

The World of Women

HOME DRESSMAKING.

HOW TO CUT AND FIT THE WAIST AND LINING.

The Proper Tools and the Taste and Patience—How to Take the Measurements. Placing the Diagram Correctly—Molding It to the Body.

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The lady who wishes to become a thorough dressmaker must have the proper tools and necessities to begin with, besides a large amount of patience and taste. The tools needed are here briefly mentioned:

A cutting board or folding table.

A tape measure.

Three pairs of scissors, one for button holes.

A pincushion for general use and one to fasten to the side.

A needlebook.

Thread and sewing silk as much as one likes.

A press board for ordinary waist and skirt.

A sleeve board for pressing sleeves.

A heavy flatiron and one light one.

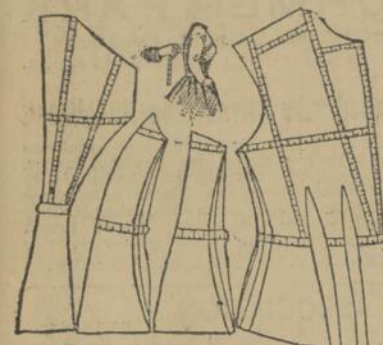
One or more wire frames for draping skirts.

A tin body for adjusting waists, trimmings, etc., on.

A bundle cap wire for collars and stiff bows.

Elastic, braid, bindings, whalebones, casings, ermine, buckram and dress linings—such as silk, paper cambric and drilling—and taffetas, silk and brilliantine or alpaca for facings. Aside from these there should also be bobbin cord for pipings, and stiff muslin, black and white, for collars, etc.

pen and book for writing down measurements; also a sewing machine and some stiff paper to diagram patterns on.



TAKING THE LINING MEASUREMENT.

The first thing to be done in the making of a dress is to cut and fit the waist. It is a simple matter, but requires care enough to allow the dressmaker to keep track of all her belongings.

When ready to begin work, the young dressmaker takes a large piece of stiff cartridge paper and starts from the right straight edge with her measurement.

The person to be fitted stands with her hands on her hips, and the tape line is passed around the body close under the arms and over the bust and brought to the back and the figures taken. The length of the back is taken, the front from the neck to the shoulder to the waist line and to the throat. Then under the arms, and finally around the waist and wherever the tape is outlined on the diagram.

When the measurements are set down, the dressmaker takes her pencil and rule and marks the first line four inches from the edge of the paper and brings it down in a slanting line to one-half inch of the edge at the waist line. She then divides the bust line in three, giving one-third its length to the back and two-thirds to the front and side front, making dots where the measure comes. The front, from throat to waist line, is then measured and the neck shaped in on the high line to the low one, which gives it about the right form, which can be cut out more if needed when tried on.

The basque shape is the foundation of all dressmaking, but as just now the waists are unusually short it can be cut off at the waist line or a little below it. When the lady to be fitted is stout, the lines on the diagram will show how to add to the width without destroying the symmetry.

The darts form a very important part in the appearance of gowns, but there is no set rule that can apply to them. The waist is cut in the proportion marked, and if the bust is slender the darts should not be taken deep. If full or very full, they can be made deeper, according to the need, and the front may be altered, so as desired, so as to throw added fullness where it is required.

Now can the length of the darts be decided until the figure of the lady is seen. Some need high seams, some low ones, but the average is about five inches above the waist line, tapering to a point, and about one inch cut away in the center. This can only be determined in trying on.

When all the pieces belonging to a waist—eight in all, though they are cut in pairs which are exactly alike—have been outlined with dots according to the measures, they can be marked out with a pencil and then cut. The lining should be then laid flat and the cartridge paper diagram laid over it and the pattern marked on the lining, which must be cut on the high line to the waist line, giving one full inch all around except in front for the seams. In front allow two inches for turning in.

The dress material should be laid flat and cut out exactly the same size as the lining. The darts should not be cut out until the lining has been tried on, though their positions can be marked.

The lining, if not silk, should be cambric or silesia, or for heavy dresses, of drilling. It is crosswise thread must be on an even line with the waist line.

In cutting both lining and outside one should practice placing the diagram so as to cut to the best advantage, as this is very important, and in cutting the different parts is well to cut them by twos, the cloth being properly folded, so that you may not get two pieces for the same side, which often happens with beginners.

When the waist is cut out, haste the lining together, beginning all seams at the top, and then try it on, with the seams on the outside. Pin the fronts together, leaving the edges to stand out toward the side, and get the size right around the waist, and after that pin the darts and seams to conform absolutely with the figure. Do not try to mold the figure to the dress.

When the waist is fitted, so call it, molded to the body, press back the front edges so that the pinholes will strain a little, see that the arm sizes and neck are comfortable and that it does not bind anywhere or wrinkle, and that the measurements are carefully taken there should be scarcely anything to cut away. The lining is then ready to be fastened to the material.

OLIVE HARPER.

PICKLING AND PRESERVING.

Some of the Methods Suggested by Good Housekeeping of Putting Away Fruit.

Pickles, preserves and marmalades. Jellies and jams, housewife's aids.

The matter of pickling, preserving, canning and otherwise using the available products of summer and autumn is a large, a very large one; hence a few suggestions made at this time may be welcome.

The peach is a favorite with most housewives, for it of good quality can properly handled it may be depended upon for flavor and attractiveness. Here is a recipe for preserving peaches:

The peaches and sugar, of equal weight, are put into the kettle in layers—beginning and ending with a layer of sugar. Set over the fire, and a pint of water to each 4 pounds of fruit and sugar is added. The sirup is brought to a boil, which continues for half an hour, when the peaches are taken carefully out and put on a flat dish in the sun. The sirup is boiled down till it is thick and clear, when the peaches are put back and boiled till they look clear, when the whole is ready for putting into the cans, which are sealed when cool.

A dark jelly may be made with damson plums, which are to be stoned and skinned. The proportion of sugar is "pound for pound," and the mixture is to be stewed for a few days, when the kernels and seed are removed, and the fruit, to which they give a pleasant flavor suggestive of almonds. The cooking will be done in 30 minutes, when the mixture is poured into molds, the top being covered with white paper which has been dipped in brandy.

For pineapple marmalade use a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, and chop the pineapple into as fine bits as possible after peeling and coring it. Mix the sugar with it, and in the morning cook it for about half an hour. At the end of this time it should be soft enough to when every flower belongs to the Queen's family. There are pink days, and violet days, and cool green and white days, when the flowers of divers kind follow the same color scheme, and the plate is pretty enough for a wedding. The photographs of the city frequently appear in the picture gallery in the photographs which find ready sale, and the patrons had the place most charming for entertaining their friends. Of course, without a good cook in the kitchen all these frills and furbelows would amount to little in the minds of men, but the cooking done by a woman is a woman's work, and the place is run by women, the only man being a Chinaman, who secures tires and keeps the floor clean in the kitchen. This kitchen is always on exhibition from one of the windows of the room set apart for the use of ladies up stairs, and the cleanliness of the place is not the least attractive feature by any means. The waiting upon guests is all done by women, who are not allowed to receive any fee. If some insistent and graceful customer refused to depart without giving a fee the waitress turns it over to the management. The superintendent, a most cultured and cordial lady, presides over the whole, and as for noise and confusion, it is unknown. In a small department near the entrance the fancy articles are received and sold that form the chief stock in trade of the usual Woman's Exchange.

Benjamin L. Smith, of Springfield, O., has the honor to be the first woman in the world to receive the degree of electrical engineer. She has led her class all through the course in the Ohio State University, and has now accepted a position with the Westinghouse Electric Company at Pittsburg.

California has exhibits in more buildings at the Fair than any other State. In the Woman's Building the richness and beauty of the "California room" awaken admiration, while the "California Building" is a veritable fairy land, in which are seen a palace of pandemonium, a globe of oranges, a horse and rider of prunes and nuts, arches of rich woods laden with tempting products of the Golden State. While objects of interest and beauty attract the eye on every hand, the observer will not pass without notice a well-executed portrait of President Cleveland, burned in leather with a heated instrument, the process being called "pyrography," pyrography being the burning of pictures on wood.

FANCIES IN TABLE LINEN.

Counters Are Showing New Ideas for the Festal Board.

Though there are many housewives who will always cling with old-fashioned pertinacity to the entire white cloth when they spread their tables on festive occasions, the more advanced hostesses go in largely for doilies and scarfs, doing away entirely without rubbing, and even their covering for her highly polished mahogany.

A formal dinner, of course, needs a cloth, but it can be of the finest drawn work laid over a satin or tulle, and the table is supposed to be the most beautiful in the world in great variety in all the linen stores, and marvelous it is what wonderful designs can be wrought out there by thread, until the whole again resembles more a giant cobweb than the work of human hands.

Doilies and doilies small overflow on the counters, the decorative art shops showing them in the perfection of dainty embroidery, fine hemstitching and drawn work. The designs generally employed are scattered blossoms, and the popular just now is to have upon the doilies, each one done in a different flower, but all harmonizing and blending beautifully. There are plate doilies, wine glass doilies, doilies for individual butter plates and still others for the pepper and salt.

Centre pieces are more generally round than square this season, tables, as well, taking this form largely at luncheon and supper parties. Where a centre piece is employed the scarf is done away with, as the combination of the two would make a little too much with the numerous doilies used. When the scarf is in order the table is of course a more, and instead of being placed from end to end is now arranged diagonally, a round bowl of flowers in the centre of the table keeping it in place. Candles are as much in vogue as ever for luncheon and dinner parties, the shades harmonizing with the general tone of the decorations.

No family, sir. Quite a young widow. You must close the bargain with me, Mr. Barteaux; her loss is recent, she is in trouble, and doesn't feel like transacting business herself. There are no references; instead, she will pay in advance if you choose.

We closed the bargain there and then; and that very day Salmars was thrown open to the sunshine and free winds of Heaven. What an odd, awesome feeling it gave to me to go with my mysterious new mistress through the gruesome apartments, silent and forsaken so long. Four out of the ten rooms the house contained, were chosen to be furnished and fitted up, papered, painted, whitewashed, carpeted, curtained. All fell to me, and all was done in two brief weeks, and well done, though I say it, and Mrs. Gordon and Joan Kennedy, it was known to all Quebec, were domiciliated at Salmars.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

After Breakfast.

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Continue the medicine after every meal for a month or two and you will feel "like a new man." The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proven by its thousands of wonderful cures. Why don't you try it?

Hood's Pills cure constipation. They are the best after-dinner pill and family cathartic.

True Philanthropy.

To the Editor of The Herald: Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering. Xerxes was once I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to any one full particulars of just how I was cured. Address: Mr. EDWARD MARTIN (Teacher), P.O. Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

[Advt.]

The Laurentian Taper, Swimming and Turkish Baths, Craig Street, are the best fitted and cleanest on the Continent. The first institution in Montreal that should be visited.

BIRTHS.

DORAN—At Orchard Road, Lachine, on Friday, Sept. 8th, the wife of S. J. Doran, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—At 173 Mansfield street, on Sept. 2, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Robertson.

AUBIN—On the 7th September, at 16 St. David street, the wife of J. A. Aubin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DART-DOLLER—On the 6th inst., at St. Barnabas Church, St. Lambert, by the Rev. Wm. J. Dart, father of the groom, William A. Dart, to Elizabeth A. Doller, daughter of Mr. W. D. Doller, of St. Lambert.

YOUNG-HASTINGS—In this city, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Donald Tait, of Chalmers Church, at the residence of the bride's stepfather, Wm. Hossack, Esq., Mount Pleasant, Herman Young, to Helen Miller Hastings, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Hastings, Esq., of St. John, N.B.

SYKES-BEATTIE—On Sept. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, Hampton, by the Rev. C. Finch, B.A., of Windsor, Que., Mr. Albert Wm. Sykes, of Brampton, to Miss Nellie E. daughter of James Beattie, Esq.

STORY-RAE—On the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 290 St. Antoine st., the Rev. Dr. Mackay, William Ira Story, of Ottawa, to Agnes Rae, daughter of D. Rae, auctioneer.

RYAN-RICHARDSON-RICHARDS—On the 5th inst., at St. Martin's Church, by the Rev. W. H. Garth, L.N., Duval to Ada Clara, eldest daughter of H. Richardson Richards.

DEATHS.

ROBINSON—Suddenly, at Abbotford, on Friday morning, Sept. 8, Rev. Canon Robinson, M.A., in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this morning, Monday, Sept. 11th, at 10.30. The clergy will kindly bring supplies.

MCRAIN—On the 4th Sept., at Bainsville, Georgia, aged 22 years, daughter of A. F. McRae, formerly of Detroit.

BROWN—On the 7th inst., at 101 Consolet street, George, fifth son of the late Joseph Brown, of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, aged 56 years and 11 months.

MCGRIGOR—On the 8th August, 1893, at Gibsons, Ontario, ailly, Jamaica, John McGregor, Esq., planter, a native of Dufftown, Scotland, and brother to James McGregor of this city, insurance manager.

JUDAH—In this city, on the 6th inst., Ernest Woodward Judah, of Hudson, Congregational, 27 years son of Frederick Judah, Q.C.

ROBINSON—At Manistee, Mich., on Aug. 31, 1893, Nelson George Robinson, son, in his 8th year, father of Mr. George Robinson, of Quebec.

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Baking Powder

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

Ask your grocer for it and take no substitute. McLAINE'S COOK'S FRIEND is the only genuine.

The Ladies' Helper-French Pills

For all diseases peculiar to help. Female irregularities, removing all obstructions from whatever cause, sent by mail on receipt of \$3 per box. Address: J. E. HAZELTON, 308 Yonge Street, Toronto.

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White Wove,

Good Quality,

Specially low price.

NOTE THE PRICES:—

One thousand for - \$ 1.38

Five thousand for - 6.25

Ten thousand for - 11.25

Twenty thousand for - 22.00

Not less than One thousand sold at above prices.

SEND FOR A SAMPLE.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,

Stationers, Blank Book Makers, and Printers, 1755 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

"Bless my soul," said Mr. Barteaux.

"You don't say so? A tenant at last."

A widow lady, he? How many in family, Joan?"

I knew the vision before Mr. Barteaux's mind's eye. A florid matron of fifty, with half-a-dozen strapping boys and girls.

No family, sir. Quite a young widow.

You must close the bargain with me, Mr. Barteaux; her loss is recent, she is in trouble, and doesn't feel like transacting business herself. There are no references; instead, she will pay in advance if you choose.

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AFTER LONG YEARS.

CHAPTER I.

CONTINUED.

"With me. I want a maid, a companion, what you will. Wages are no object trust worthy person. I will give anything she asks. I am all alone—all alone—her lips trembled, her voice died away; "all alone in the world. I have had great trouble and I want some quiet place to live—some quiet person to live with me, for awhile. I am going to take that house to let. I was overtaken by the storm, just now, and followed you here, instead of going back to the hotel. I like your face—you look as though you may have had trouble yourself, and so could feel for others. I wish you would come and live with me. I have told you I am in dreadful trouble—" she paused, a sort of anguish coming over her face: "I have lost my husband," she said with a great gasp, and covering her face with both hands broke out into such a dreadful crying as I never heard or saw before.

"Oh, poor dear!" said my mother.

For me, I stood still and looked at her. What could I say—what could I do?

Great sobs shook her from head to foot.

"I grieve at it as I grieve at it," she said, "I grieve at it as I grieve at it."

Yes, there among the diamonds gleamed that plain hand of gold that has brought infinite bliss or misery to millions of women—a wedding ring. It lasted not two minutes. Almost fiercely she dashed away her tears and looked up.

"My name is Mrs. Gordon," she said; "as I tell you, I am all alone. I came to Quebec yesterday. I saw that house advertised, and so came to see it. It suits me, and I will take it for the next six months at least. Some one must live with me there. I like your looks. Will you come?"

Would I come? would I live in the House to Let? I stood gasping—the proposal was like a cold douche—it took my breath away.

"I will pay any wages to a suitable person—any wages," emphatically this; and in advance. It is a lonely place, it is not the better for that, and you don't look like

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ROBT. MACKAY, Vice-President.
E. G. O'CONNOR, Sec. Treasurer.

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MONTREAL, MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1893.

THE ASSESSMENT.

The increased assessment gravely affects the interests of every owner of real estate in Montreal. It has been estimated that in the grand total the increase will amount to \$40,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 will represent the taxable, and the balance of \$20,000,000 the exempted property in the city. The enormous increase in the assessed value of the exempted property, of which increase no one seems especially called to complain, lends weight to the suspicion that the new assessment, however honestly it may have been conducted by the assessors themselves, has for its object, not so much the improvement of the several public services as the substantial increase of the city debt.

It is hard to imagine any other object. In several instances, and, notably, in that of the Mountain Park, the assessment of exempted property is, according to the judgment of skilled valuers, fixed at a ridiculously high figure. Were the city to enjoy income through such increases, they might be explained. The city, however, would not be, in fact, one cent better off were the value of the exempted properties increased indefinitely, and since it is generally accepted that in these cases no complaint will be made, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the sole object of the increases is a corresponding increase in the public debt. It has been stated by Ald. Hurlbut, the chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council, that the object of the increases is the further satisfaction of the creditors of the city as to its responsibility, but as only half of the property upon which the total increase has been made is liable for interest on the debt, it is hard to see whence the creditors, if they be already trembling for the solvency of the city, will be able to derive a very lively satisfaction. Ald. Hurlbut must surely have new creditors in his eye.

The whole body of property owners, therefore, is vitally interested in a matter which at first sight could seem to be one in which it need not concern itself at all; and any concerted action which even at this late date it might take against the assessment, should have for one of its prime objects, vigorous complaint against the enormous increase in the assessed value of exempted properties. These assessments, where they are manifestly unjust, and where upon evidence they might be shown to be so, should be as strenuously opposed as if they had been placed upon the property of individual complainants. It is to their interest to see that the great discrepancy between the value of the property which is the nominal security, and the value of the property that must bear the burden of the interest on the debt should be increased. The increase in the assessed value of the exempted property is one of the most objectionable features of the new assessment. If allowed to pass unquestioned now, it might open the way to such an extension of the borrowing power of the city as would speedily mortgage property in the city to a ruinous extent.

Any action that might be taken against the assessment of the exempted property must be the result of some agreement on the part of the property owners. Individuals might be found to make complaint in individual instances, but it is not probable that any one who would have time enough and money enough to devote to a general complaint could be found. Upon a wider ground it would be well that the property owners should combine for the purpose of effectual resistance to the new assessment. That assessment affects their interests with a double force. In the first place, its extension of the borrowing power mortgages their property to an extent entirely commensurate with the value of the public services of which in return they enjoy their several portions. In the second place, since in a majority of cases it is probable that upon complaint the assessment could be shown to be unwarrantably high, it unjustly takes hard cash from their pockets. The property owners of Montreal are not generally of a sort to begrudge the cost of services through which the city has made solid advancement and indirectly their property has been enhanced in value, but aaldernian extravagance has already built them tax bills big enough and they would be fully warranted in strenuous objection to an increase until they see in change of methods at the City Hall some signs that they will get better

value for their money. It is the first duty of every property owner to go down to the assessors' office, examine the rolls and inform himself as to the nature and extent of his grievance. He should then take the necessary steps towards the filing of his complaint. The rolls will be open until Friday next, a short enough term in which to organize for action. But an organization should be effected, and means to a successful resistance to the increased assessment should be taken at once. It may not be impossible that pending a thorough examination of the merits of the assessment than any which has yet been had, the whole assessment could be tied up. It would be at least to the interest of the property owners that the law should be consulted to that end.

This is no small matter. The assessors' figures alone are big enough to give it importance, but those possibilities of the extension of the borrowing powers of the city which it opens up under the existing law are little short of appalling. The individual property owners should acquaint themselves at once with the particulars of the assessments on their several properties and then, as a body, they should discuss means to a general reduction.

Such an extensive review of the rolls as would result from such concerted action on the part of the property owners could not be completed in the four days which the assessors have allowed for the hearing of complaints, but it is hardly to be believed that the assessors would attempt to curtail the right of appeal. In any case, the danger of irresponsible borrowing must be averted. The committees of the City Council are short in their appropriations, it is true, but on the other hand, the money of the people has been squandered. And it will be squandered again unless the people themselves prevent it.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING.

The series of reverses sustained by the American yacht Nahavee in English waters has led English yachtsmen to hope that at length, after having been held by the Americans for an uninterrupted period of forty-two years, the America Cup will be brought back to England in Lord Dufferin's yacht, the Valkyrie. Of the four American boats, the Vigilant, Colonia, Pilgrim and Jubilee, from which the New York Yacht Club will select the cup defender, the Vigilant, judging from the results of the first two trial races, is probably the one which will be pitted against the Britisher. In the first race she was only six seconds behind the Colonia, while at the second trial, sailed Saturday, she won by fourteen minutes. In both these trials she showed that she could outpoint the Colonia, though before the wind the latter had the advantage. Both the Vigilant and the Colonia are Herreshoff boats of the "fin-keel" model, the distinctive feature of which is the deep lead fin, which takes the place of the old centreboard.

International yacht racing had its origin in 1851, the year of the World's Fair at London, when a cup was offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron for competition by the yachts of all nations. At this first open regatta, held at Cowes, England, the New York Yacht Club's schooner America easily out-sailed her fourteen competitors, and the cup then won has ever since remained on this side of the Atlantic. But though the Americans have succeeded in retaining the cup, the battle between the two classes of boats, the cutter and the sloop, has been rather favorable to the English cutter, the modern American racers being more cutter than sloop.

On two occasions Canadian yachtsmen have tried their luck at winning back the cup from the Americans, but without better success than has attended the efforts of the Englishmen. In 1876 the Comtesse de Dufferin, modelled and built by Mr. Alexander Guthrie, was sent to New York harbor by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto. There she was badly beaten by the Yankee boat, and returned home cupless. Again in 1881 Captain Cuthbert had another boat ready, for whose success great hopes were entertained. This was the Atlanta, a centreboard sloop of the ordinary American type, built for the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club, of Belleville. The fate of the Countess of Dufferin, however, was repeated in the case of the Atlanta, and since then no Canadian yacht has challenged for the cup.

Naturally the stimulus of these annual tests of speed between the flyers of the two countries has led to many changes and improvements in the building of yachts. When the America walked away from the squadron of boats of the "rod's head and mackerel tail" model, which were then prevailing type, there followed a general craze for American bows. Up till 1890 this general type was adhered to, and the wide, shoal centreboard craft, with the high trunk cabin, large open cockpit and having the ballast inside, was considered to be the acme of perfection. In 1891, however, a new type was introduced by Mr. Herreshoff, the blind Rhode Island designer, in the Gloriana, which boat easily succeeded in defeating everything on both sides of the water. This is the centreboard cutter, or compromise sloop, differing from her predecessors in the radical cutting away of the bulk under water and her very deep keel. Of this type are all Mr. Herreshoff's latest boats, as well as the two Boston boats, the Pilgrim and Jubilee.

Whether they will again triumph over the English cutter, and the America cup still remain with the New York Yacht Club, the coming race with the Valkyrie will tell.

THE TORONTO NEWS says Mr. Tarte claims for the immediate disallowance of the Manitoba School Act. He does

nothing of the sort, for the very good reason that the period during which disallowing was possible expired over two years ago. The News appears to be densely ignorant of this fact, but Mr. Tarte is perfectly well acquainted with it.

LAURIER IN NORTH YORK.

The man whom the Liberals of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are proud to acknowledge as their leader, has never been gravely accused of cowardice. During his recent tour of the Province of Quebec it was suggested by the Conservative press of Ontario that he might be afraid to enter the great English province and say there, in the matter of the schools of Manitoba, what he had said among his French-Canadian fellow-citizens. It is not probable that, in the present crisis of the affairs of the country, Wilfrid Laurier could say in one province anything that would be vastly displeasing to the people of any other. But did circumstances and duty call him to such a course, he is not the man to retract or leave unsaid a single word to the utterance of which he had been impelled.

In the school matter his position has been clearly defined ever since he discussed it in Parliament last session. He said then that it was a matter which the Government must decide, and appealed to common sense when he refused to be forced to express his own opinion. But even at that time he said that he might defend federal interference only if it were found that Roman Catholics in Manitoba were compelled to support Protestant schools.

Here are his own words in North York on Tuesday last:

The Government are the men who have refused to deal with it. The men who, having to deal with the question again and again, crawled into every rat hole they could find; the men from whom you could not extract an opinion, even if you were to resort to a surgical operation, are the men who have refused to deal with it. I do not speak as I do I do not come here as a demagogue to flatter your passions. I do not speak thus because I am addressing a meeting of farmers. I said this fifteen days ago in Montreal to an assembly of workingmen. I said this because the farmers represent 75 per cent. of the population of Canada, because the farmers are the basis of prosperity, because without them the country would not be prosperous.

There is something more than negation in this. These are the utterances of a man who is strong to condemn the wrong, and strong to insist upon the right. Mr. Laurier's tour of Ontario, from which the country has so much to hope, has been most auspiciously begun.

measure of prosperity which the country enjoys. In the clearest possible terms he condemns the protective principle, and insists that if raised to power his party will revise the tariff on the basis of revenue alone. He said in North York: The Conservatives tell you that they mean to reform the protective policy on the lines of protection. The Liberals tell you that we are going to reform it on the lines of freedom of trade.

And again: There is this difference between the Government of Canada to-day and the future Government of Canada when the Liberals are returned to power, a day which I see coming, though I do not pretend to be a prophet, that they levy duty not to put money into the treasury, but to put it into the pockets of a few individuals. We claim that not one cent of money should be extracted from the pockets of any man except that money goes into the treasury at Ottawa. This is the broad distinction. I will not say that the next battle to be fought will be fought on that ground. We will not levy duty to pay into the pockets of a few; we will levy money in so far only as it is absolutely necessary to carry on the government of the people.

He talked boldly also in the matter of reciprocity, referred to the professed willingness of the Government to consent to reciprocity in national products between Canada and the United States, and said:

But the Government say that they will not give reciprocity to the farmer in natural products, because they say that while it would be an advantage to the farmer, reciprocity in manufactured goods would not be to the advantage of the manufacturers. I do not admit it; but suppose it is true. Let us suppose that the manufacturers are to all that are here, Conservatives and Liberals alike, and let us discuss the situation calmly. Let us suppose that it is true that reciprocity with the United States would be to the disadvantage of the manufacturers, farmers, and the position is this: that we have to take our choice between the agriculturists on the one side and the manufacturers on the other side. I do not admit that in speaking of it I do not come here as a demagogue to flatter your passions. I do not speak thus because I am addressing a meeting of farmers. I said this fifteen days ago in Montreal to an assembly of workingmen. I said this because the farmers represent 75 per cent. of the population of Canada, because the farmers are the basis of prosperity, because without them the country would not be prosperous.

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THE MONTREAL EXPOSITION.

The fair is closed. It drew large crowds to the city, and the ranks of the visitors swelled by those of the citizens, passed the turnstiles in formidable array. The special attractions, which, perhaps, should be counted last in the numbering of the features of the fair, were interesting. The show of live stock was good, as also was that of agricultural products. That the fair was not a greater success this year than formerly was due to a cause which has prevailed since the inception of the enterprise and which was suggested by Mr. Stevenson, the manager of the association, in a speech made on the grounds while the fair was in progress. He complained bitterly of the absence of exhibits of the products of the manufacturers of Montreal. The great fair at Toronto is not so neglected by the guild, and other Canadian fairs have been honored by its patronage. It might not be just, therefore, to blame the National Policy for the shortcomings of the Montreal exhibition. But Mr. Stevenson was not far from the truth when he suggested that the manufacturers to whose prosperity the people of Canada have contributed so largely should lose no chance to show the people where their money has gone.

THE SPIRIT OF TORISIM.

The subjoined extracts are from one issue of the Hamilton Spectator, the leading Conservative newspaper of Ontario; with the exception of the Toronto Empire. What do our French-Canadian fellow-citizens of Conservative proclivities think of them?

Mr. Laurier announces that he is proud to be a Frenchman. That is right. The man who is proud of his race is proud of his country. But there are some people in Ontario who are proud that they are not Frenchmen.

The Ontario Grits are making a tremendous mistake in the election of Mr. Laurier. French Mr. Laurier is sometimes unhappy in his choice of English words. A Quebec Frenchman calls himself a "Canadien." He calls other residents of Canada "Britishmen," "Englishmen" or "Anglais." In his estimation, are not Canadians. The Frenchman only is the Canadian.

THE LIBERALS OF GLENGARRY.

The Liberals of Glengarry will hold a mass meeting at Alexandria on Saturday next. They will be addressed by Hon. G. W. Ross and others.

THERE is a world of wisdom in the London Daily News' remark that "nothing is more favorable to the success of a political or social reform than a large hostile majority in the House of Lords."

Program of the Folk Lore Meeting. The American Folk Lore Society will hold its 12th annual convention under the auspices of the Montreal Branch, on Wednesday the 13th inst. at the Recital Hall, 2464 St. Catharine street. The program of proceedings is as follows:

September 13, Wednesday, 10 a.m., council meeting; 11 a.m., welcome of visitors and guests by the President of the branch, Prof. Penhallow; the annual address by the president of the society, and a general business meeting; 2 p.m., reading of papers; 3 p.m., a paper by Mr. B. Brangrand, entitled "Indian writings and hieroglyphics," illustrated with lantern views; old Canadian folk-songs, under the direction of H. St. Pierre, Esq.; lantern views of street scenes, with street cries reproduced by phonograph; general conversation. September 14th, Thursday, 10 a.m., continuation of reading of papers; 2 p.m., visit to Caughnawaga and Lachine rapids; 8 p.m., visit to Musée Lasalle.

Messrs. Woodhouse and Co.'s Bronte Marsala.

We offer it at the very low price of 75c per bottle, \$3.50 per gallon, or \$8 per dozen.

Messrs. Woodhouse & Co.'s Bronte Marsala is generally recommended by medical men to invalids and persons of weak digestion in preference to other White Wines.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

THE LAKE SHORE DAY

CHANGE OF HOUR.

Next trip Tuesday, Waggon leaving the Italian Warehouse at 10 a.m. sharp.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

CALIFORNIA CLARET

THE SUNSET WINES.

California Claret in quarts, 80c per case. California Claret in pints, 87c per case.

CALIFORNIA ZINFANDEL

Stern's and the Sunset Wines.

California Zinfandel, in quarts, 80c per case. California Zinfandel, in pints, 87c per case.

CALIFORNIA HOCKS.

Stern's Wines.

California Hock, in quarts, 87c per case. California Hock, in pints, 94c per case.

CALIFORNIA BURGUNDY.

Stern's Wines.

California Burgundy, in quarts, 80c per case. California Burgundy, in pints, 87c per case.

CALIFORNIA SAUTERNE.

Stern's Wines.

California Sauterne, in quarts, 80c per case. California Sauterne, in pints, 87c per case.

CALIFORNIA PORT AND ANGELICA.

Stern's Wines.

California Port, in quarts only, 80c per case. California Angelica, in quarts only, 80c per case.

All the above wines, direct from the Golden Gate state, now in store.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.'S

FAMILY GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE

199 ST. JAMES STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELILOCK - SCHOOL

1143, DORCHESTER ST.

Directors:

Sir J. HICKSON, President.
Mr. R. B. ANGUS, Vice-President.
Mr. R. MACKAY, Secretary-Treasurer.
Mr. G. W. STEPHENS, M.P., Rector.
Mr. J. WILLIAMSON, School Staff.

Classics and Senior English, THE RECTOR.
Mathematics, etc., etc., Mr. F. R. HAY, B.A., (Emmanuel College, Cambridge).
Modern Languages, etc., Mr. S. CLAY, B.A., (St. John's College, Cambridge).
Preparatory School, (Appointment being made).

Drawing, Mr. W. RAIPHAEL.
Gymnastics, Drill, etc., SERGEANT GODFREY.
Music, Mr. G. B. PRICE, Organist.

For boys of 8 to 11.
Secondary School:
For 60 boys, in 6 classes; not more than 12 boys in a class.

Preparation for the Universities a specialty. Modern life, with particular attention to French and German, as preparation for commercial life.

Boarding:
Superior accommodation for 15 resident pupils, including weekly board, and the opportunity of spending two days every week at home.

Prospectus on application by letter till August 22nd. Next Session opens on Wednesday, September 13th, at 10 a.m.

JOHN W. TUCKER, B.A., Principal.

MacKAY INSTITUTE

FOR

Protestant Deaf Mutes and the Blind

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE, MONTREAL.
School re-opens on Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1893. Deaf and dumb children taught to speak and read the lips of others. Imperfect speech cured and hearing cultivated, good education imparted and suitable trades taught. The blind instructed in all the English branches, also children whose defective sight prohibits them from attending school.

HARRIET E. ASHCROFT, Superintendent.
GEO. DUNN, Secretary.

KINDERGARTEN

FROEBEL'S SYSTEM

AND -

Preparatory School.

27 VICTORIA ST.

The MESSRS MCINTOSH will re-open the Kindergarten and Preparatory School, on Wednesday, the 13th of September, and will be at home on and after Monday, September 18th, to receive applications.

COLING COLLEGE, OTTAWA.

FOR THE BOARD AND EDUCATION

OF YOUNG LADIES.

The aim is to give a first-class English education, including French, German, Music and the Grounds Extensive. The buildings have all modern conveniences. The English, Mathematical, Classical and Art teachers are experienced. The Music teachers are from the Royal Academy of Music, Leipzig.

The European Continents, the Life, the Fees, etc., very moderate. The next session commences 12th September 1893. Early application is necessary. For circulars, etc., address Rev. DR. WARDEN, Box 1830, Post Office, Montreal.

Abingdon School, Montreal.
397 and 399 Mountain Street.
HEAD MASTER:
MR. T. RIDLER DAVIES, B.A.,
Trinity Hall, Cambridge (Mathematical Honors), assisted by:
MR. F. ARBLASTER, B.A.,
Clare College, Cambridge (Classical Honors),
MR. J. HOLMES ORR and MR. MAXIME INGRES.

(Of the Ingres-Controllor Schools).
The private school for boys will open September 5th. Boys thoroughly prepared for "universities" or commercial life. Special classes for boys intending to study science, engineering, or commerce. Preparatory school for young boys. Prospectus on application. Mr. Davies can be seen any morning after August 15th.

FOR SALE.

Rights to use in the Dominion of Canada of a royalty, the process covered by letters patent No. 17200, granted 5th September 1883, to Marshall J. Allan and William E. Bradley, for "Improvements in the process of making Whisky." Apply to Frankford Whisky Co., 125 St. James Street, Montreal.

3,000 Manufacturers' Addresses.
18,000 Names of Articles Alphabetically Arranged.
425 Advertisements of Manufacturers That Talk.

The Shipping Manufacturers List contains more information about Canada's manufactures and products than can be found between any other two covers for the money.

PRICE, \$3.00.
For Sale by
DESBARATS & CO.,
73 ST. JAMES ST.,
MONTREAL.

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3,000 Manufacturers' Addresses.
18,000 Names of Articles Alphabetically Arranged.
425 Advertisements of Manufacturers That Talk.

Keiller's World-Renowned

Dundee Marmalade.

Fresh stocks just to hand ex-Allan Line Steamer Brazilian.

Keiller's Dundee Marmalade, in 7 lb. tins. Keiller's Dundee Marmalade, in 4 lb. jars. Keiller's Dundee Marmalade, in 2 lb. tins. Keiller's Dundee Marmalade, in 1 lb. tins.

Keiller's Candied Lemon Peel, in 7 lb. boxes. Keiller's Candied Orange Peel, in 7 lb. boxes. Keiller's Candied Fruit, in 7 lb. boxes.

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A FRENCH LINER.

The New Franco-Canadienne Line Start Business.

She Gets a Cordial Reception and a Splendid Salute—Traffic to the Island—A Man Visiting Takes a Fit on the Warship—The Hibernian in Port.

Mid the flutter of flags and the bang of 21 cannon shots the steamship Olbia, of the new Franco-Canadienne line steamed into the port yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock. There was a great reception. It was typically French as can be imagined from the fact that about 400 French people crowded the lower wharf. Consul Gerard, who is the agent of the new company here, was on hand, to cordially welcome Captain Beaulieu as well as the Consul General from Quebec, who was on the ship. The boat was decked out in finery from the stem to stern, and it was a pretty arrival. The Olbia though not a new boat is quite a new style, being of purely French manufacture. She was made at Marseilles by Wenzon, 1873, 3,000 tons tonnage, and capacity for carrying 800 stowage as well as a large number first-class and intermediate passengers.

For the new line running from Rouen to la Rochelle, to Montreal, the Olbia has been especially equipped with everything new and useful for the accommodation of passengers. Her engine is a quadruple expansion of 1500 horse power, and she is about 240 feet in length.

The surgeon on board the Olbia is an old Montreal boy in the person of Dr. Martigny, who is a son of St. Martin, manager of the Jacques Cartier Bank of this city, and has recently finished a most successful medical course at Paris. The cargo carried comprises fine wines and liquors, and the boat made the voyage in 14 days, which proves beyond doubt that Consul Gerard and the Franco-Canadienne Co. have already a commercial success established.

The following are the saloon passengers per S.S. Olbia of the new Franco-Canadienne line: Mr. Henry, Mrs. Come, M. Bastien, Marie, Mrs. Joss, Mrs. Isidore Louis, Mrs. Chrysostome, Mrs. Placide, Mrs. Charles, Mr. Teiller, Governor St. Pierre, Miquelin, and Mrs. Teiller, his wife, also his mother, and son, and daughter.

The harbor was very busy yesterday, and crowds were visiting the island and Longue-île. The Cultivator up to 3 p.m. had taken over to 1800 people to St. Pierre. The Richelieu Co. put on an extra steamer, the Boucherville to Longue-île, and both boats were simply lined with people. The Richelieu Co. has, as per advertisement in this issue, will make her last trip to-night for this season. Looks like fall.

SS. Concordia, consigned to R. Reford and Co., came into port Saturday night under Capt. Webb. She carries a large cargo of coal.

Crowds were unable to get on board the Mohawk yesterday. The Mohawk sailors say they regret greatly that their ship isn't large enough to entertain the citizens and their many friends at this port and appreciate keenly the many kindnesses shown them in Montreal.

The Allan steamer Hibernia came slowly into port yesterday afternoon, just as every one was expecting the Numidian. The Numidian will be in this morning. It may be mentioned that the Hibernian has just come from the Quebec docks, where she has been repaired, having had her stern badly damaged over two months ago.

Steamship Lindisfarne is a new arrival. She is a stranger, being one of Speeding, Marshall & Co.'s boats. She is in charge of Capt. Andrews and sailed from Sunderland, carrying a large cargo of coal. The Allan steamer Pomerania, which sailed from Glasgow for Montreal on Saturday, Sept. 3rd, broke her piston rod when 400 miles out. She returned to the Clyde for repairs.

The Allan steamer Austrian, from Montreal for London, which arrived out on Friday morning, landed her 209 cattle without loss.

The following is a list of saloon passengers Allan R.M.S. Numidian, Captain MacNeil, from Liverpool, in port this morning:

Miss Anna and J. Barrett, C. Bower, Col. R. J. Bennett, M. Bennett, G. A. Blais, Midshipman Bowles, Mr. Brittain, P. Brown, Mrs. Brown, G. Burns, Miss Cartwright, H. Collier, Midshipman Curry, J. Donnelly, Miss Dunlop, Mrs. Gillespie, Miss M. Gillespie, Mr. G. Graham, Miss E. Graham, Captain A. Gray, Mrs. Gray, Rev. F. A. Gregory, Miss B. Hamilton, Mr. Hamilton, H. Hamilton, Mr. Hayton, Midshipman Hay, Mrs. Jeffrey, Mrs. J. Jeffrey and infant, E. Johnson, Miss K. Naval Cadet Kettlewell, R. G. Levesconte, Mrs. Levesconte, Mrs. Travers Lewis, Mrs. J. Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, Miss M. Maxwell, Miss G. Maxwell, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss McIntosh, Mrs. More, Richard Parkes, Rev. H. P. Pollard, Mrs. Pollard, Rev. F. C. Powell, Mr. Ransom, Captain Sears, Dr. Thomas Shaw, S. Sheldrake, Mrs. Sheldrake, Harcourt Smith, W. Oliver Smith, Mrs. Smith, Sub-Lieut. Stanley, D. Stevens, J. Trombetta, Rev. J. S. Watson, Carnegie Williams, 66 cabin; 39 intermediate; 290 stowage.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived—Sept. 10.

Steamship Hibernian, Wallace, Quebec, H. and A. Allan.

Steamship Olbia, Rouen, Bouille, Franco-Canadienne Steamship Co.

Steamship Concordia, Webb, Glasgow, R. Reford and Co.

Steamship Linasfarne, Andrews, Sunderland, Speeding, Marshall and Co.

Vessels in Port.

SS. Baumwall, Antwerp, Munderloh and Co.

SS. Canopus, Liverpool, Harding, Roland and Co.

SS. European, Antwerp, R. Reford and Co.

Schr. Fasten, New Brandon, J. G. Brock and Co.

SS. Straits of Magellan, London, McLean, Kennedy and Co.

SS. Lake Ontario, Liverpool, H. & A. Allan.

SS. Rosario, London, H. and A. Allan.

SS. Kate Fawcett, Matanzas, Carbay, Routh and Co., general.

SS. Ripon City, Glasgow, McLean, Kennedy and Co.

H. M. S. Mohawk, Bayley, Imperial Government.

SS. Buenos Ayres, Glasgow, H. and A. Allan.

SS. Hestia, Glasgow, Ross and Co.

SS. Napier, San Pedro, Mazzarini, Anderson, McKenzie and Co.

SS. Dunbeth, Java and Liverpool, Harding, Roland and Co.

SS. Hibernian, Quebec, H. and A. Allan.

SS. Olbia, Rouen, Franco-Canadienne Co.

SS. Concordia, Glasgow, R. Reford and Co.

SS. Linasfarne, Sunderland, Speeding, Marshall and Co.

Steamship Laurentian, Moore, Liverpool, Allans R. and Co.

Steamship Vancouver, Williams, Liverpool, W. Macpherson.

Schooner Louisa, Snares, Chicoutimi, master.

Canalboat Shovah Bros., Shovah, Brooklyn, Bennett and Co.

Ship St. Hilda, Corbett, Buenos Ayres, Maguire and Co.

Notes.

Steamship Tiber has received her new boilers and has this morning placed in Davies' dock to undergo cleaning and painting.

One of the Saurabaya sugar ships, from Montreal, is reported inward at the Gulf.

Barb Napoleon, before reported, was yesterday placed in Russell's dock, where she will undergo repairs.

Bark Premier, before reported, has been placed on the gridiron at Russell's for examination.

Steamships Coban, Bedlington, Bernicia and Lonsborough, all from Montreal, passed down last night.

On an order of the Admiralty Court, at present, the inner basin is empty and the steamer Brothers was sold to-day, and adjudged to Mr. L. E. Couture, of Lewis, for \$3,225.

In the suit of the owners of the wrecked boat back Colon against the steamship Oxenholm for \$14,000, the owner of the latter vessel, Mr. Roddick, of Liverpool, has filed a counter claim against the owners of the bark for \$10,000.

The newly chartered Bristol line steamer Memphis of the Dominion Company only sailed for the St. Lawrence on the 29th ult.

The Louise Basin was never so bare of shipping at this season of the year as at present.

The dismasted bark Prince Rupert has returned one all to itself, but the Harbor Commissioners go on holding their weekly meetings and drawing their five dollars per week as usual.

The Steamship Olbia from Rouen, the first boat of the St. Lawrence, of the new Franco-Canadienne line, arrived in port at noon and moored at the breakwater.

Landings Quebec cargo, which consisted principally of brandy and wines, she left for Montreal at 5 p.m. She came via Rouelle and St. Pierre Miquelin and brought 6 cabin, 9 intermediate and 77 stowage passengers.

There are now two vessels in port, Barks Premier and Prince Rupert, which were practically wrecked while loading at exposed points in the lower St. Lawrence while another, Bark Magiola, is a total wreck at Berneville. Every season disaster overtakes vessels loading at some of these places. It seems strange that ship owners and underwriters should go on year after year in running such risks with their property.

It is money that henaphodite vessel the Rembrandt engaged in the Sydney coal traffic is not in it. Her cargo has now been all for many days and she has since been lying idle in the stream waiting for the company's steamships to take her in tow.

Arrived September 10.

Steamship Numidian, MacNeil, Liverpool, Allans, R. and Co., general.

Steamship Thames, Couillard, Cow Bay, Ross and Co., coal.

Steamship Otter, Masson, Esquimaux Point, A. Fraser and Co., general.

Bark Cambria, Murray, Rio de Janeiro, Ross and Co., ballast.

Notes.

Bark St. Paul sailed for Sunderland, tug str. Bearer towing her to foot of traverse.

Bark Harding, Capt. Larsen, left for Batiscan this morning in tow of tug str. Lake.

Steamer Three Rivers was in port this morning with a pilgrimage for St. Anne.

Steamships Hibernian and Olbia left for Montreal about 2 a.m.

Steamship Thames passed up to Montreal last evening.

Steamship Cape Breton arrived from Montreal, took the large Rembrandt in tow and proceeded for Sydney.

Steamship Omani arrived from Montreal, took the large Rembrandt in tow and proceeded for Sydney.

Steamship Maud Hartman left the Sydney coal mines for Montreal at 5 p.m. yesterday.

Steamship Numidian arrived in port at eleven p.m. yesterday landed passengers at the G. T. R. depot this morning and left for Montreal at twelve thirty p.m.

Bark Harding, Capt. Englehardt arrived from Batiscan this evening in tow tug Dauntless and anchored at Indian Cove.

Coasting steamer Otter carrying North Shore Mail arrived in port this afternoon.

Steamships Louisbourg at 8.30 a.m., Vancouver at 10 a.m., Laurentian at 12.30 p.m., and Sylvia at 1.30 p.m. all arrived from Montreal and proceeded.

Sunday Gulf Reports.

Father Point—Clear, north wind. Inward 8 a.m., one ship; two barks; none out. Black Prince; 12.30 p.m., Oregon and Sunshiner; 3 p.m., Memphis. Outward 3 p.m., ship in tow.

Matane—Clear, west wind. Inward 9 a.m., steamer; 2.30 p.m., Sicilia.

Fame Point—Clear, north wind. Outward Saturday 3 p.m., Tonsberg.

Point du Mont—Clear, north wind. Inward 6 a.m., bark H. M. P. Florence, one ship and three barks.

Anticosti—Clear, north wind. Mail packet reached Ellis Bay yesterday afternoon.

INLAND SHIPPING.

September 9.

OSWEGO—Arrivals—Steamers John Ruge, Kingston; Trenton, lumber; barges Scotland, Montreal; Amard, Montreal; Alberta, Montreal; Riley, Montreal; Aid, Montreal.

Cleared—Steamers John Ruge, Chicago; Reford, Sagette, Harbor; Trenton, barges; schooners L. Rooney, Trenton; barges Roberts, Ottawa; coal; Eaton, Ottawa, coal.

PORT COLBORNE—Down—Scow Rees, Blackrock to Dunville via The Feeder. Up—Barnes Arizona, Kingston to Buffalo.

Clinton, large Lisgar, Trenton to Parry Sound; Alcona, large Alto, Kingston to Cleveland; Kate Buttern, Kingston to Buffalo; Myles, Hamilton to Detroit; light; Escanaba, Oswego to Chicago; coal; schooner D. G. Fort, Oswego to Toledo, coal. Arrived and cleared—Idle Hour, Buffalo excursion. Wind—Northerly; light.

DETROIT, Michigan. Vessels passed up—America, St. Louis and barges Columbia, S. H. Foster, Colorado, Africa and consort, Paplow, Tower, Wadena, Buffalo, Glen Murray, Munnodosa, Don at Dominion, Hayt and consort. Down—El Junita, Australasia, Hadge, Pioneer.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Passed up—Missaula, Yukon, Florida, Schickell, Yakima, Cadillac, large, Cherokee, Chippewa, Peckles, Gratiot, No. 2, Ada Trent and large, Shepard, Nicol, Mayhann, Curtis and barges, Sawyer and barges. Down—King and barges, Wawatom, Olympia, Pioneer, Brockway, Wawatom.

MACKINAW, Mich.—Passed up—Cambria, Hodson, Down—Lackawanna, Oswego, Fanoell, Rutter, Friend and consort, Gould, Barnum.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Up—Celia, Kimball, Maritana, Archibald, Maria, Fick, Uganla, Sophie, Lambert, Neponon, Melbourne, Delaware. Down—Pasadena, Moran, Trent, Lozen, Ellsworth, Kershaw, Sage, Trenton, Holland, Parana, Stephenson, Iron, King, Iron Queen, Monarch.

Cleared.

Steamship Olbia, Bouille, Montreal, Carbay, Routh and Co., general.

Steamship Concordia, Webb, Glasgow, R. Reford and Co.

Steamship Linasfarne, Andrews, Sunderland, Speeding, Marshall and Co.

Steamship Concordia, Webb, Glasgow, R. Reford and Co.

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Steamship Linasfarne, Andrews, Sunderland, Speeding, Marshall and Co.

Steamship Concordia, Webb, Glasgow, R. Reford and Co.

The Northwestern Chloride of Gold

INSTITUTE.

Located at RHEINLANDER, WIS.

Furnishes absolute cure for Drunkness, Tobacco, Morphine and kindred habits. Full information, terms and testimonials on these diseases furnished on application. "No cure no pay."

H. C. KIDD, M.D., Manager.

Spinner, Godfrey, Pawnee, Rutes, Mizee.

PORT DAULHOUSE—Passed up—Str. Escaraba, Oswego to Chicago; coal; steamer Pueblo, Oswego to Milwaukee; coal; steamer John Ruge, Kingston to Buffalo, light; steamer Kate Buttern, Kingston to Buffalo, light; steamer Clinton, Trenton to Parry Sound, light; large Lisgar, Hamilton to Toledo, light; steamer W. J. Avery, Oswego to Chicago; light; steamer Germanic, Kingston to Chicago, light; steamer Josephine, Oswego to Chicago; coal; large Thos. L. Parker, Oswego to Chicago.

Passed down—Steamer Toledo, Chicago to Ogdensburg, coal; large D. B. Rhodes, Chicago to Ogdensburg, coal; steamer Queen of the West, Chicago to Kingston, coal; large May Richards, Chicago to Kingston, coal; schooner Geo. Franz, Saginaw to Toronto, coal; tug St. George, Welland to Toronto, light. Wind, north; light.

HEATING BY ELECTRICITY.

It is Practicable But Comes Higher Than Coal.

Not a few Ottawa people have been expecting that they would be able to heat their houses at any price and by electricity, and that the winter solely by its attending miseries of ashes, dirt and water would be relegated to the pages of a barbaric past.

Mr. Thos. Ahearn, the inventor of the Ahearn heater was seen by a reporter in reference to the matter. He said while electricity heating would be more expensive than coal. This was due to no fault of the heating apparatus which was now perfect, but to the lack of water power and consequently the cost of generating and transmitting sufficient current.

A considerable portion of the original energy obtained from the water was lost in its transformation into electrical energy in the dynamo, then in its transmission to the place where used and finally in its conversion into heat energy in the heater.

As water power could not now be secured in Ottawa at any price and all future demands for an increase of electrical power must be supplied by steam power, it was obvious that so far as heating was concerned it would be more economical to burn the coal and obtain its heat energy direct than to have it first transformed into electricity and put through all the above stages, in each of which a percentage was lost, before being utilized.

There was no question of the practicability of the idea. The company's power house, general offices, McCormick's pharmacy and other places in town had been heated last winter by means of electricity. The question was wholly one of relative cost.

Proceeding Mr. Ahearn said that about 75 heaters are now in use in the city, but that the Chaudiere Co. was making no efforts whatever to introduce them as they had not the current to supply.

Most of those in use were in barber shops, drug stores and such places where it was desirable to have hot water available at all times without having to keep a coal or wood fire.

There is also quite a demand for them for sick rooms where food, etc., had to be kept warm continuously for patients. In all cases the heaters gave the utmost satisfaction.

No better evidence of the value of the Ahearn heater could be had than the statement that a few days ago a \$5000 consignment was shipped from Ahearn & Soper's factory here to London, Eng. Their fame has spread over to Germany and a short time ago an order for samples was received from the University of Munich.

Strong nerves, sweet sleep, good appetite healthy digestion, and best of all, pure blood, are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ALL WHO HAVE TRIED

Phs. Boldard & Co's. Cognac, France, pronounce it the best in the market. All wholesale and retail grocers and first-class hotels keep it.

GRAND TRUNK RY.

Change of Time West of Montreal.

Commencing Monday, September 11th, Local Passenger Trains between Montreal, Lacine, Dorval and Vaudreuil will run as follows:

For Lacine (via St. Lawrence), 5.30 a.m., 6.30 a.m., 6.20 p.m.

For Lacine (via St. Lawrence), 8.00 a.m., 12.05 p.m., 4.40 p.m.

For Dorval, 9.05 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 9.05 p.m., and 4.40 p.m. on Saturdays only.

For Vaudreuil, 11.15 a.m., 11.35 p.m. Mixed train for Brockville and intermediate stations, 12.05 p.m.

Run daily except Sunday.

L. J. SEARANT, Montreal, September 8th, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 230. Superior Court.

Simon Harris et al, plaintiffs, versus John F. O'Brien, defendant. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said defendant, No. 92 St. Patrick street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one grey piano, household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 7th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 471. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 482. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 483. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 484. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 485. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 486. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 487. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 488. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 489. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 490. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 491. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 492. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 493. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 494. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 495. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 496. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 497. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 498. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 499. Circuit Court. The Clerk of the Court, at the domicile of the said defendant, at the domicile of the said defendant, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms cash. C. T. Jette, B.C. Montreal, 9th September, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, No. 500. Circuit Court

Trade and Commerce

Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co. half-yearly, 31st Sept. 1893. Books closed 15th to 30th September.

The Montreal bank half-yearly, 4th Oct. 1893. Books closed 15th to 30th September.

FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY, Sept. 9.

The London market was steady to-day, being from 1 to 2 better, except for Louisiana and Nashville, which was 1 lower. In New York stocks are becoming scarcer every day, and this has proved a great temptation to the room traders to bid up prices. In the absence of any large deals pending, speculation has also assumed a broader tone. Professional scalpers are consequently having full swing, but commission houses are more cheerful.

The belief has become too general that Messrs. Keene and White had closed out all their interests, and that they were perfectly willing to see a sharp reaction. This had accumulated a sort of interest of no mean proportions, and as there were few stocks for sale, even on stop orders, by bulls who wished to secure a portion of their paper profits, the first indications of purchases for the long account swept the market entirely bare of offerings of the Grangers and Industrials. The Keene brokers did not appear in the market until the advance was well under way, and then they started in to punish the bears who had over-stayed their market.

Financial Notes.
Money in the open market is quoted at 7 1/2 per cent.
Money in the open market, London, was quoted to-day at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent.
The bank of England rate of discount is now 5 per cent.
In New York call loans were quoted at 3 per cent at the close.
Paris Rentes opened 99.50 and closed 99.70.
French exchange in London opened at 25.20 1/2 and closed at 25.20 1/2.

Money in London opened at 97.16, closing at 97.16 for money, and opening at 97.13, closing at 97.13 for the account.
Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. have received the following cable from London: Grand Trunk first preference opened at 60 1/2 and closed at 60 1/2; second preference opened at 34, and closed at 34 1/2; Canadian Pacific opened at 78 and closed at 78 1/2.

New York Gossip.
Special despatches to Montreal and O'Brien from J. S. Bache and Co. give the following information:
Chicago.—Special.—The Michigan crop report says the drought now prevailing in Southern Michigan is without parallel.

Chicago.—Special.—The committee representing the American Distributing Co. has arrived here, and will confer with the distillers' representatives. The Government report, to-morrow, is expected to be very bullish on corn and most other farm products.

Chicago.—Special.—President Greenhut says the committee of distributors which has come to Chicago to confer with distillers, wants a change from direct purchase to sale on commission. This demand will not be granted.

New York Stocks.
Messrs. Monroe, Miller and Co., 16 Broad street, New York, dispatched the following by direct private wire to Christin and Co., 61 St. Francois Xavier street:

"What contributed to the buoyancy to-day was the announcement from Washington that the administration will not listen to a compromise on the Silver Repeal Bill which was accepted as an indication that the filibustering in the Senate will have to be abandoned at an early date."

The Industrials have been advanced on the purchase of sugar by S. J. White, who is still acting for the sugar pool. This shrewd manipulator has also been approached by the whiskey trust people to handle that security, and a lively whirl in the certificates of the former due to the fact that accumulated gains during the recent raid to get out whole, if not with a small profit.

Time money continues to be in excellent demand, but borrowers hesitate to pay the per cent. exacted by the insurance and trust companies on loans with collaterals pledged as security, as they think they will be able to make better terms with the foreign bankers, now that there is a disposition to create sterling loans for long periods on mixed collaterals.

The banks cannot afford to make any reduction in the rate of call loans, and this has forced many of the commission houses to have their stocks carried in the loan market. The borrowing demand is sufficiently brisk, however, for the bear party to absorb all offerings, and as no exorbitant premiums are exacted, both sides are satisfied.

Purchases of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, for Boston, were renewed, and the shorts are again in a tight fix, because orders have been given to ship the goods to Boston, and not to loan them in the open market.

Foreign exchange is a shade easier, owing to the better supply of commercial bills and the extremely limited demand from remitters, who are still complaining very bitterly about slow collections, more particularly in the dry goods trade. One prominent Wall street house has been a large drawer of long accounts, presumably against the ship with Sugar and the Grangers constituting the chief collateral.

Western Union was not so active, owing to the absence of W. E. Connor, who has been having charge of manipulating the stock for the directors' pool. There was a renewal of the demand for broken lots, chiefly from Canada, and some scattering lines of Chicago gas were also picked up to good advantage.

The strength of New England continues to puzzle the Street, because no confirmation can be obtained of the story that the Boston and Maine has made overtures to the directors' pool. The buying of New England can be directly traced to Boston houses, but they are completely in the dark as to the identity of their principals.

Mr. McLeod is, however, getting a great deal of free advertising, and even if his independent line to New York city should prove to be a myth, he has at least succeeded in keeping the New Haven and Manhattan people on the keen edge of expectation.

The stock market was uniformly strong. Sugar, Reading, Chicago Gas and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy were the features. All the room traders were arrayed on the long side. Sugar was favorably affected by the announcement that surplus stocks of refined had been disposed of to good advantage.

A satisfactory plan to all interests for the reorganization of Reading is under consideration. The handling by private persons, by country banks and by savings banks had prevented this accumulation from affording any relief. Now, however, the holders have recovered, or are recovering, confidence and are converting their cash into investments or depositing it in bank, and this large amount of money is naturally flowing into its accustomed channels and depositors.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, 16 St. Sacrament street, have received the following quotations by direct private wire from New York:

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

lowing quotations by direct private wire from New York:

Description.	Closing Sept. 8.		Closing Sept. 9.	
	Am.	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
Atchafalpa	22	33	34	21
Am. Cut. Oil	30	35	35	34
do. pref.	62	91	91	91
B. & O.	90	89	89	88
do. pref.	90	77	76	76
B. & Tobacco				
B. & O.		60	70	68
Bull. & Ohio				
C. & B. & O.	86	85	86	85
C. & B. & O.	86	85	86	85
C. M. & St. P.	81	61	61	61
do. pref.				
C. do.	66	65	65	63
C. St. P. M. & O.				
Canada So.				
C. C. & St. L.	17	17	18	17
C. C. & St. L.	39	37	37	37
C. C. & St. L.				
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	128		128	128
Chicago Gas	62	62	62	62
D. S. & A.				
Del. & Hud.	119	119	119	118
Del. & Hud.				
Dist. & C. F. Co.	22	21	21	21
D. S. & A.				
do. pref.	30	30	31	30
El. & Elec.	21	21	21	21
Hocking	21	21	21	21
Ill. Cent.				
Ill. Cent.	123		123	123
Louis & Nash	56	56	56	56
L. E. & W.	17	17	18	17
L. E. & W.				
L. N. A. & C.	15			14
L. N. A. & C.	29	27	28	28
Mo. Pac.				
Mich. Cent.				
do. pref.	123	127	128	124
Min. & Hann.				
N. Y. & N. E.	33	33	35	34
N. Y. & N. E.	23	23	25	24
do. pf.	23	23	25	24
N. Y. & L. E. & W.	18	18	19	18
do. pref.	23	23	25	24
N. Y. Cent.	103	103	105	104
do. pref.				
Nor. Ann. Co.	15	15	15	14
Nat. Lead	31	31	31	30
do. pf.	31	31	31	30
Nat. Cordage and pd.	36	36	37	36
do. pf.				
Nat. Cordage and pd.	133	133	14	133
Phil. & Reading	20	20	20	20
Pa. Mail	14			14
Penn. & E.				
Penn. & E.				
So. Pacific				
Silver Bullion				
St. L. & S. W.	7			6
Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8
Tenn. Coal	154			153
Union Pac.	24	24	24	24
W. & A.				
do. pf.	8			8
Wash.				
do. pf.				
Western Union	83			83
Wis. Cen.				

