people called upon His Excellency and sent up their cards. The Delegate informed Mr. Belliveau that his rooms at the Chateau are the best he has had at a hotel, and that they both surprised and delighted him.

Q. O. C. H.

At this evening's muster of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, Major Hethrington will make known the result of Saturday's examination. The band will be in attendance, and the usual field movements, sword and carbine exercises and marching will probably be gone through with.

Presentation.

Mr. E. Genest, caretaker of the Drill Hall, was last evening agreeably surprised by a very flattering and well-merited vote of thanks together with a handsome gift, presented by Mr. Arthur E. Scott on behalf of the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the recent bicycle gymkhana at the Drill Hall. Mr. Genest is always obliging and deserves the popularity which he enjoys.

Before the Recorder.

At the Recorder's Court, yesterday, a young man who was arrested on a charge of drunkenness was found guilty. He was sentenced to a fine of two dollars and costs or eight days' imprisonment. Marie Louise Veilleux, an old woman without home or friends, was sent to gaol for fifteen days, pending arrangements being made for her admission to a charitable institution.

Accident to Mrs. Sharples.

We very sincerely regret to learn that Mrs. Chas. Sharples was yesterday the victim of a very painful accident, while walking near the head of St. Augustin street on her way to St. Matthew's Church. In the fall Mrs. Sharples had the misfortune to snap some of the tendons below the knee. A horse and vehicle was obtained and she was taken home. Dr. Sewell, who is in attendance, states that it will be some time before she will be able to use the limb.

Deer Captured in the City.

Yesterday shortly before noon a young red deer (chevreuil) appeared in the Upper Town, near the City Hall. In a short time fully fifty persons were in chase of the animal, which browsed comfortably upon the grass by the building until its pursuers got too close. Then, although the crowd formed what seemed to be a perfect cordon round the little creature, it made a dash or two for further liberty and got through the line in a manner that would have done credit to any football wing in America, going over the arms of some and between the legs of others, some of the would-be captors coming to grief. It then went round to the northern end of the building, facing Seifert's store, and fed there awhile until its quarters again became unpleasantly close, when it again did the Rugby trick with excellent chances of ultimate success, until a youngster in the crowd, whom we would recommend to the attention of the Q. F. B. C., with the eye and manner of a skilled full-back, took a hand in the game and collared the badly frightened child of nature round its slender body. The impetus of the two sent them rolling together ten or twelve feet down to the bottom of the steep green slope by the long stone steps of the Hall. The owner of the animal, Mr. Dery, of the Quebec Hotel, from whom it had escaped a short time previously, placed the deer on his shoulders and took it home rejoicing.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S.

Academy of Music.

Mr. F. W. Le Clair, the new Manager of the Academy, has returned from Montreal and New York, whither he went for the purpose of securing attractions for the remainder of the present season. The theatre-going public of Quebec will no doubt be delighted to learn that he has been most successful in his efforts and that there is every promise of the tail end of the season seeing the best productions of the year. To secure this he had to offer unusual inducements, but being convinced that the people of Quebec will willingly give him that generous measure of support which these productions justifies he felt urged to undertake the risk and so opening in Easter week the Academy of Music stage will be the scene of the production of some of the latest and most popular hits of the New York theatres. To several of the productions which Mr. Le Clair has booked for the Academy, he is compelled to advance substantial guarantees, because Quebec is out of the line of their projected routes, but the new Manager is, if anything, enterprising and determined to make a success where so many others have failed, and gain for Quebec the name of a good "show" town. To do this, he is determined to produce only the best, good, clean moral productions of a high-class order, which will make his theatre a popular family resort and which we can enter without the slightest fear of having our ears or eyes offended. The attractions which he is bringing to Quebec are not of the one night stand variety, the managers of which are content with almost anything in the way of box office receipts, but companies which play in the Academy of Music, Montreal, and the Grand Opera House in Toronto,—companies which necessitate large audiences in order to make ends meet at the end of an engagement. As an evidence of this Mr. Le Clair mentions that he has secured that sterling melo-drama from the pen of Ebner Grandin, the "Slaves of Gold," which had a run of six weeks at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in New York and which will be produced at the Academy, opening Easter Monday, by the same company and with the same magnificent scenery which made it so successful in the New York theatre. The funniest comedy of recent years, "My Friend From India," a production over which New Yorkers are still nightly laughing, will positively be the next attraction. The company producing it is spoken of by the press of the cities where it has appeared as being fully capable of doing full justice to all the nice little points in the jolly comedy which has made its author a successful playwright. The remaining companies are of the same class, and include society dramas, minstrel, farce, comedies, Irish dramas and other favorite forms of theatrical production. Mr. Le Clair is no novice in the theatrical business, a connection of many years with the leading Montreal theatres having equipped him with a thorough understanding of what the theatre-goer demands and how to secure it. A model of politeness himself he is determined that the patrons of his house shall secure the same respectful consideration and attention from his employees so that ladies and children may attend without fear of annoyance. If a carefully and moderately conducted place of amusement, up-to-date in every respect, and with all objectionable features eliminated is what the people of Quebec want he is determined that they shall have it.

Spring Requires

That the impurities which have accumulated in your blood during the winter shall be promptly and thoroughly expelled if good health is expected. When the warmer weather comes these impurities are liable to manifest themselves in various ways and often lead to serious illness. Unless the blood is rich and pure that tired feeling will afflict you, your appetite will fail and you will find yourself "all run down." Hood's Sarsaparilla tones and strengthens the system, drives out all impurities, and makes pure, rich, healthy blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier and the best spring medicine. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Y. M. C. A.

Evangelist Currie delivered a very interesting Bible reading yesterday afternoon, taking as his subject "The Riches of Christ." In the evening, a very good crowd attended the service when Mr. Currie gave a very forcible address. The meetings will be continued throughout the week; afternoon at 4 and evening at 7.30 o'clock. Everybody invited.

Provincial Election Law.

The Provincial elections, which will take place on the 11th of next month, will be the first that have taken place in this city under the Quebec Election Act of 1895. This Act differs in many respects from the old law. The Provincial Attorney-General has within the past few days rendered several important rulings as to the interpretation of the law, the principal of which are that persons whose names are entered on the voters' list as tenants and who were not, at the time the voters' lists were last revised, actually residing at the premises for which their names appear, are not entitled to vote; that the fees and accounts of returning officers, election clerks, deputy returning officers, poll clerks and others employed by or on behalf of the Government in conducting the elections are exempt from seizure or attachment, and that the deposits of candidates are also unattachable.

Quebec Protestant Ministerial Association.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the above Association was held in the Rooms of the Y.M.C.A. on Monday, the 12th instant, at 2.30 p.m., the President, the Revd. Donald Tait, B.A., in the chair. There was a very full attendance of members. The President read a very suitable Scripture lesson, and the Revd. K. MacLennan, M.A., led in prayer. The minutes of the preceding meeting were then read and confirmed. The Vice President, the Revd. E. J. Stobo, was then requested to take the chair, and the Revd. D. Tait read a paper on "The Higher Criticism," setting forth in a very succinct and able manner the principles, methods and aims of The Higher Criticism, and advising as to the proper attitude of those who hold Evangelical views in giving it public notice. The paper was freely discussed and very heartily commended as a very excellent and able contribution to a proper understanding of the subject. A hearty vote of thanks was given to the writer of the paper, coupled with the request that he give his paper to the press for publication. The Revd. L. R. Dutaud is to read the next paper, Monday, April 26. Subject: "Ultramontanism as seen in operation in Quebec." During the course of the session the Revd. John Currie, the Scotch Evangelist, was introduced to the ministers by the Revd. John Alexander, and welcomed by the President, the Revd. D. Tait. The meeting was a very enjoyable and helpful one.

Military Notes.

There was a large muster of the 8th Royal Rifles last night, notwithstanding the bad weather which prevailed. The Battalion was instructed in the exercises with the new rifle, by special instructors. Amongst the orders were the promotions in "C" Company. The Battalion will not march out on Good Friday, but will muster at the usual hour in the evening. The Colonel wishes to have the men well drilled previous to the first church parade. Nothing definite has yet been decided about the proposed trip to England. Mr. Robert Presho, late Color Sergeant of No. 6 Company, who was recently promoted to the post of Orderly Room Clerk, was last night presented with a sword and belts by the Company, together with the following address: (COPY) To Orderly Room Clerk, Robert Presho, late Color-Sergeant No. 6 Company, 8th Battalion Royal Rifles, Quebec We, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of No. 6 Company, gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of congratulating you upon your well-merited promotion to the rank of Orderly Room Clerk of the Battalion, and beg your acceptance of the accompanying sword and belts, as a slight token of your long and valued services rendered to this Company. Trusting that you will still take an interest in No. 6, we sincerely hope that the Company may long continue to enjoy your presence amongst them and the Battalion to reap the benefit of your services. On behalf of the Company, (Signed) J. B. PETERS, Captain; (Signed) J. J. SHARPLES, Lieutenant. Quebec, 13th April, 1897.

Demoniacal Possession.

Prof. William James, the well-known psychologist of Harvard University, in a recent lecture spoke of the great strides which science has made in the investigation of the so-called changes of personality and double personality. He then proceeded to point out the analogy between these phenomena and that of demoniacal possession, showing how the cause of both was the same, namely, hypnotic suggestion. The history of the subject was next taken up.

"'Demoniacal Possession,'" said Prof. James, "occupies a prominent place in the history of all nations. Every land and every age has a list of cases in which individuals were supposedly afflicted with double personality or possessed by demons. This was especially true in ancient India and Palestine, and is true to-day in China and Japan. Formerly these phenomena were attributed to some supernatural origins. In ancient times the possessing demons were regarded as divine. During the early Christian era and the Middle Ages they became diabolical. This belief in its turn gave way to the optimistic belief in modern Spiritualism, which is the natural homologue of the earlier superstition.

"From a scientific point of view this modern Spiritualism is very interesting. The phenomena are familiar. Unconsciousness on the part of the medium comes with convulsions. The whole character is altered, the voice becomes unnatural and the individual generally speaks of himself or herself in the third person. This condition is known as the trance state, and is therefore entirely distinct from insanity.

"An account has been published recently of a certain Mount Tabay, in Japan, which has come to be regarded as the Mecca of Japanese Spiritualists. A group of pilgrims on arriving at the summit of this mountain are entranced, and while in this abnormal condition answer questions which are put to them with the assurance of an oracle. A long discipline is necessary before they are able to bring on this condition, and the process gone through with is accompanied with considerable ceremony. It is also curious to note that victims of demoniacal possession in Japan often imagine themselves possessed by foxes.

"In India shrines are erected to local gods, each shrine having its own medium.

"The delusion of witchcraft is explained as due to the efforts of some melancholy insane persons to spread their hallucinations and attach the imaginary blame to different people in the community. In most cases the witches themselves have not been neuroscopic, but, on the contrary, perfectly normal. Simply stated, the disease of 'demonology' is a disease of neurology. In former days, if a case of illness proved beyond the reach of the doctor, it was assumed at once that it was 'demonology,' especially if the patient was eventually cured by one of the so-called witches.

"Demonology attacks people differently in different countries. The form which hallucinations assume depends upon the climate, the traditions and environment of the land.

"Augustine Constance, a French physician, has written an interesting and apparently authentic account of an experience which he witnessed in Savoy in the year of 1868. A ten-year-old child, Peronita by name, while walking along the shores of a river, became very much shocked at seeing what she supposed the corpse of a young girl who had been drowned. The Peronita girl was taken home unconscious. A few days later she was again attacked in church with unconsciousness. The girl claimed that she had been bewitched by an old woman in the neighborhood.

"So strongly did her story work upon the minds of the other residents of the town that by the end of the summer there were 27 similar cases. This number increased until 110 persons were affected. Public exorcism was resorted to in the church. Suspicion finally centered upon a certain Jean Berge as the person who had called up the 'devils.' Berge was obliged to fly from the town, but was afterward captured and killed. Dr. Constance, at this point, advised the authorities to separate the patients from one another and send them away for a time. This was done and the epidemic ceased.

"The scientific name for this disease is histrodemonology. It invariably starts from some social suggestion which eventually gains complete possession over the mind of the individual, and it would be strange if these phenomena, which were so common in the past, should have died out and left nothing in their place.

"The lesson I would draw from the preceding facts is that where these hallucinations become optimistic the thing becomes harmless. The modern belief in Spiritualism is essentially an optimistic one. The people who call themselves Spiritualists usually lead their own life and do little harm. Treated pessimistically these phenomena do great harm. The greatest example of this is the Salem witchcraft of our own history."

Notes and News.

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. Hanson left for Montreal last night.

C. G. Phillips, of Chicago, arrived at the Chateau yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Allan have arrived here from Montreal.

Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General, is expected here to-day.

Mrs. Greenough, of Portneuf, arived at the Chateau last night.

Mr. H. J. Beemer, of Montreal, is registered at the Frontenac.

Mr. F. J. Hethrington, P.L.S., who has been in New York for some days has returned home.

Lady Smith, the wife of Sir Donald A. Smith, who as before reported was somewhat indisposed, is improving daily.

Mgr. Raffaele Merry Del Val, Santre Tampieri, Secretary, and Franiepo Bedette, attendant, arrived at the Frontenac yesterday.

Dr. Scott Ives has been elected a Governor and Honorary Secretary of the Union Club. He will make a most energetic and popular officer.

Mr. J. Whelan, for many years an employee of Behan & Bros., has made an engagement with the new firm of E. Constantin & Son, St. John street.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. H. White, will be glad to hear that Mrs. White, who has been laid up with nervous rheumatism for some time past is now convalescent again.

Messrs. R. N. Peck, Hugh Glassford, Wm. Gregg, Geo. Kent, David Key, of Montreal; John. D. Parks, Mrs. Kelly, of St. John, N.B.; C. A. Laframbroise, E. D. Ouellet, G. S. Robertson, of Montreal, and John Thomson, of Toronto, are amongst yesterday's arrivals at the Chateau.

Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, keeps about the same. He hopes to return to Canada next week. His friends who meet him at lunch and out driving, find it hard to believe the grave reports circulating in Canada about his condition. Though he has suffered a slight relapse since his departure from Brighton he has since improved and it is his present intention to return home by the White Star liner "Magestic."

Of the Hon. M. F. Hackett, the Richmond *Guardian* says:—"A dozen words will be sufficient in our reference to this very clever, and popular public man. He is unquestionably the 'coming man' in Quebec, and is invincible in Stanstead. He has made himself so necessary to the Legislature and the Government, that a Quebec Legislature without him would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. He is an untiring worker, and a speaker, and debater of front rank. No one need trouble themselves about 'Mike' Hackett's chances in Stanstead, though the angel Gabriel were to be his adversary."

Donald Crawford, Esq., for many years a leading member of the Imperial House of Commons, and at present Sheriff of Aberdeenshire, is in the city, a guest at the Union Club. He is on a visit to His Excellency the Governor General, and will stay in Canada a few weeks. He brought several letters of introduction. Mr. Crawford, during his stay here, lunched with Dr. Stewart, drove out to the Montmorenci Falls with Col. Montizambert, visited our Courts with Mr. Justice Routhier, and met socially quite a large number of our prominent citizens. Mr. Crawford will visit Toronto and other points west before returning to his residence in Scotland.

Parisian Weddings.

At the moment there is quite a craze in Paris to be married *a la mode Anglaise*. At the most ultra fashionable French weddings the bride now walks up the aisle of the church, followed by her train of bridesmaids, all dressed alike, and the smarter the wedding the greater the number of bridesmaids. It is not at all unusual just now to hear of twelve young girls, all chosen for their position and good looks, charmingly attired, while French brides are, on the contrary, more simply dressed than they used to be, and never wear jewels. Formerly the French brides went to church accompanied by one bridesmaid—at the most two—and they were not dressed alike, but in contrasting colours. Large hats are never worn. Smart toques (quite small ones) are chosen; and this is a mode which everybody would be pleased to see adopted, for the big picture hats have surely had their day, and being no longer very new have lost their attraction. Tulle veils for French brides are *de rigueur*. If family lace is used it is never worn as a veil, but generally employed to good purpose on the trousseau.

A New Art Magazine.

We should have noticed much earlier the first two numbers of a new art magazine entitled "The International Studio." It is edited by Charles Holme, and the editorial office is in Henriette street, Covent Garden, London. The New York publisher is John Lane, 140 Fifth avenue. This is a magazine that artists and connoisseurs will appreciate. The numerous full-page plates are finely executed and furnish material for study in themselves. Accompanying an article on the exceptionally interesting work done in lead-pencil at Professor Herkomer's school at Bushy are several plates reproducing specimens of the art so cleverly that one could almost tell just which grades of lead-pencil had been used in the original. Some striking illustrations are also given of Lévy-Dhurmer's work, "a dream-painter" the critic calls him, and certainly his handling of form as here shown, is delicate and romantic. Very good illustrated articles on "Early Scandinavian Wood-carvings," and "Some recent Bookbindings" are among the attractions of the first number. The second or March number contains a study in gold and colours by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, an auto-lithograph by R. Caming Bell, and a tinted plate after Hans Thomas's lithograph entitled Rest during the flight into Egypt. Excellent papers, illustrated by specimens, appear on mural decorations in Scotland, the decorative art movement in Paris, Some Recent Bookplates, Mrs. W. Chance's Studies of Cats, etc. It may be ordered of any bookseller at 35 cents per number.

Patent Report.

Below will be found the only complete up to date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors in the following countries, which is specially prepared for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, head office, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained:—

CANADA.

55,474—John A. Walker, Harrow, O., machine for stretching fence wire.

55,482—G. B. Doswell, Hamilton, O., washing machine.

55,487—Joseph Berron, Jackman, Me., oar for row boats.

55,489—E. Glassco, Brantford, O., water and oil burners and gas generator.

55,490—A. T. Frotheringham & R. McDowell, Grenfell, N.W.T., machine for exterminating vegetation.

55,494—F. C. Watson, Toronto, O., waggon for transplanting large trees.

55,497—H. H. Roche, Kingston, O., automatic car switcher.

55,511—T. G. Bell, Ottawa, O., boxes.

55,520—H. Truesdell & W. Redpath, Toronto, grates.

55,521—J. J. Moran, Lorette, O., non-refillable bottle.

UNITED STATES.

580,342—Charles F. Daval, New York, N.Y., car wheel.

580,286—Thomas Manley, Prince Albert, Canada, adjustable holdback socket.

580,326—Joseph McCallum, Montreal, inking mechanism for printing presses.

579,958—George Blanchard, New York, attachment for musical keyboard instruments.

SPORTING NEWS.

LACROSSE.

NEW YORK, April 13—Interest in the game of lacrosse is so keen among the members of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, through the victories of the Club's team in England, that the crack Brooklyn organization has formed a home team. W. C. Coles has been named Captain and the members of last season's first and second teams, together with those of the first team who were unable to go abroad are now daily practicing at the Owl's Head Ground Bay Ridge. Games will be played with Stevens Institute, Harvard University, Lehigh, Princeton, New York University and other teams.

ATHLETICS.

TORONTO, Ont., April 13—Bob Harrison, the well-known Constable at the Union station, has signed articles with P. O'Neil, of Ridgetown, to wrestle for a substantial purse and the championship of Canada on July 12 under the auspices of the Ridgetown Athletic Club; the style to be Graeco-Roman; best three out of five falls, according to rules. The referee is to be appointed by the Club.

Carpets, upholstery goods and wall papers this week at Z. Paquet's, St. Joseph street.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

City and District Gossip in Brief.

The Lord Bishop held a confirmation service at the Cathedral last night.

Mrs. F. X. Beland, of Point-aux-Trembles, recently gave birth to three sons. They were all in good health.

Vienna Bent Wood Chairs, the very best D. S. Rickaby, 337 St. John street. 6

A large portion of the fortification wall facing the Parliament Buildings has fallen down, from want of repairs and pointing.

Amongst late subscriptions to the Indian Famine Fund were two dollars subscribed by B. H., and one dollar by Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere.

The work of rebuilding the north east end of the Pointe-a-Carcey wharf has been commenced. It will be reconstructed from low water mark up.

Sergeant Lacosse and Constable Auclair recently seized a considerable amount of bread in St. Sauveur. The bread in question was under weight.

Those knowing of any case of cruelty to animals are invited to notify Mr. John Doddridge, Superintendent of the Society for Quebec, whose residence is at 77 Cote St. Genevieve.

W. C. T. U.—The closing entertainment of the W. C. T. U. Band of Hope will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, on Monday evening, the 26th instant. A novel and interesting programme is being prepared in which the Fairies of the Seasons will take part. Do not forget the date. See advt. later.

"Comrades in Arms."

WHAT A LEADING NEWSPAPER OF LONDON, ENG., HAS TO SAY ABOUT A CANADIAN MILITARY EXPERIMENT—GOOD WORDS FOR THE DOMINION.

In an editorial article under the caption "Comrades in Arms," the *Daily Mail*, of London, Eng., in its issue of Tuesday, March 23rd, says:

Loyal Canada shows the way to all the British Colonies, and the Dominion will shortly be the scene of a little experiment in military organization which may well lead to developments of exceedingly great importance to the Empire. Next month a company of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry will exchange duties with a company of the Berkshire Regiment, now stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and for several months the Canadian detachment will share in the duties and discipline of the English army. Should the experiment prove successful, other companies of the Canadian regular force will in turn be associated with British regiments for similar periods, and if the result is not to make our Canadian Tommy Atkins "a first-class fighting man"—well, there is no force in comradeship, in discipline, or in the spirit of hearty emulation. The Canadian regulars are already a fine body of men, well trained, and excellently equipped. But it can hardly be doubted that they will improve under the management of English officers, and with the stimulus of friendly rivalry to urge them on. The officials responsible for the scheme—it was suggested by Canadian officers and is commended to the Imperial Government by General Montgomery-Moore—are careful to specify that its development will be conditional on the success of the experiment to be tried next month, but the plan is so simple, so logical, and so human, that it can hardly fail of success.

Need we say that the advantages of the plan will not end with the putting of a little extra polish on the drill of the Canadian soldier? That is relatively a small matter. The great point is that our Colonial troops will feel themselves veritably comrades in arms with English regiments, and in a double sense soldiers of the Queen. The still greater point is that the loyalty of Canada, and of every Colony in which the experiment shall be tried, will be braced and stimulated as it has never been before. There is not a mother or a sweetheart or a friend of any one of these sturdy Colonial lads will not feel their comradeship with England's soldiers something to be glad and proud of, something to draw them closer to England's flag, and make them more jealous of England's honor. We shall want our fighting cousins of the Colonies one of these days. The world is not yet converted to peace, and the final war of the world remains to be fought. In the day of danger that will all too surely come we shall be right glad to know that the soldiers of the Empire are the comrades and the friends of the soldiers of England. That way lies our hope—it may be, our salvation. Canada makes a good beginning; it is for England to see that the good work goes on, until there is never a Colony under the British flag which lacks its complement of British soldiers to defend it.

Two men held up the Cashier in the Yonkers Savings Bank, New York, at noon Monday, and secured $4,420, mostly in bills, a small amount being in cheques. They made good their escape, and up to the present time have not been apprehended. The two men entered the bank together and while one of them engaged the Cashier, Lyman Cobb, in conversation, the other one slipped around behind the counter and presented a pistol at the Cashier's head. At this moment the man on the outside grabbed the money and both men disappeared.

Benjamin Feetham, of Essex, Ont., obtained work in a Detroit dry goods store a few days ago, but before he had been at work many hours one of Inspector McGlogan's minions paid him a visit and told him he was violating the alien contract labor law and that he would have to return to Canada. Feetham is now at home in Essex.

Healthy Baby When Born

In Three Months Humor Spread Over His Forehead

Into His Eyes and All Over His Hands

Such Itching, Burning Torture—How It Ended.

When a child is cured of the itching torture and burning inflammation of eczema or salt rheum, it is no wonder that words fail to express the joy of the grateful parents, and that they gladly tell in as strong terms as possible the plain story of suffering relieved and health restored. Many testimonials relate the wonderful success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in such cases, even after all other prescriptions and medicines fail. Here is one:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—Our boy Harvey will remember the good Hood's Sarsaparilla did him as long as he lives. He was a healthy baby when he was born, but before he was three months old a breaking out appeared on both sides of his face. Physicians did him little good and said but for his strong constitution he could not have lived through his dreadful suffering. The humor spread over his forehead, into his eyes, and came out on his hands. It was indeed pitiful to witness the poor child's sufferings. It was very painful for him to open or shut his eyes, and we had to tie his little hands to prevent him from scratching the itching, burning skin. My mother urged us to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. We did so, and a short time after he began to take this medicine we saw a change for the better. We continued until we had given him five bottles, and then the eczema had entirely disappeared, and he has ever since been perfectly cured of this dreadful disease. His sufferings extended over two and a half years. People for miles around knew his dreadful condition and know that Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him. He is now a bright, boy, perfectly healthy and has the finest skin of any of my five children." MRS. L. KLAUSFELDER, Collegeville, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Be sure to get Hood's.

DESPATCHES BY CABLE.

The Turco-Greece Affair.

Important Discussion in the House of Commons.

British Government's Policy.

The Greek Raid Condemned—The Cretans and the Powers—British Parliament Adjourned—Canada's Contingent to the Queen's Jubilee—France's Naval Impotency.

LONDON, April 13—Discussing the Cretan question in the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Charles Dilke said he believed the majority of the nation supported the Liberals in the Eastern question. A blockade of the Piraeus, he contended, though it might upset the King and the Kingdom of Greece, could not restore order in Crete. While the Government's policy of granting autonomy to Crete was honest, it was not clear whether the other Powers were equally honest in this matter. The speaker pointed out that the concert of the Powers did not come into existence for the purpose of dealing with Crete, but to deal with the Armenian question with which the Powers had been fruitlessly struggling for two years past. The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replied for the Government. There had been many discussions of the subject and on the speeches of the Marquis of Salisbury. Although it was true there had not been a vote of censure, the Government having failed to persuade the Liberal leader, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, to repeat in the House the martial oration so much admired at Norwich, while in the six debates on Crete in the House of Commons, the matter had only been raised twice and in the French Deputies only once. Mr. Curzon then turned to the question of the possibility of war between Greece and Turkey. He insisted that the Government had strained every nerve to prevent an outbreak of hostilities, which, he claimed, the Government could only regard as calamitious to Greece and as constituting a menance to the peace of Europe. The Government of Her Majesty, he understood, had shown the utmost forebearance and regard for the susceptibilities of all concerned, and had taken part in the joint declaration at Constantinople and Athens to the effect that the aggressor would not be allowed to profit by such action. As to the Greek raid in Macedonia, Mr. Curzon assured the House that from information which the Government had received the raid was entirely unauthorized by the Greek Government, and was not participated in by the Greek regular troops. Further, it had been disavowed by the Greek Government and the Government of Turkey had announced that if the raid was not repeated Turkey would not treat it as *casus belli*, as she might have done. Mr. Curzon was frequently cheered during the course of his speech. In reply, Sir William Harcourt said that although the Government declined his challenge he would not decline its challenge now made, although he was of the opinion that the matter was of so great importance that it ought to have been discussed on a definite issue. Mr. Balfour, the Liberal leader continued, complained that his motion was not sufficiently censorious, but if the motion had been carried it would have turned out the Government. What more did Her Majesty's Government want? Why did not the Government substitute for it a vote of confidence? The reason was, Sir William Harcourt said, that the Government would not face the question of the forces of the Crown being employed against Greece. Never before, he asserted, had a Government declined to meet such a motion or such an issue and it was now the duty of the Opposition to record the views of the United Liberals. The Government, continued Sir William, said its principles were liberty for Crete and peace for Europe. But, he asked, what sort of liberty for Crete? Whas it the kind the Cretans desired? The explanations given, the speaker insisted, were not given in the House of Commons but at smoking concerts, and it seemed to him this shows a desire to disparage the House of Commons. Therefore, he regretted that the Government had undertaken to stifle discussion in the House as no Government had ever done before. In the present concert of Europe, said Sir William, Great Britain seemed to be giving everything and getting nothing. The concert was started to protect the Armenians. Now the House was told by the Government that the Armenians must be abandoned because if the Turks were not allowed to massacre the Armenians, then the Christian Powers would massacre each other. In Crete, Great Britain had been backing the wrong horse and bombarding the wrong people. The Powers had invaded a country not theirs and were trying to impose a form of Government which the Cretans did not desire. The only difference between the actions of the Powers and of Greece was that the latter had been invited by the Cretans and the Powers had not. If the Powers should assent to annexation there would be peace within 24 hours. Proceeding to defend the Government's action in Armenia and Crete, Mr. Balfour said the central question was whether Great Britain had done more in the interest of peace and freedom by associating herself with the other Powers than she could have done had she remained in isolation. The answer to this would be the judgment which would finally be passed on the Government's policy of concert. The result would not have been the offer of autonomy to Crete, an autonomy which he was absolutely confident would be given. He thought it unbecoming in the leader of the Opposition, himself an ex-Minister of the Crown, and in all probability a Minister of the future, to charge friendly Powers with selfishness and with caring nothing for freedom or good government. If the Powers gave a free hand to Greece they could not refuse it to Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro or Roumania. No one attempted to disguise the danger in the common action of six such different Powers as divided Europe, but while they could not work in absolute harmony in favor of peace and freedom the British Government would be disregarding every tradition of sound policy and every tradition of humanity if it refused to bear its share in a difficult but not inglorious task. (Loud cheers). Mr. Labouchere said that in view of the thorough distrust felt in the Government and of the serious crisis in the East, he did not think the eye of Parliament ought to be closed for a fortnight. He therefore moved that the House do not adjourn. This motion was defeated by a vote of 210 to 49, and Mr. Balfour's motion to adjourn over Easter was carried. Only the Radical members supported Mr. Labouchere's proposal. The front Opposition bench and the other Liberals abstained from voting. A majority of the members of the House have already started for their holidays and were therefore not present at the debate.

CANADA'S CONTINGENT TO THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The War and Colonial Offices are considering General Gascoigne's request for leave to send a Canadian regiment, six hundred strong, to the Queen's Jubilee. The officials speak most appreciatively of the request as an evidence of Canada's desire to do the highest possible honor to the occasion. But they feel that the difficulties for such a number are insuperable, among them being that the acceptance of Canada's offer would upset all the proportions allotted to the other Colonies.

FRANCE'S NAVAL IMPOTENCY.

PARIS, April 13—Minister of Marine Admiral Besnard, in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, explained the Naval Construction Bill to the Naval Committee of the Chamber. He said the Navy Department proposed, so far as possible, to restrict the number of vessels in distant seas. Without disputing the value of M. Lockroy's scheme, Admiral Besnard said he meant the expenditure of 200,000,000 francs. After dwelling upon the difficulties which France met in making herself fit to face the forces of the Dreibund, both at sea and on land, the Minister of Marine declared it would be impossible for France to oppose the sea power of Great Britain without at least doubling her present Navy expenditures.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them they will certainly please you.

m,w,fri&w

Two Maidens.

Miriam is rather tall,
Grace is short and slight;
Miriam has had "a call"—
There's a wrong to right.

Miriam is very wise,
"Woman" is her theme;
What to her are heavenly eyes,
What is love's young dream?

Miriam has traveled through
All our glorious land,
Finding everything askew,
Wrong on every hand.

She can face an audience
And evoke applause;
Grace is neither full of sense
Nor the woman's cause.

How to dress is all she knows,
Brainless little one;
Grace has half a dozen beaux,
Miriam has none!

—S. E. KEISER in the Cleveland *Leader*.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 13—Three important announcements were made in reference to the Government's policy to-day. In reply to a deputation from Montreal which asked for an additional subsidy for the Montfort Junction Colonization Railway, Hon. Mr. Laurier admitted the claims of the Company to a subsidy. The Government policy with regard to railway subsidies had, however, he said, not yet been officially announced. But no doubt the Government would continue to assist in the development of railway enterprises.

In the House Sir Richard Cartwright announced that the Government would foot the bill of expense incident to the sending of a contingent to the Queen's Jubilee celebration to England in June. He also intimated that the amount would be asked for in the Supplementary Estimates. This means that the House will be asked to consider Railway Subsidies, Supplementary Estimates and a goodly bill to defray the cost of sending a military contingent to take part in the Queen's Jubilee on June 22nd.

Mr. Davin gives notice that when the Franchise Bill is under consideration in Committee, he will move for the insertion of a clause granting the franchise under certain limitations to women

A deputation from Prescott County, headed by Mr. H. J. Chloran, Q.C., waited upon the Postmaster-General and asked for the re-establishment of a mail service between Hawkesbury and the northern side of the Ottawa River.

Mr. Mullarky, President; Messrs. Beausoleil, Dugas, Bazinet, Gauthier and Lemieux, of the Chateauguay and Northern Railway, waited upon the Government and asked that the charter of the Montreal Belt Line be renewed for that portion of the line from Montreal northwards through L'Assomption and Montcalm. They asked also for a subsidy to the proposed bridge at Bout de l'Ile as well as a subsidy to the road.

The Canadian Building at Bisley.

The following letter has been addressed to all commanding officers of Canadian volunteer regiments, and in this city, at least, there has been already quite a generous response:—

OTTAWA, 31st March, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in announcing to you Major Perley's safe arrival in England, and that the erection of the Canadian building at Bisley will be proceeded with at once under his personal supervision.

As stated in a previous circular, it is intended that the building shall be ready for occupancy by the Canadian team for 1897. It is earnestly desired by the special committee of the Dominion Rifle Association having the work in charge, that it may not only be completed, but that, in view of the increased number of visitors expected at Bisley during the National Rifle Association tournament this (Jubilee) year, it may be thoroughly equipped and furnished.

The furnishings are, as well as the building, to be typically Canadian; and, in addition to these, gifts of paintings, sketches or photographs of Canadian scenery, or Canadian birds or fur-bearing animals, properly mounted, or in fact anything suitable for the building and which appertains to Canada, will be gladly accepted.

It has been decided to ask of *every Regimental* in Canada some contribution towards the "Bisley Building." I am therefore to request that you will be good enough to bring this circular to the notice of the corps under your command, and I shall be glad to receive an early intimation of its willingness to make some contribution, useful or ornamental, or both, to the home at Bisley of our Canadian riflemen.

Accompanying this circular is a list of furnishings required, and also a list of what has been already promised, with the names of the donors.

Any further information the Committee will have much pleasure in supplying.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN TILTON, Lt.-Colonel,
Chairman Bisley Building Committee.

Mr. Eugene O'Sullivan Dies Rather Suddenly.

A wide circle of friends will learn with very sincere regret of the death, last Monday, of Mr. Eugene O'Sullivan, Special Agent of the Quebec Crown Lands Department, at the age of 56 years. The deceased's taking off was almost of the nature of a sudden death, and is consequently all the more startling to his family and friends. He was in town no later than Friday last. Death is reported by his medical attendants to have been caused by indigestion. He had been ill but little more than two days and died at six o'clock last evening at his residence, L'Ange Gardien. Deceased was a brother of Mr. Henry O'Sullivan, of La Jeune Lorette, and of Mr. John O'Sullivan, of Valleyfield, the well-known land surveyors, and father of Mr. E. J. O'Sullivan, Principal of the Quebec Business College. He was a well-known angler and had a special aptitude for fish and game and forest protection work, and for life of all kinds in the woods. His genial disposition made him a charming companion for sportsmen. The funeral and interment will take place at L'Ange Gardien this (Wednesday) morning, on the arrival there of the Q.M.& O. train, which leaves the Palais Station at