

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

EIGHTY-FIFTH YEAR. NO. 282.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1892.

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

PRICE TWO CENTS

THEY MUST PAY

Merchants Will Have to
Pay Their Taxes.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY

He Is Very Sorry But He Can-
not Help Them This Year.

VAGUE PROMISES ARE MADE.

Perhaps After Consultation With
Members of the Legislature the
Government Will Be Able to Re-
model the Legislation—The Re-
sponsibility For the Taxation
Placed on the Preceding Admin-
istration—The Merchants Must
Pay Up Before December 5th.

Montreal's merchants must pay their
taxes. The local government has decided
that the business tax for 1892-3 must be
collected.

The Government's reply to the Citizens'
committee was received last night and is as
follows:

Montreal, Nov. 24, 1892.
To John Lewis, Esq., and to the members
of the delegation who interviewed the
Government on the question of taxation.

Gentlemen,—The Government is happy to
have had an opportunity of meeting you and
hearing the remarks which you had to make
as well in your own name as in the name of

those who delegated you to us. The right
to make any representation on suggestion to
those who govern is inherent to the British
constitution, and, far from having any fear
of the remarks which you had to make, we
wished to anticipate them, and to come into
your midst, so as to hear you and en-
deavor to satisfy you. It is impossible for
us to forget that this great and prosperous
city of Montreal has especially given us a
glorious and unanimous testimony of its
confidence on the 8th of March last.
To tell you that we recall this with
feelings of pleasure and gratitude, is to
prove to you, I believe, that we are
disposed to do our utmost for you within
the limits of our duty and of the terri-
ble responsibility devolving upon us.
Gentlemen, we have inherited a very un-
wieldy estate, when we assumed the reins
of power, and the task we had before us
appeared a very ungrateful one. Allow me
to tell you that we counted on the help and
on the public spirit of our people, when we
decided not to recoil before the painful duty
of putting order in our financial condition.
We had to make it up. If we allowed it to accumulate
any more, we would consider ourselves
unworthy of the confidence you have bestowed
on us. The Province was reduced to the
necessity of living upon expedients, on
ruinous loans, and our fair name had become
a vain word on the money market. The
last temporary loan of \$1,500,000 con-
tracted by the late government, had been
effected at the rate of six per cent, and
out of the authorized loan of ten millions,
it had been scarcely possible to obtain
four millions in Europe, at the rate of
interest which, taking everything into ac-
count, would amount to more than six per cent.
This position had become intolerable and
was leading up straight to financial cata-
clysm, which a school-boy may foresee and
calculate. To meet this situation, there
were only two ways possible: To practice
economy and create new sources of revenue.
Now these two means must be combined,
for either of them, applied alone, would
not be of any efficacy. We set to work
courageously and for the first year we
have effected reductions amounting to a
considerable sum. We hope to continue
in this course and do more next session
than we did in the last, but we did not
wish to go too rapidly at first because we
had to exercise prudence on the matter if
we did not wish to upset everything.

Besides this we had to create additional
revenues. I believe that everybody will
admit this without hesitation. The result
of all this is that our legislation of the last
session differs from your views only as to
the means to be taken to arrive at the pro-
posed aim. We had but little time before
us and we had to prove at once that we
were decided to ask for sacrifices at the
hands of the public in order to regain con-
fidence on the money market. Now we
have so far succeeded that we have been
enabled to meet the most pressing among the
enormous obligations which our predecessors
had bequeathed to us, by obtaining the
money we needed for that purpose, at rates
of interest much lower than those of the
last financial operations under the late regime.
Now, you are of opinion that certain classes
of the population are called on to do more
than their share. It may be that our work,
in this respect, is not perfect. Human
works seldom are, and we have not the pre-
sumption to believe that this one was so.
We are, therefore, happy to hear any sug-
gestion made to us, and you may rest as-
sured that in our further deliberations, the
reasons you have given will receive the con-
sideration and study which they deserve,
not only for the sake of their intrinsic value,
but also because they have been furnished
to us by intelligent citizens, for whom we
entertain a great deal of respect and con-
sideration. You will readily understand that
it is impossible for us to give you an im-
mediate answer on all the points you
have mentioned. We will look into the
whole matter, as public men, and we will
try to correct, as far as possible, for the
years to come, the defects that may occur
in the last legislation. To do this we have many

things to take into account. We will make
it our duty to consult seriously the mem-
bers of the House, and it will necessarily
follow that, while we have a sincere desire
to meet your views as much as possible, we
must also take note of theirs. We will then
lay before the Legislature the result of our
deliberations, and ask the country to help
us to continue our work of restoration and
reparation.

You can rely upon us when we tell you
that we will take into serious consideration,
in any future legislation, the remarks which
you have made to us.

I wish to draw your attention, as well as
that of the public, to certain points which
to us seem to be important. A great many
people have, up to this, fulfilled towards the
Government the obligations imposed on them.
We counted on these revenues, and they are
indispensable to us. This is enough to
give you to understand that the require-
ments of the public service will not allow us
to refund what has been paid, and it is re-
sults as a consequence of this, that, what-
ever may be the extent of the changes which
the expression of your views and of your
desires may bring about, it is, so to speak,
impossible for us to waive the collection of
what is due for the current year. If we did
otherwise we would commit a great injustice
towards those who have paid until now, and
they would have a right to heap on us re-
proaches which we do not wish to de-
serve.

It has been stated somewhere that there
were certain savings that we might make
and did not. As explained above, we pro-
pose to make more considerable reductions
in the budget, whatever be the recom-
mendations that may be made, and we wish to
act with prudence and discretion. There are, how-
ever, certain pretended savings which are
easily made on paper, but which are utterly
impossible in practice. For instance, the
abolition of the Legislative Council is men-
tioned. Now, without discussing the ques-
tion from other points of view of extreme im-
portance, you know, as well as I do, that it
is impossible to abolish the Legislative
Council without the consent of the Council
itself, and that any measure passed by the
Legislative Assembly in this direction, would
be a dead letter, if the Council is opposed
to its own abolition, and some of its mem-
bers, no matter to what party they may be-
long, has thought of proposing it. We can
do nothing legal or valid without the con-
currence of the Council.

We shall make every possible or prac-
tical reduction, and we sincerely hope to give
complete satisfaction on this point to those
who have not made up their minds to find
fault with us at any rate.

To sum up, the Government does not be-
lieve that it is possible, under the circum-
stances, to make any refund for this year's
collection of what is now due. Your objections
will be carefully noted, and will receive full
and entire consideration for the future.
And the alterations which we will make in
our legislation at the next session will
avail for all alike, for those who have al-
ready paid and for those who will now pay.
We appeal to your patriotism and public
spirit, and we are confident that you will
admit that our decision is the only possible
one under the circumstances, and has been
dictated to us by a painful but strict sense
of duty.

In order to facilitate the payment of what
is now due for the current year, we will
give instructions to extend the delays al-
ready given until the 5th of December.

We trust that at the next session we will
succeed in getting everything into such a
shape that for the following years you will
feel that your position is more satisfactory.

I have the honor to be your most obedient
servant,
C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE,
Prime Minister.

IS THE TAX CONSTITUTIONAL?

The Herald was informed on good author-
ity that the Government had received legal
opinion as to the constitutionality of the
tax in their favor. A reporter waited
on the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Provincial
Secretary, to verify this report.
"Is it true, Mr. Pelletier, that you have
been legally advised that the new tax is
perfectly constitutional," he asked.
"I prefer not to say anything about that
at all just now."
"Why, is it not true?"
"Well, you can say that we are perfectly
satisfied that the tax is a legal and con-
stitutional one."

The lawyers retained by the merchants
have prepared their opinion and will submit
it to the forthcoming meeting of merchants.

NEWS FROM THE WEST.

St. Donald Smith's Residence Near Winni-
peg Destroyed—Frozen to Death.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 24.—St. Donald
A. Smith's residence at Silver Heights, in the
suburbs of Winnipeg, was burned to the
ground to-night. It was an historical land-
mark, and in it the Earl of Dufferin, the
Marquis of Lorne and other celebrated men
had been entertained as guests. Many
valuable mementoes of the early days in this
country which it contained were destroyed.

Thomas Sample was found dead in a
shanty on Fort Rm, near Fort Rm, yester-
day. He lives a wife and family in
Winnipeg.

C. F. Church, a traveller for the Sandford
Manufacturing Company, of Hamilton,
while driving across the prairie between
Lethbridge and Macleod last night, lost
his trail in a blizzard, and was frozen to
death.

His body was found this morning.
Church leaves a wife and three children
here. He was one of Manitoba's oldest and
most popular commercial travellers.

The Manitoba Government will shortly
issue official proclamation that pleuro-
pneumonia or any other disease does not ex-
ist among Northwest cattle.

THE CORNWALL MURDERER.

An Effort to Secure a Commutation of His
Sentence.

(Special to The Herald.)

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—Dr. Bergin, M. P., ar-
rived in the city to-night with a petition to
His Excellency, the Governor-General, ask-
ing for the commutation of the death sen-
tence passed upon Slavin, the Cornwall
murderer. It has already been mentioned
in this correspondence that the Minister of
Justice had reported in this case that the
law should take its course, but there is no
doubt once the present petition is laid be-
fore Sir John Thompson, he will again give
the case a second consideration. From what
Dr. Bergin says it would appear that the
doomed man is insane. The doctor will
have an interview with Sir John Thomp-
son to-morrow on the matter. The date of
the execution is fixed for Dec. 7.

A FLEET ON FIRE.

Naphtha Barges Blaze on a Russian River.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 24.—A despatch
from Astrakhan on the River Volga, states
that on Tuesday a Naphtha barge caught
fire there. The flames spread with
startling rapidity, and before any attempt
could be made to save them, 26 other
barges, some loaded with naphtha and
others empty were a mass of flames. Two
steamers also caught fire and were destroyed.
All the barges were burned to the
waters edge. The large men and the hands
on the steamers barely escaped with their
lives. The explosions that followed the
communication of the flames to the naphtha
sounded like discharges of a cannon.
The fire presented a magnificent spectacle.

THE RED SPECTRE

London Unemployed Workmen
Armed and Drilled.

Arrangements Made for a Midnight March
to a Secret Trysting Place—The Men
Have Been Drilled in the Volunteer
Force and Have Refused to Give Up Their
Rifles and Bayonets.

London, Nov. 24.—The St. James' Ga-
zette to-day says that a number of the un-
employed workmen who meet at Tower Hill
boast of the possession of fire arms and de-
clare that they are trained in their use. The
Gazette adds that it has been ascertained
that many of the unemployed men belong to
the volunteer force and have failed to re-
turn their arms when finished drilling, in
accordance with the regulations. Orders
given for the restoration of the arms have been
ignored. Arrangements are being completed
for a midnight march of contingents of the
workless men, and centres have been appoint-
ed at which the several contingents will meet
and thence proceed to the procession which
will march to some place in the western part
of the city. This place is kept a secret by the
leaders. The date of the procession will
not be fixed until the eve of the march.

CAPRIVI'S SPEECH.

The Semi-Official Press Alone Has a Good
Word to Say For It.

Berlin, Nov. 24.—The North German
Gazette, referring to Chancellor von Cap-
rivi's speech in the Reichstag yesterday,
expresses the hope that the authentic infor-
mation furnished by the Chancellor in regard
to the Emperor's speech will dispel the false
conceptions. Continuing, the Gazette says
that the Chancellor gave his statement with
his sword in his sheath and his hand on its
hilt, typifying the attitude imposed on the
nation by the history of the Prussian and
German people who stand in armor with
self-sacrificing perseverance. They had to
win their way to-morrow, the civilized
nations, and they will certainly guard with
patriotic zeal what Emperor William's
grandfather and father obtained. To this
end it is incumbent upon them in time of
peace to remain mindful of the possibility
of being confronted by events that will ren-
der the future of the people dependent upon
the employment of their entire defensive
system.

With the exception of the semi-official
press, the newspapers of Berlin contain chil-
ling criticisms upon the Chancellor's speech.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 24.—The Novosti
declares that notwithstanding the fresh
uncertainties raised by Emperor William's
speech in opening the Reichstag and the
adherents of the triple Alliance, Russia
and France will remain calm resting their
do on the firm ground of respect for in-
ternational law and fearing no coalition.

HAD TO BE BRIBED.

A French Cabinet Minister Who Got 400,000
Francs From the Panama Canal.

Paris, Nov. 24.—It is stated that the
minister referred to by M. de la Haye in his
speech on Monday in the Chamber of Deputies
as having taken a douceur of 400,000
francs from the Panama Canal Co. was the
late M. Barbe. According to the reports
in circulation M. Barbe threatened to
oppose the Panama scheme because the
company had transferred its purchases of
dynamite from M. Barbe's factory to other
firms in England. M. Barbe, whose prob-
ity is universally recognized, will probably
be president of the Canal Investigation Com-
mittee.

The committee appointed by the
Chamber of Deputies to investigate the
Panama Canal scandal will be-
gin its work to-morrow. The commit-
tee has elected M. Pront president, and
has decided that each member shall be per-
mitted to communicate with newspapers re-
garding the deliberations of the committee,
provided he does so on his personal respon-
sibility. The proceedings open to-morrow
with the hearing of M. de la Haye and
Premier Loubet. M. Paul de Roulleau has
reigned his membership of the investigating
committee. He was the only Boulangist on
the committee.

NEARING THE DAY OF DOOM.

Buck to be Hanged at Dorchester, N.B.,
Next Thursday.

Moncton, N.B., Nov. 24.—A week from
to-day is fixed for the execution of Buck at
Dorchester. Petitions signed by daily
expected. Petitions signed by daily
thousand names were forwarded last night
to the Governor General praying for a com-
mutation of Buck's death-sentence, but the
general belief is that the petitions will not
avail. The rumor has gone abroad that
Olsen had disclosed his real name to Sheriff
McQueen, but that it will not be revealed
until the execution. Sheriff McQueen told
your correspondent today that this state-
ment was not true, and that Olsen merely
said his name was Robert Buck Olsen. It
is now firmly believed in official quarters
that these two convicts are known to the
Montreal police as Buck Whelan and Jim
Christie. Mrs. Harvey Atkinson yesterday
visited Buck and found him reconciled and
quite penitent. Rev. Father Cormier visit-
ed Buck the same day and administered the
Sacrament of Communion to the condemned.
It is understood the execution will take
place inside the goal as there are no en-
closed grounds.

THE PARSON'S BET.

Cleveland Being Elected, the Church Had No
Thanksgiving Decorations.

New York, Nov. 24.—Calvary Baptist
Church in West 57th street was bare of
decorations on this holiday for the first
time. Its pastor, Rev. Dr. McArthur, had
made a bet with one of his congregation by
which, if Harrison was elected, the church
was to be decorated at the said members' ex-
pense and in the most lavish style. If Har-
rison was defeated the doctor was to preach
Thanksgiving Day in a church destitute of
decoration, and so it was, except the yellow
and black Princeton colors on the lapels of
the usher's coat. After mentioning that
the election had resulted adversely to the
decorations, Dr. McArthur said there were
still abundant causes for thanksgiving; even
the calamity howlers had to admit the gen-
eral prosperity of the country.

Flight of the King of Dahomey.

Paris, Nov. 24.—A despatch from Porto
Nova states that King Behanzin, whose
capital, Abomey, recently fell into the
hands of the French expedition, has fled, in
company with a small body of his followers,
into an unexplored country, where it would
be impossible, even were it deemed essential,
to follow him.

It is expected that the King will attempt
ultimately to seek safety in a German settle-
ment.

Gwyneth Maude Pleads Guilty.

London, Nov. 24.—Gwyneth, the young
girl who was arrested on the charge of
swindling Messrs. Spink & Son, the jew-
ellers, was brought up on remand in the
Marlborough Street Police Court to-day.

She pleaded guilty to the various charges
made against her.

NO CALL FOR ANXIETY.

WIGGINS SAYS THE COMET CANNOT STRIKE
THE EARTH.

If It Did, Though, It Would Pulverize the World
In No Time.

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—Prof. Wiggins was
seen to-day respecting the alleged collision
of the earth with a comet last night, as
stated by Prof. Snyder, of Philadelphia, in
this morning's telegraphic despatches. Prof.
Wiggins denies that any collision took place,
first, because there was no comet near us,
and secondly because a comet could not col-
lide with the earth. Planets and comets are
electrically positive and therefore repel
each other. During the last century Lexell's
comet actually revolved about Jupiter for
several months within the orbit of his fur-
thest satellite and then went on its course
through the heavens. Newton's comet, one
of the swiftest seen in modern times, ran so
near the sun as to be within half the solar
diameter of falling into that orb, and yet
immediately fled away again into space. If
a comet were to strike the earth it would
smash her into meteoric dust in 20 minutes.

Several of the asteroids cross and re-cross
the orbit of Mars and yet have never col-
lided with that planet. Comets are solid
bodies like the earth which run towards the
sun, where they are positively electrified,
and then driven off again into space accord-
ing to the law of like electricities. This re-
pulsion is easily perceived through the tele-
scope, for when a comet's nucleus moves
around the sun the tail always takes up its
position on the side of the comet opposite
the sun, showing that it is repelled. Then,
when a comet is near the sun it is perfectly
contracted, and when at its aphelion or
greatest distance away, it undergoes a
corresponding expansion. This enormously
charges it with electricity, so that it will not
only repel other bodies, but will repel parts
of itself, for it is well known Biela's comet
a few years ago burst into two parts, which
ever after repelled each other, and they are
now two distinct comets in the catalogue.

If there is one heavenly body more liable
than another to fall on the earth it is our
moon, for in June her orbit is nearer us by
40,000 miles than in January. The earth
and moon being three millions of miles
from the sun in January than in June be-
come more highly electrified by the solar
photophore, causing our planet and her
satellite to repel each other. It is plain
then, that the nearer a planet is to the sun
the less danger—if there is such danger—of
collision with it. Hence Jupiter is much
more exposed to such collision than the earth
and if his powerful attraction—a million
times more than ours—could not force Lex-
ell's comet to approach us, or even to be-
come his satellite, the earth is perfectly
safe. Moreover, our planet is not nearly
so liable to be struck in November as in
June. Professor Snyder's assertion that the
earth collided with a comet last night is a
disgrace, in Mr. Wiggins' opinion, to sci-
ence and to himself.

When asked if astronomers can really tell
newspapers what comets will return, and if
when seen they can recognize it as a certain
past comet, he said: "Well, when a cer-
tain comet disappears in a certain constel-
lation of stars, when we see a comet again
reappear in that quarter we conclude it is
the same one we saw disappear there, and
yet we are not sure, for comets
change their form that they
appear different at each revolution. The
great comet of 1744 had six tails, and
though it has no doubt visited us more than
once since the six tails have disappeared.
This is why I believe this to be Biela's
comet, notwithstanding astronomers gen-
erally have decided differently, for it was
near Andromeda when it was first seen."

PREPARING FOR THE SMASH.

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—A lady resident of
Kent street, who has been reading the
newspapers, comments on the near approach
and possible collision between the earth and
Biela's comet, has become fully con-
vinced that the end of the world is at hand,
and is zealously preparing to pass into a
more blessed state of existence. The en-
deavors of friends to turn her meditations
into a more worldly channel have so far
proved futile; she refuses to do anything
but spend her time in religious devotions.

KINGSTON NEWS NOTES.

Diocesan Committees—The Comet—Queen's
College Hockey Club—Law Association.

(Special to The Herald.)

Kingston, Nov. 24.—This morning the
executive committee of the diocese met
to close up the work of the half-yearly
sessions of the committees, twenty-six
of these bodies having been called to-
gether at this time.

Offerings for the relief of the New-
foundland church, reported as \$1,619,
were ordered to be forwarded by the
bishop, with the warmest sympathy of
the whole diocese.

The parish of Billings Bridge was au-
thorized to raise a mortgage of \$1,200
for a new parsonage. Rural Dean Nes-
bitt, bringing up a question of the lack
of legal status as a corporation in church
wardens, as elicited in building opera-
tions at Smith's Falls, the Chancellor
moved for a legal committee to investi-
gate and seek legislative action if neces-
sary. The domestic and foreign mis-
sionary committee reported offerings in ex-
cess of the same six months last year,
and called for special offerings for Al-
gonia. The House report, adopting the
residence fully as a diocesan charge, and
the Episcopal fund report of the Rev.
E. T. Tuckers, approving of the \$10,000 ad-
vance, were passed with proper pledges.

Prof. Williamson, who was teacher of
astronomy at Queen's college, says the
comet, according to his observation, is
receding, instead of advancing upon the
earth. He does not expect a bombard-
ment from the heavens.

Queen's College Hockey Club was or-
ganized last night. The officers were:
Honorable president, W. Bruce Car-
ruthers; president, G. C. Giles; vice-presi-
dent, E. W. Valdon; secretary, treasurer,
H. P. Fleming; committee, J. S. Kayside,
J. J. Hart, D. R. McEneaney.

A meeting of the Frontenac Law As-
sociation was held yesterday. A commu-
nication was read from the County of
Carleton Law association regarding the
question, important to the profession at
a distance from Toronto, of the decen-
tralization of legal business, and giving
the remedy proposed by that association
for present difficulties. No views were
formulated by the association upon the
question, but those presented by the com-
munication did not meet with the con-
viction of the meeting, and a resolu-
tion to notify the Carleton association
to that effect was passed.

The present method of collection by
the government of the disbursements for
the profession in suits and conveyances
came up for discussion, and a resolu-
tion was passed appointing a committee
to consider the whole question and re-
port to the association.

John Mahon, Brudenell township,
Frontenac county, has lost six of his fam-
ily from diphtheria and another is ex-
pected to live. One of his sons took
the disease in a shanty and returned
home to die, the disease thus being com-
municated to his home.

IS ABBOTT OUT?

The Capital Trying to Solve the
Problem.

It Is Believed That Hon. George Foster Is
Bringing Back Definite News As To
The Premier's Decision—Chapleau's Ap-
pointment As Lieut.-Governor To Come
Soon.

(Special to The Herald.)

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—All kinds of political
rumors are floating around to-night. One
is that Hon. Geo. E. Foster started on his
way home to-day with Premier Abbott's
resignation in his pocket. It was generally
understood between the Cabinet and the
Finance Minister when he left that he was
to bring along with him some definite deci-
sion from Sir John Abbott as to whether he
was to remain in the Cabinet for another
session or if not he was to resign at once.

It will be remembered that the other mem-
bers of the Cabinet could not get an oppor-
tunity to see the Premier previous to his
leaving, although Sir John Thompson and
Mr. Chapleau visited Montreal for this
purpose. Another report is that, de-
spite the ministers' statements to the con-
trary the resignation of the Premier was
the subject discussed at yesterday's meeting
of the Council. It is said that the resig-
nation had been forwarded to Sir John Thomp-
son to be sent to Lord Stanley and come
before the Cabinet in this way. One thing
is certain and that is that Mr. Chapleau
was telegraphed for to Montreal to come
and attend the meeting. This he did, al-
though he was in very poor health. Hon. J.
A. Ouimet, Minister of Public Works, who
was also leaving for Montreal, was asked
especially to wait and attend the meeting.

To-day Mr. Chapleau was confined to his
room in the Russell, being very ill. As
already stated his appointment to the gov-
ernment is liable to be made at any mo-
ment. The probability, however, is that he
will have to go to Paris to consult his
physicians.

Professor Robertson, the Dominion Dairy
Commissioner, left to-day for England. His
principal reason for leaving, so soon was to
attend the British Agricultural Society
meeting in London, on the 8th of Dec. He
intends addressing the principal boards of
trade in England and Scotland before re-
turning, on the quality of Canadian butter
and cheese, samples of which he will have
along with him.

Fifty-one tenders were received at the
Department of Railways and Canals for
sections 8, 9 and 10 of the Soulages canal.
They were opened yesterday afternoon. It
will take several days to extend them be-
fore it will be known who are the lowest
tenderers.

The friends of C. L. Dickinson, ex-M. P.
for Carleton, are pressing strongly upon the
Government to have him appointed account-
ant of the House of Commons in the place
of Mr. Brewer. It is being pointed out in
his behalf that Mr. Dickinson sacrificed his
position as a representative of the county
through having, at the instigation of his late
leader, voted for the Jesuits' estates act.
On account of this, it is said, his claims
upon the party are deserving of recognition.
The appointment of an account-
ant has directly with Speaker White.
There is a general impression that one out-
side the civil service will be selected,
whether he be Mr. Dickinson or some one
else.

The Dominion Government has, through
the department of militia and defence, pre-
sented to the wife of Corporal Rufus Mc-
Donald, of Prince Edward Island, who was
killed at Quebec, a cheque for \$1,000.
J. C. McNeil, inspector of penitentiaries,
is confined to his room through illness.

Premier Davie left for British Columbia
to-night.

JOSEPHINE'S OLD HOME.

Efforts to Preserve Historic Malmalson From
Falling Into Vandal Hands.

Further efforts are being made to pre-
serve historic Malmalson, once the resi-
dence of the Empress Josephine, from
falling into the hands of some nine-
teenth century vandal, who would prob-
ably demolish it in order to raise
"jerry built" suburban villas on its site.
The old place is in a rather bad con-
dition, being destitute of furniture, tap-
estry and proper ornamentation. The
two facades, one on the courtyard and
the other on the garden, are in a toler-
ably good condition, as well as the
windows, staircases and ceilings.

The rooms might easily be rearranged
in their old order and style. The vast
porch, the dining-room, with its figures
of nymphs, marble floor and foun-
tain, the council chamber, shaped like a
military tent, the library, the salon
of the Empress Josephine with the bed-
room attached, are in a fair state of
preservation. Malmalson Park has al-
ready been cut up for building lots,
and several small houses with gardens
now exist on the property.

The place was purchased in Septem-
ber, 1798, by Josephine, for £4,400—
paid partly out of her marriage por-
tion and partly out of the military
allowance of her husband, then Gen.
Bonaparte. When First Consul, Napo-
leon spent his leisure hours at Malmal-
son, and in the early days of the first
Empire the place was for Josephine what
the Petit Trianon was for Marie Antoi-
ette—an agreeable change from palat-
ial splendor. After the death of Joseph-
phine, in May, 1814, Malmalson had no
occupants of note until Napoleon re-
turned there for a few days before his
last exile. Prince Eugene de Beauhar-
nis looked after the property during
his lifetime, but in 1826 his heirs sold
it to a Swedish banker. In 1841 Queen
Maria Christina of Spain bought it, and
sold it in 1861 for \$44,000 to the Em-
peror Napoleon III., who made a pre-
sent of it to the State. Under the Third
Republic Malmalson has been neglected
and allowed to lapse into its present
deplorable condition. It was sold to
private persons, and now awaits other
owners, who may not be inclined to
convert it into a Napoleonic museum,
as is suggested by those desirous of see-
ing it preserved among the "historic
monuments of France."—London Tele-
graph.

Crisp and Casual.

The Gatling gun was invented by Gatling
in 1861.

Among the Digger and Ute Indians there
is no edible so highly esteemed as the com-
mon grasshopper.

A footpad was recently captured in a
Hungarian town, and with him a bear that

DE LESSEPS' DOWNFALL.

UNDER A CLOUD WHICH HAS BROKEN HIS HEART.

Hopes Sunk in Panama. Mud-He Is Now 87 Years of Age—His Failure Kills Him.

Ferdinand de Lesseps, the promoter of the great engineering and industrial enterprise of the nineteenth century, the Suez Canal, who has been decorated by nearly all the monarchs of Europe, is to be tried before a common court of justice in his own native Paris for securing money fraudulently. The old man (he was an old man when he completed the Suez Canal) probably will not live to face disgrace, if disgrace it is to be. He is 87 years of age.

Count de Lesseps' life is a story of action and accomplishment. From the time of the bombardment of Barcelona in 1842, when he showed superb physical courage, until the Panama Canal, he has been the leader in whatever he has been concerned in. He has dared to attempt what other men considered folly.

His first conception of the idea of the Suez Canal came with a visit to Said Pasha, the Egyptian Khedive, in 1845. On his return to Paris he published a document setting forth the project. The great engineers of the world laughed at him. Robert Stephenson, the English engineer, said the idea was worthy of a schoolboy. When de Lesseps heard of this he brought down his hand forcibly upon the table and remarked:

"If Mr. Stephenson lives twenty years I'll give him a free passage through my canal." Both English and French capitalists were wary, but de Lesseps was a born organizer, and by means of his diplomacy and persistent energy he enlisted the funds necessary to carry on his enterprise. The canal was formally opened November 17, 1869, within two days of the sixty-fourth birthday of M. de Lesseps, in the presence of one of the grandest assemblages ever known. He had completed his task within fifteen years after his answer to Stephenson's sneering jeer.

HIS DREAM OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

The old man was equally sure that the Panama Canal would succeed. The Suez Canal had been a mine of money for its stockholders. The great Frenchman had cut one continent in two. Why not another? The idea was fascinating. The stock was readily accepted on the Bourse. This was spent on the canal, and the French people responded liberally. They had implicit faith in the capability of M. de Lesseps to accomplish the undertaking. They paid in their money, but the only result was a demand for further funds.

M. de Lesseps still has confidence in the success of the Panama Canal, but the investors have not. In his old age he piteously asks for aid to carry out his second great enterprise, and he is asked in response what he has done with the money already given.

HIS HOME LIFE.

His home life is M. de Lesseps' great life. In his family he is the gentlest most thoughtful of men. The recounting of the glories of the building of Suez will not please him half so much as to have a youngster crawl up on his knees and call him "Papa cheri." He has been known to leave important business meetings to go to his children. On one occasion he had an engagement with Lord Baring. It was very important, at least Lord Baring considered it so, and he wondered what kind of a man M. de Lesseps was when he received a note stating that the meeting would have to be postponed, as he wished to take two of his little ones to a certain matinee on that afternoon.

Two of his sons were also interested in the Panama Canal and will have to stand trial with their father. They are the sons of his first wife, the second wife believes in their integrity as implicitly as she does in her husband's.

M. de Lesseps does not seem to realize the great cloud that is about to burst over him. When he speaks of it, it is only to say, quietly:

"If I have many bad days and my bad days, these are bad days. They will pass like the rest."

But he is dying a broken-hearted old man.

Told of the Marquis de Mores.

"The way the Marquis de Mores was skinned, bunched, and generally done up out in Dakota was pretty tough," said A. L. Dowler. "I've just returned from Montana," continued Mr. Dowler, "and while I was in Butte I met Robert Curran, who was telegraph operator at Medora during the first winter. The Marquis was in the height of his glory. He had some queer stories, and I guess the Frenchman must owe the Medora people anything."

"He ran a bank there, and the cashier, bookkeepers, discount clerks, paying-teller, and in fact the entire staff of the establishment consisted of De Mores' English valet and a big Newfoundland dog. When this valet was not engaged in his menial duties he attended to the financial affairs of the bank. While Curran was there the Marquis bought 10,000 head of cattle from two Englishmen. They were first-class cattle and cost \$40 a head. When these two British delivered the cows they worked one of the nearest skin ranches that I've ever heard of. Medora, you know, sits in a valley, with table lands on each side. Well, the Englishman ran 5,000 head of cattle in on this Marquis and collected for 10,000! The way they did it was: running the same 5,000 twice around the hill. De Mores never tumbled until he had paid his \$400,000, and the merry Curran was bound for South America. It was a clear steal of \$200,000, but the Marquis didn't make much bones about it. He had plenty of money and didn't care. He was the game of everybody in that section of the country. He paid four prices for everything, and was theoretically, if not literally, held up upon every occasion. He had big schemes, the finest cattle in the land, but the expense precluded any gain."—Chicago Times.

A Little Nonsense.

Chicago Girl—"What would you do if you were in my shoes?" St. Louis Girl—"I'd get lost. I'm afraid."—Brooklyn Life. "I'm very popular," said the chrysanthemum. "Nearly every man that sees me wants to buttonhole me."—Washington Star.

Customer—"By what do you regulate the size of your five-cent loaves?" Baker—"The kicks of my customers."—New York Herald.

"These are hard times!" sighed the young collector of bills. "Every place I went to-day I was requested to call again but one, and that was when I dropped in to see my girl."—Texas Sittings.

His Parting Shot—"He: 'But couldn't you learn to love me, Ida?' She: 'I don't think I could, George.' He (reaching for his hat): 'It is as I feared! You are too old to learn!'"—Chicago Tribune.

Critical Stiggins (watching the Harvard football eleven at practice)—"They didn't hold on to that last Y long enough." Impetuous Jenkins—"I have made the same mistake myself."—Boston Herald.

Tom—"You ought to have been to the theatre with us last night. Awfully funny. We roared with laughter the whole time." Harry—"Between the acts, too?" Tom—"No; then we smiled."—Harvard Lampoon.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S ELECTION.

The Lesson That It Has For Canadian Citizens.

Toronto Week: Well, the McKinley bill, while it did not fulfil all the conditions of a thorough-going protectionist measure, approached the ideal much more nearly than any which preceded it. This was a good thing, in the long run, for all concerned. It has passed into proverb that the most effective way to secure the repeal of a bad law was to enforce it rigidly. On the same principle the best possible way to bring the two theories of tariff policy to a crucial test, is to try one or the other thoroughly. The Republicans, the party of protection, being in power, the opportunity was afforded to put their theory to such a test, and under the leadership of McKinley they have done so. The specific has been fairly tried. The object lesson has been before the eyes of the people for two years. Hundreds of thousands have felt, as well as seen its effects. During all that period not only have the operations of the system been watched with lynx-eyed keenness, but the whole question has been discussed from foundation principles to minute effects. As the decisive day drew nearer the discussion waxed more earnest. In fact, the whole history of the campaign afforded striking proof of this earnestness, and of the determination of the electors to fight the battle out on this line. No secondary question of any kind was allowed to distract attention from the current of even popular thought into any side issue. Circumstances were undoubtedly favorable to this concentration of thought and energy. The high character of both candidates prevented the raising of any effective cry on personal grounds. The nation was at peace with the world, all international disputes having either been settled or put in the way of settlement. The "Force Bill," the only other internal question of anything like national importance, had so far been given up by the dominant party that its effect on the campaign was but slight. To render the verdict still more emphatic, the nation went about the business with a quiet dignity never before attained, at least in recent days, in its history—a dignity and a seriousness which have raised it in the respect of all on-looking nations.

The result is the overthrow of McKinleyism, and, by implication, of the system of political economy upon which it is based. This is conceded on all hands. It would be folly to expect that this result will fully appear in the installation of President Cleveland. That brave yet sagacious leader in nothing showed both these qualities more clearly than in the letter of acceptance, in which he guarded his adherents against expecting rash and revolutionary changes, in terms which exposed him to the charge of being a quaker in having fallen before the lofty standard taken by his party at the nominating convention, when they declared it a crime against the constitution of any government to take more money from the people by taxation than the amount needed for the economical administration of public affairs. Mr. Cleveland saw, with statesmanlike prescience, that it would be both impracticable and criminal, in undoing the mistakes of predecessors, to throw the whole business of a nation into confusion by overturning at a blow a system which had been wrought into the very warp and woof of its trade and manufacturing industries. The hint is commended to the consideration of all who are desirous of effecting a similar reform in Canada. Any measure which threatens, or which can be made to appear to threaten a sudden and violent overturning of industries which have been brought into being and are upheld by the National Policy, simply invites defeat. Such industries must be given time to adapt themselves to the new and healthier order. The crutches which have been supplied at the public expense, and upon which they have relied with debilitating effect, must not be suddenly snatched away. To hint at any other course is to frighten the timid and put a powerful weapon into the hands of the self-interested. But none the less, it is evident that in the United States the Democratic party must make thorough work. Those who have put them in power will expect nothing else at their hands, and their opponents will tempt them beyond endurance if they fail to prove that they have the courage of their convictions. The great American nation has changed front and taken up its line of march towards freer trade and a higher civilization. The march must be long and arduous. The enemies to be faced are powerful and strongly entrenched. But we have little fear of the ultimate result, for we have faith in the power of government to rule the world. We rejoice that it is another great Anglo-Saxon people which is falling into line with Great Britain in this grand crusade. Where once stood the van all others must sooner or later fall into the ranks or be left hopelessly behind in the progress of the world.

Real Estate Exchanges.

A. Inglis has sold to H. L. Penny lot 244-28, 30, fronting on Melbourne avenue, Cote St. Antoine, for \$3,800.

Mrs. F. R. Riopelle has sold to Dame Louis Peltier, ex-qual, lot 15-1069, St. Baptist Village, fronting on Sanguinet street, with wooden house, brick enclosed, for \$1,000.

C. Laurin has sold to Wm. Christie lot 137, St. Lawrence Ward, south corner of St. Charles Borromeo and Evans streets, 85 feet by 100, with buildings, for \$10,000, or \$1.17 per foot.

John Brown has sold to F. W. Newman lot 1702-56, St. Antoine Ward, 23 feet by 104, with two and a half story brown stone front house, 103 Crescent street, for \$9,850, or \$4.12 per foot.

Mrs. A. T. Waters has sold to R. Dandekar lot 20-2, St. Jean Baptist Ward, 17 feet by 72, fronting on Cadieux street, with brick and stone enclosed cottage, 1029 Cadieux, for \$2,000, or \$1.62 per foot.

Mary Davidson, widow of Wm. Darling, and T. J. Darling have sold to Mrs. F. F. Ferland part of lot 31, Hochelaga Ward, 88 feet by 102, fronting on Darling street, with four two story brick houses in course of construction, for \$2,000, or 39 cents a foot.

A. Brunet and O. Marin, ex-qual, acting as trustees of the estate of the Honorable Honoré Mercier, have sold to Adolphe Davis, Superintendent of the Water Department, the property bearing the number 182 St. Denis street, described as a lot of land known as No. 430 St. Louis Ward, with out stone front house, for \$10,500, of which \$2874.73 is cash, the balance being covered by a mortgage held by the purchaser. The property thus sold had been purchased by the Hon. Mr. Mercier in October, 1887, from Dlle. Luce Cavillier for \$12,000.

Salvation Army Congress.

New York, Nov. 23.—The congress of the Salvation Army closed to-night. Exercises were held in the Y.M.C.A. hall, consisting chiefly of narration of religious experiences. Commander Ballington Booth made an address at the council of officers, at which he said he wished the public to understand that the Salvation Army was in no way hostile to the churches. It was not a church, and he hoped it would not become one. It was organized to reach the masses, and he hoped it would remain in the city while longer, and would hold a few meetings before final adjournment.

TO SAIL TO THE NORTH POLE.

DR. NANSSEN'S EXPEDITION WILL GO IN A SHIP SPECIALLY DESIGNED.

She Will Carry Steam and Sail, and Will Be Provided With a Balloon and Seven Boats.

No vessel has ever been so carefully designed and built for the purpose of battling with the Arctic ice and endeavoring to reach its core at the North Pole, and certainly no more skilfully constructed or perfect description of a vessel has ever been turned out of a builder's hands for Arctic service than the one just finished for the use of Dr. Nanssen's Arctic expedition. The vessel is constructed on nearly similar lines to those of a Scotch bucculent or Norwegian pilot. She is furnished with engines of about 170 indicated horse power, powerful pumps to be worked by steam or hand power and electric lighting machinery. She also takes with her a balloon to be held captive for observation, and carries seven boats, four on davits and three on skids over the main hatchway. Two of these, larger than the others, are capable of carrying the entire crew, with provisions for several months and warm tents in the event of the abandonment of the vessel.

The expedition will leave Norway in February next, so as to anchor at Behring straits in June, when the vessel will enter the Arctic waters and push her way as far as possible toward the North Pole to the north of the Laidlov Islands, where she will be frozen in, and then conveyed, according to Dr. Nanssen's theory, to and past the Pole, and be finally discharged into the East Greenland seas.

The dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 31.00 metres; length on water-line, 34.50 metres; length over all, 30 metres; beam molded at water line, including ice sheathing, 10.40 metres; greatest beam, excluding ice sheathing, 11.00 metres; depth molded 5.25 metres; displacement, at draught, of 4.75 metres, 800 tons; height of lookout from "crow's nest," on main mast above the water, 105 feet; total sail area, 600 square metres.

Coal is carried for over three months constant steaming. The engines are to give her a speed of six knots, but sail will be used generally as motive power. The crew will consist, all told, of not more than twelve men, and provisions for five years will be carried. The vessel is rigged as a three-masted fore and aft schooner, with square sails, which can be rigged on the foremast when required. The original estimated cost of the expedition was £16,700, but will probably come to considerable more. It may be mentioned that Dr. Nanssen's idea of having a vessel with sides like the letter V, by which he presumed that the vessel would rise up or onto the ice when nipped, was abandoned as impractical, but that in the shallow U-form of the present vessel the idea of lifting under the pressure on the sides has not been set aside, while it presents far greater resisting power to crushing, and if lifted has far less chance of heeling over.

THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT.

An Appreciative Criticism of It By a Friend.

E. E. Sheppard (Cons.) in Toronto Saturday Night writes of the Dominion government thusly:

The person without any intentions, honorable or otherwise, the thing who has by some extraordinary procedure, been able to obtain a salary and position, not strong enough to make the Government feel that things have not been rightly "arranged" can keep on being disgraced. A government which does not give a continental what happens so long as it lives, is not, in my opinion, likely to live. Nobody is asking Canada what she wants; nobody is feeling the pulse of Canada as to what it needs. In the best sense of the word we have neither a leader nor a policy. The Dominion government may feel sure, yet with the prompt candor of the opposition, I may say that there is nothing that may not happen it. All a movement against it needs is a leader, a man, a somebody who can advise the people how to act. If such a man should not be in it; they have no policy that could be remembered through the speech of a school-house orator; their arguments would be forgotten in five minutes of the braying of the opposition brass band, or in ten minutes of a country banquet. They are living in the fool's paradise and believing that they are the people; shallow cabinet ministers who do not care whether said people who do not care whether said cabinet ministers are alive or dead. In the meantime, any man who arises with a strong popular belief behind him will shake them to their centre. These may seem to be assertions, but let me ask in the light of a woman's suggestion, which is often given straight to the point, and who are the leaders of Canada to-day, and who are they?

A Heretic Dog.

Two families live side by side; one is a Protestant and the other a Catholic. The Catholic family is the owner of a large dog, and every Friday he calls on the Protestants and asks for dinner. If they offer him fish he refuses it, but if a bone or meat is given him he devours it greedily and starts for home barking and giving thanks. He has not failed to make this weekly call for more than a year, but the strangest part of it is that, while he is in the habit of going there whenever he likes, he has never been known to ask for dinner except on Friday.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

The French Troops in Abomey.

Paris, Nov. 23.—General Doda telegraphs that negotiations with King Behanzin were broken off on November 15, the King refusing to accede to the full demands of the French. The French, therefore, on the following day marched on Abomey. King Behanzin, being out-manoeuvred, retreated, burning palaces and houses as he went, and issuing an order for all of his subjects to follow him. The French entered Abomey on the morning of the 17th, and prepared for a formal occupation of Dahomey.

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OF FEMININE INTEREST

Husbands Should Not Bring Their Troubles Home With Them—Universities That Open Their Doors To Women.

The pen that writes these lines is so often taken up in censure of the great world of womanhood—though it frequently finds much that is worthy of the highest praise, as well—that, perhaps, owing to the numerous sermons given to our sisters, old and young, some misguided masculine reader has come to the conclusion that men are always right and women always wrong.

Now, it happens, that instead of that being the case, it is some wrong-doing of men that causes the lapses we are so apt to preach against in womanhood. Therefore it will not be out of place to take the men to task just for a change. One of the most disagreeable traits of the masculine head of a family is to come home cross. Something has gone wrong at the office, and instead of venting his feeling upon the proper cause of his vexation, he bottles it up and returns to the bosom of his family with a cloud on his brow, a frowzy tone in his voice, and a determination to find fault with everything, if for no other reason than because he knows he can do as he has a mind in his own house.

If the stock market has gone wrong, then the soup is abominable. If a business talk of a disagreeable character has riled the very depths of his nature, then he finds fault with the way his wife's hair is arranged, or objects to the children's prattle.

Of course the man is a martyr, and would resent it very much if anyone were to say he made an exhibition of himself with his childish, impatient ways or that his home-coming in such a mood chilled all the joy and made his presence a wet blanket, rather than a pleasure. The worries of business should be left behind in the office or counting room. Of course, a wife should not be kept in ignorance of her husband's affairs or the state of his finances, but it is his duty to bar out from home life the unpleasant minutiae that turns him into a veritable bear. Let him remember that the wheels of domestic management do not always run smoothly, and that the wife contends with hundreds of worries and annoyances every day in her business as well as he does in his. They may not be financially of so much importance, but they are the little gnats that sour the sweetest temper.

Therefore, let him watch out against cross looks and sullen ways, forget the business worries and difficulties and bring sunshine home to greet the little woman who has put in a trying day herself.—Philadelphia Times.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Universities Which Open Their Doors To Women.

Of the four Dutch universities, three, Leyden, Utrecht and Amsterdam, are open to women, of whom a goodly number avail themselves of the privilege. The co-educational system prevails at the smaller schools, and the gymnasiums are open to girls. A large number of women have adopted the profession of chemists, and there are women pupils at every dispensary in Amsterdam.

The senate of the Sydney University have appointed Louise Macdonald, M.A., principal of the new University College for Women, to be public examiner in Greek and to give a course of six lectures on Greek.

May Jackson, of New London, Conn., a student at Smith College, is credited with learning in one year as much Greek as usually requires three years' hard study. Her Greek papers were sent to Yale, and would have admitted her there.

A high school for girls in Iceland has been established. The subjects taught include English literature and Scandinavian languages and history, besides the regular branches of study. Cookery and tailoring are also taught, because Icelandic women have always to make their men's clothes.

The number of women students at the Paris faculties has increased by 100 in the last two years. At the faculty of medicine there are 103 Russian women, 3 Roumanian, 1 Greek, 1 American, 6 English and 18 French students.

A faculty of sciences the French women students number 5, as against 14 foreigners, and at the faculty of letters there are 82 French students and 15 foreigners. Co-education is carried out to the most practical detail in the St. Lawrence college, one of the earliest of co-educational institutions. During the recent campaign the Republican club included both young women and men in its membership, and together they marched from the college to the town hall through a pouring rain to listen to speakers on the issues of the campaign. It was one of the faculty in this institution who, many years ago, answered the question of a horrified English lady as to what form of discipline the school adopted when men and women were allowed to study together: The college has no rules, madam. The young women don't require any, and they discipline the young men with their very presence. We really have nothing to do about it.

CHILD WIVES OF INDIA.

The Horror of Their Lives Told to a Montreal Audience.

How little one half of the world knows how the other half lives—or dies. Yesterday I went to the Synod hall to hear the Hon. Winifrede Sugden, from England, have a chat with her Canadian fellow-sisters on the subject of the child wives of India. The library was so full of ladies that the meeting had to be adjourned to the larger hall. After singing a hymn, a prayer, and reading a few verses from the New Testament, Miss Sugden told her hearers how much their poor little brown sisters had to suffer in a woman's most trying time; and how much need there was for medical missionaries, as so many die from want of care, through ignorance. When we think how many preparations the fond mother makes for the advent of a "little stranger," and how loving hands minister to her wants, we can scarcely realize how a poor little girl, of perhaps 14 years, is made to suffer, with no one to care for her and for her poor little baby. A boy is brought up, but a girl is left to die of starvation or put out into the jungle to be devoured by wild beasts, and the poor young mother, who has all the loving, maternal instincts of mothers all the world over, is helpless to protect her offspring. Rich and poor, in their great trial, are taken to a cow house or goat house, and there subjected to untold agonies. One poor little girl, who asked how she felt when her little one was taken from her, replied—"She don't have to suffer as I do."

The Hon. Winifrede Sugden feels the sadness of the lot of these poor little child wives, and begs of the mothers and wives of Montreal to help her in establishing hospitals for women. The meeting was closed by singing of "From Greenland's icy mountains, From India's coral strand,"

The benediction was pronounced by this good woman, who is devoting her life in trying to ameliorate the sad condition of poor women in India. She will speak in St. Luke's church this evening, at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday at St. James the Apostle, in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when it is so hoped she will receive a large collection to help on this good work.

Lady Dufferin, our late Governor General's wife, is also a warm supporter of this movement.

GEORGINA.

The Tragical Fate of Eloping Lovers.

"That's a nice little safe you have for your home, old man. I suppose that is for your wife's use?" Plankington—"Not much. She hasn't even the combination."

Witherby—"You must keep something very valuable in it, not even to let your wife know the combination of it."

Plankington—"You bet I do. I keep all my collar buttons and shoestrings in that safe."—Judge.

Again, in her accustomed place, I take my lady's gracious hand. Nor need to ask the low passed you space Of loitering in the summer land?"

Back to the stressful mulling town

She brings the summer's soft glow;

Long wets of fairy thistle-down,

Noise of far waters faint and low.

Birds singing clear through rosy dawn,

The good green bravery of grass,

Scents of the summer's soft glow,

And gleam of clouds that come and pass.

No spell hath she, no magic art,

Nor strength of subtle alchemies,

She brings the summer in her heart,

The sunshine in her tender eyes.

WHICH ONE WAS MAD?

BY EDMOND ABOUT.

CHAPTER II.

(Continued.)

M. Morlot sprang up to intercept his nephew, but the doctor detained him. "What a strange fatality!" cried the poor uncle. "He has not uttered a single senseless remark if he would see that I am not the one that is mad, but—"

Francis already had his hand on the door-knob, but, turning suddenly, he traced his steps as if he had forgot ten something, and walking straight up to the doctor, said:

"My uncle's malady was not the only thing that brought me here."

"Ah," murmured M. Morlot, seeing a ray of hope at last.

"You have a daughter," continued the young man.

"At last!" shouted the poor uncle. "You are a witness to the fact that he said: 'You have a daughter.'"

"Yes," replied the doctor, addressing Francis. "Will you kindly explain—"

"You have a daughter, Mlle. Claire Aubray."

"There, there! I tell you so?" cried the uncle.

"Yes," again replied the doctor.

"She was at Ems three months ago with her mother."

"Bravo! bravo!" yelled M. Morlot.

"Yes," responded the physician for the third time.

M. Morlot rushed up to the doctor, and cried: "You are not the doctor, but a patient in the house."

"My friend, if you are not more quiet we shall have to give you a douche."

M. Morlot recoiled in terror. His nephew continued calmly:

"I love your daughter, sir; I have some hope that I am loved in return, and if her feelings have not changed since the month of September, I have the honor to ask her hand in marriage."

"Is it to Monsieur Francis Thomas that I have the honor of speaking?" inquired the doctor.

"The same, sir. I should have begun by telling you my name."

"Then you must permit me to say, sir, that you have been guilty of no unbecoming haste."

But just then the good doctor's attention was diverted by M. Morlot, who was rubbing his hands in a frenzied manner.

"What is the matter with you, my friend?" the doctor asked, in his kind, fatherly way.

"Nothing, nothing! I am only washing my hands."

"And why?"

"Here is something on them that troubles me."

"Show me what it is. I don't see anything."

"Can't you see it? There, there, between my fingers. I see it plainly enough."

"What do you see?"

"My nephew's money. Take it away, doctor. I'm an honest man; I don't want anything that belongs to anybody else."

While the physician was listening attentively to M. Morlot's first ravings, an extraordinary change took place in Francis. He became pale as death, and seemed to be suffering terribly from cold, for his teeth chattered so violently that Dr. Aubray turned and asked what was the matter with him.

"I hear her! It is joy, but it overpowers me. It seems to be falling on me and burying me beneath its weight like a snowdrift. Winter will be a dreary time for lovers. Oh, doctor, see what is the matter with my head!"

But his uncle rushed up to him, crying:

"Enough, enough! Don't rave so! I don't want people to think you mad. I will say I stole your reason from you. I'm an honest man, doctor, look at my hands; examine my pockets, and to my house on the Rue Charonne. Search the cupboard. Open all the drawers. You will find I have nothing that belongs to any other person."

Between his two patients the doctor was at his wits' end, when a door opened, and Claire came in to tell her father that breakfast was on the table.

Francis leaped up out of his chair, as if moved by a spring, but though his will prompted him to rush toward Mlle. Aubray, his flesh proved weak, and he fell back in his chair like lead. He could scarcely murmur the words:

"Claire, it is I! I love you. Will you—"

He passed his hand over his forehead. His pale face became a vivid scarlet. His temples throbbed almost to his ears; it seemed to him that an invisible hand was contracting more and more around his head, just above his brows. Claire, frightened nearly to death, seized both his hands; his skin was so dry and his pulse so rapid that the poor girl was terrified. It was not thus that she had hoped to see him again. In a few minutes a yellowish tinge appeared about his nostrils; nausea ensued, and Dr. Aubray recognized all the symptoms of a bilious fever.

"How unfortunate!" he said to himself. "If this fever had only attacked his uncle, it would have cured him!"

He rang. A servant appeared, and shortly afterward Mme. Aubray, who scarcely knew Francis, so greatly had the sick man changed, he had almost become a stranger. He was taken to the sick room, and he was not to be seen again until the next day.

He lay in a state of unconsciousness, and his wife, who was sitting by his bedside, was weeping bitterly. He was so pale that she could not see his face, and she was so overcome by his condition that she could not see his face, and she was so overcome by his condition that she could not see his face.

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explain the lover's long silence or his sudden reappearance. If he loved Claire, why had he left her in suspense for three dreary months? Why did he feel obliged to give his uncle's malady as an excuse for presenting himself at Dr. Aubray's house? But if he had recovered from his infatuation, why did he not take his uncle to some other physician? Possibly he had believed himself cured of his infatuation. But he had asked his father for her hand in marriage before he saw her again. But, in his delirium, Francis answered all or nearly of these questions. Claire, bending tenderly over him, listened breathlessly to his every word, and afterward repeated them to her mother and to the doctor, who was not long in discovering the truth. They soon knew that he had lost his reason and that his circumstances; they even learned how he had been the innocent cause of his uncle's insanity. Fears of an entirely different nature now began to assail Mme. Aubray. Was the terrible crisis which she had unwittingly brought about likely to cure his mental disorder? The doctor assured his daughter that, under such circumstances, was almost certain to put an end to the insanity, but there is no rule without its exception, especially in medicine. And even if it seemed to be cured, was there not danger of a recurrence of the malady?

(To be Continued.)

BIRTHS.

BARTLETT—At Lachine, on November 23, the wife of John Bartlett, of a daughter.

BELAIR—On November 23, at 488 St. Joseph street, the wife of Mr. Felix Belair, of twins, girls.

YOUNG—On November 19, 1892, at 118 Lusignan street, wife of J. H. Young, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AIRD-NICHOLS—At St. George's Church, on the 23rd inst., by the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, Hugh W. Aird to Alice M., youngest daughter of the late Wm. Nichols, Esq., M.A.

MYNARD-WILBER—At the parsonage, by the Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., Thos. Mynard, of this city, to Francis Priscilla, eldest daughter of Geo. Wilber, of St. Laurent.

RALEIGH-MACFARLANE—At St. Mark's Church, Cheyenne, Wyo., 21st Nov., 1892, by the Rev. Charles Dewey, W. H. Raleigh, of Wyo., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. S. Macfarlane, of this city.

TUCKER-MARKEY—At St. Patrick's Church, on Nov. 22, 1892, by the Rev. Father Quilley, Fredrick Tucker, of North Creek, N. S., to Maggie Markey, of this city.

ROBERT-FOLEY—At St. George's Church, on the 23rd inst., by the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, E. A. Robert to Shirley, daughter of James Foley, Esq.

ANDERSON-EVARTS—At Toronto, Ont., on Nov. 19, by Rev. J. G. Potter, B.A., Andrew Anderson to Agnes Evarts, both of Toronto.

AYLES-SHIBLEY—At Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 16, by Rev. Rural Dean Carey, Peter Ayles, M.D., to Alice Macdonald, daughter of the late S. Shibley, ex-M.P., of Kingston.

BRUNEL-FINLEY—At Ottawa, on the 21st Nov., by the Rev. Dr. Filliatte, O.M.I., W. N. Brunel, C.P.R. Co., to Gertrude Finley.

COULSON-THOMAS—At Ottawa, on the 22nd Nov., by the Rev. A. H. Whalley, William Allan Coulson, to Sarah Deborah, second daughter of George Thomas.

HELLIWEEL-HIME—At Toronto, on 16th Nov., by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, Alfred Helliwell to Maud E. V., second daughter of H. Lloyd Hime, Toronto.

JOHNSTON-VAN NOSTRAND—At Toronto, on November 15, by Rev. George Abbs, William Johnston to Eloise, second daughter of the late Cornelius Van Nostrand.

DEATHS.

BEAUDOIN—In this city, on the 24th Nov., Arneline Beaudoin, beloved wife of the late Adolphe Beaudoin. The funeral will take place from No. 62 St. Urbain street, on Friday, at 3.30 p.m., for Dalhousie square station, and from thence to L'Epiphanie, place of interment. Relatives and friends will kindly accept this invitation.

CARSON—At 220 St. Antoine street, Montreal, on Wednesday, 23rd Nov., Cyril, youngest son of the late Wm. Carson, aged 19 months and 26 days. Funeral private.

DONNELLY—In this city, on the 23rd inst., James Donnelly, aged 85 years, native of County Tyrone, Ireland. Funeral will take place from the Mortuary Chapel, Hotel Dieu, cor. of Pine avenue and St. Urbain street, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2.30 p.m., to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

OGILVY—24th November, Ellen Grasset Powell, wife of Mr. John Ogilvy, and daughter of the late John Powell, Esq., of Niagara.

GREER—At Burlington, Ont., on November 20, Margaret Woodburn, relict of H. H. Greer, in the 81st year of her age.

HENNESSEY—At Hamilton, on Nov. 19, James Hennessey, aged 63 years.

HEFFERAN—At St. John, N.B., on Nov. 20th, Anne, beloved wife of Philip Hefferan, in the 22nd year of her age.

HAMILTON—At Ottawa, on November 19, Susan Cuzner, aged 82 years, wife of J. J. Hamilton.

KILPATRICK—At Winnipeg, November 18, at his late residence, 316 Carlton street, A. Kilpatrick, aged 67 years. Father of D. Kilpatrick, formerly of this city.

PARKIN—In the township of Fenelon, Ont., on November 13, 1892, Sarah Parkin, wife of Taylor Parkin, aged 44 years, 8 months.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Edward T. Taylor, George Ross Robertson, Cyrille Laurin, R. A. Campbell, James Bourne, A. N. Fauteux and E. Hurtubise and others, fire insurance brokers, in the city of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act incorporating them under the name of "The Montreal Board of Fire Insurance Brokers," for the purpose of protecting their interests as licensed brokers.

TAYLOR & BUCHAN,
Solicitors for Applicants.
Montreal, 21st November, 1892.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—Magistrate's Court for the City of Montreal, No. 703, Charles E. Gagnon, Plaintiff vs. George M. Filer, Defendant.—On the 3rd day of December, 1892, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, at the business place of the said defendant, No. 30 St. Antoine 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 stock of groceries, fixtures, &c. Terms cash. OLIVIER C. COULLEE, B.S.C., Montreal, 24th Nov., 1892.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 223—Magistrate Court, Chas. E. Gagnon, plaintiff, versus George M. Filer, defendant. On the 3rd day of December, 1892, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, at the business place of the said defendant, No. 30 St. Antoine 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 stock of groceries and fixtures, etc., etc. Terms cash. OLIVIER C. COULLEE, B.S.C., Montreal, November 24th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session to incorporate that part of the parish of St. Laurent in the county of Jacques Cartier commonly known as the village of St. Laurent, into a town to be known as the Town St. Laurent, under the following boundaries:

Bounded on the northeast by the remaining portion of cadastral lot No. 291, the Cote St. Marguerite road, Nos. 373, 375, the remaining portion of No. 406, the Cote St. Laurent road, and the No. 618; on the southeast by Cote St. Laurent road, the public highway and the Cote de Liesse road; on the southwest by No. 383, the Cote de Liesse road and Nos. 406, 451, 465, the C



The Montreal Herald

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

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 25.

The Cause of the Conversions.

When the Greeks come bearing gifts they are to be feared, and it is within the limits of possibility that those Conservative and independent organs which, since the Presidential elections in the United States, and after years of support of the "deliberate development of a protective policy," have suddenly espoused the cause of tariff reform, may have followed that course at the prompting of their masters at Ottawa. These Government organs and organettes might still have been squealing as loudly as ever in praise of the methods of the restrictionists had it not struck their grinders that for a time at least, the sentiments of the Canadian people might be deeply sympathetic with those which have effected so great a revolution beyond the line. Rats desert a sinking ship, but the Conservative ship at Ottawa shows to the unobservant no great sign of sinking, and the organs and organettes have hardly had time to catch the undertone of a lost cause.

Their conversion is traceable to one of two causes, of which the first has been mentioned. The object of the restrictionists in such a course of action would be to delude the Canadian people into the belief that the Conservative Government had come at last to the light, and that the people were to be relieved of the burdens under which they had groaned. That plan was pursued at the last general election. The ostensible reason for the dissolution of Parliament was the desire of the Government to obtain the opinion of the people on its suddenly evolved policy of restricted reciprocity with the United States. It preached reciprocity in natural products to the farmers of Ontario and Quebec, and boldly promised them a free market for their barley. In the Maritime Provinces, of course, its orators shunned reciprocity as they would have shunned the plague, and after its election it made no serious attempt to redeem its pledge to the farmers of the two greatest provinces of the Dominion. Nor would it do any better if given another chance.

It is more pleasant to reflect that the conversion of such a respectable portion of the restrictionist press as has gone over to the side of tariff reform during the past few weeks is due to something better than the malign influence of its former masters. After all has been said and done, the conditions which make for national prosperity or national misery are much the same in Canada and the United States, and the creeds of the parties in the two countries must therefore be formulated on like lines. The Red Parlor in Canada went hand in hand with McKinleyism in the United States and a difference in the degree of the extortion was purely temporary. On the other hand, in his policy of tariff reform, Grover Cleveland always enjoyed the sympathy of Canadian Liberalism. Now that policy has prevailed in the United States, and it is simply natural that, under almost identical conditions, its wholesome leaven should be at work in Canada. No more remarkable campaign of education than that which ended in the recent Democratic victory in the United States was ever fought, and the echoes of the fray were heard and pondered on this side the line. Tariff reformers in the United States argued as tariff reformers in Canada have argued. The restrictionists of the United States met those arguments with the millions of the manufacturers as the restrictionists of Canada corrupted the Canadian electorate. The Canadian people have begun to see this parallel in all its hideousness, and that portion of the independent and Conservative press of the Dominion which is not immediately in the employ of the manufacturers has joined in the new crusade. This is, perhaps, a more logical, and, certainly, a more cheerful view of the situation than that the conversion of these journals is one of the tactical devices of the Conservative Government.

In this connection it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the position of the Canadian tariff reformers is not in any sense injured by the fact that the Democratic party in the United

States has absolutely no sympathy with the apostles of reciprocity in any form. This simply implies that Canadian prosperity is no longer dependent upon the whims of a powerful and wealthy neighbor. The battle may now be fought in Canadian territory, whence men need look to Washington only with a friendly interest in the fortunes of their comrades in the good cause. As that cause waxed and flourished in the United States, so it will bloom in Canada, and no natural cause will check its growth.

The Wellington Street Tunnel.

Point St. Charles is very much interested in keeping up direct and uninterrupted communication with the city. Naturally the Point thinks it knows best what it wants, and feels not a little indignant when its wishes are gravely combated by people who know nothing about the matter. Point St. Charles people are nearly all home rulers, and when it comes to a question of whether their chief means of communication with the city shall be liable to be cut off every few minutes by the opening of a swing bridge, or whether their right of way shall be uninterrupted by means of a tunnel, they naturally think that their own wishes should be consulted. They, no doubt, imagine that they know more about the matter than a party who, in all probability, never saw the Point, and whose acquaintance even with Montreal is very superficial. The expense attendant on properly solving the problem of easy communication with the city may be large, but the Point has been a large contributor to the national treasury, and has received very little in return. Their Parliamentary mouthpiece may feel that he has had a fair return, in patronage, for his support, and may on this account feel a little delicate about pressing the demands of his constituents; but the constituents themselves do not feel that their claims are thereby shelved. They would even be impolite enough to remind the minister of a certain canal, which was carried for miles, at the Dominion's expense, for the sole object, as it would appear, of floating a solitary vessel that fetches and carries, for a certain mill, the property of a government supporter. They would ask if the support of the twenty thousand honest people on the wrong side of the Lachine Canal is not worth at least as much as that of the before mentioned mill owner. In fact they might ask a good many questions that would be extremely inconvenient to the member who has dispensed the public pap mainly within the limits of his own following, and who at the present crisis upholds the governmental decision to proceed with the bridge, though the people of the Point protest so earnestly that they want none of it. Ten years ago the present proposition might have been received with gratitude, but the to-morrow policy put off the work from season to season, till the Point has outgrown what would have been acceptable then. There is however, very little time to lose if their protest against the useless expenditure on the bridge is to bear fruit. But they must speak for themselves. If their words are to be filtered through the ever faithful J. J., whose usefulness in "keeping the boys quiet" is his main recommendation to his masters, the government is not likely to hear any very startling truths. The same may be said of most of the speakers who have thrust themselves to the front at public meetings. They are old party hacks whose exact worth and weight is easily appraised by the astute J. J. They may use large words just now, but the crack of the party whip will bring them to heel the moment their vote and influence may become useful to the government. What is wanted is to make it known in clear and unmistakable terms that the people (not the party wire pullers) will insist on having the tunnel. That is the sort of talk that will bring the government to book.

The Government's Answer.

Premier De Boucherville makes one strong point in his letter to the merchants of Montreal on the tax question. He points out that the law is on the statute book, that the additional money to be thus raised is being counted upon to meet the obligations of the province, and that a portion of the revenue from this source has already been collected. The best time to protest against a law is when it is before Parliament, not when it is being enforced. Last May the terms of the tax resolutions were published in all the Montreal newspapers. The Herald then pointed out the irregularities of the measures and called upon the people to protest against their enactment. But there was little or no response, and the bills were allowed to become laws. Now the taxpayers, with the collectors at their doors, are as well posted as to their effects as they should have been six months ago.

Apart from this contention Mr. De Boucherville's reply is weak, and thereby typical of its author. He justifies the imposition of the taxes on the ground that, after practising due economy, an increase in the revenues was imperatively demanded by the province's necessities. It is by no means true that any sweeping measures of economy were adopted, for what was saved in one direction was squandered in another. But granting that in this respect the government was blameless, does it follow that it should raise the additional necessary revenue by a system of taxation which discriminates most unjustly against Montreal, and is not equitably applied within the boundaries of the city? Mr. DeBoucherville does not say so: he shuffles, hesitates, apologizes, promises feebly that the other sections of the provinces will permit it he may alter the law next session. But

meanwhile Montreal merchants are appealed to as patriotic citizens to pay up. Patriotism does not consist in permitting ourselves to be robbed for the benefit of others; and that is what, under the operations of this Act, is intended to be done. Montreal should be called upon for its fair proportion of whatever extra taxes are necessary, and it will pay them willingly. But the city will never submit, even for a time—if there be any legal recourse—to a measure deliberately designed to unjustly burden its citizens with excessive taxation. If their lawyers give them any hope of a possibly successful issue, the merchants should appeal from the decision of Mr. De Boucherville to the courts.

WE DRAW ATTENTION to the meeting of the Ensilage and Economic Stock-Feeding Association, to be held at two o'clock this afternoon in the Mechanics' Hall. This meeting is for the purpose of reorganizing the association and carrying out the program of its winter's work. Last winter there was held a two days' convention in this city, the published report of which we noticed a few weeks ago, and we can safely say that a most interesting and instructive meeting it was. Not only are farmers invited to aid in the work of the Association, but it is hoped that the merchants of Montreal, who are in trade matters in contact with the country people, will join the Association and attend its meetings. At last year's convention there was much that would interest city people and information which would aid them to better understand and appreciate the condition and struggles of the agriculturist. The Association wants members to enable it to carry out its plans for another such convention, to be held in this city, and to send out delegates to the various agricultural conventions which are held in different localities in the Province. Let us see a good meeting of Montreal's representative men, so that those who, so far, have conducted this work may be encouraged to persevere and enlarge the sphere of operations. Especially we may urge on the produce merchants to attend, but all will be welcome, and should be interested.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Question Answered.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—What is the meaning and origin of the expression "Coming out of the little end of the horn?"—INQUIRER.

Ans.—The Century dictionary gives as its meaning: "To come off from an encounter or experience; to come to grief; used especially to one who completely fails in a boastful or pretentious occupation." The origin of the illustration of a man coming out of the little end of the horn has been traced to the word of a penny," written by H. Parnam, 1641, in which he explains it as follows: "It is the old emblem of suretyship. I would have in the fairest room of one of these houses an emblem of a gallant young heir creeping in at the great end of a hunter's horn with ease, but cruelly pinched at the coming forth at the small end; a fool standing not far off laughing at him."

THE STREET RAILWAY

People are Endeavoring to Meet the People's Wants.

The Street Railway Company yesterday closed their construction work for the season. They do so with the best record for track construction yet made in Canada, they having completed the track-laying of no less than fifteen miles inside of three months. This may not seem much to the ordinary observer, but then he has no idea of the difficulties which the street railway men have to encounter with the civic authorities. During the past few weeks no less than fifty electric cars have been fitted up with motors of the Edison, Westinghouse, Thomson, and Thomson-Houston systems. No less than four electric snow sweepers will be working during the winter, together with eight ploughs, as well as sweepers on every car. The company has now several of the Boston hoppers on trial, and the cars are being fitted with air brakes, in cases of 21 pairs; men's snow excluders and arctic; pure gum boots and shoes, in cases of 12 pairs, etc. The goods are of first quality and perfect in every respect.

The whole to be sold without any reserve whatever, in lots to suit the trade. The particular attention of buyers is invited to this important sale.

SALE AT 10.30 A. M.

Not Expected to Recover.

A man named William Poirer came very near meeting a violent death yesterday afternoon, at St. Henri station. The man was coming from Collin's Bay, and, as the train reached the St. Henri station platform, he jumped off and fell between the platform and the fast-going train. Those on board, who had witnessed the foolish act, gave the man up as dead, and when the train was stopped everyone expected to see a corpse; but such was not the case, as the man, on being picked up, was found to have sustained a fracture of the skull, while his right arm was broken and his left arm crushed with the skin torn off. He was put on the train and conveyed to the Bonaventure depot, where the Notre Dame ambulance awaited him. On his arrival at the hospital the suffering man was still conscious, but shortly afterwards he became unconscious and was in the same condition at an early hour this morning. He is not expected to recover.

Ashley Will Be Examined.

William Ashley, who lately sent Chief Hughes letters and telegrams from Winnipeg and other places, walked into the City Hall yesterday afternoon, shortly after 3 o'clock. The man was questioned by Detective Lafontaine, and his answers showed plainly that he was deranged, his mania being that he was pursued by four men, who, with a novel electric machine, were trying to murder him. A letter found in his pocket from Dr. Young, of the Selkirk Asylum, N. W. T., showed that he had escaped from that institution, that as he was harmless no effort was made to recapture him. He was locked up in a cell and will be examined by Dr. Bouchard. He appears to be a broken-down gentleman and claims that he came from Huntingdonshire, England, and that he came out on the steamship Numidian in March last and landed at Halifax.

Canadian Independence.

Mr. Michel Vidal, discussing the question of Canadian independence in La Monde, argues that no nation has ever yet achieved its independence without going through bloodshed, and that since there is no practical way to secure national independence, short of conflict, it is useless to ask Mr. Mercer or any other public man to take the leadership of such a crusade.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

THE SUNSET WINES.

	Per Case.	1 doz.	2 doz.
Zinfandel	10.00	8.00	16.00
Hock	7.00	5.00	10.00
Burgundy	9.00	7.00	14.00
Port, quarts only	9.00	7.00	14.00
Angellio, in quarts only	9.00	7.00	14.00

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

AUSTRIAN WINES.

Red Vossler, \$9 per case of one dozen quarts.
Red Vossler Goldcock, \$12 per case of one dozen quarts.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

SELECTED

SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES

The very finest quality of Spanish Queen Olives, in quarter-casks, in octaves and in kegs. Also Spanish Queen Olives, in glass (Marmolles).
Spanish Queen Olives, in 64 oz. bottles.
Spanish Queen Olives, in 32 oz. bottles.
Spanish Queen Olives, in 18 oz. bottles.
Spanish Queen Olives, in 10 oz. bottles.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE CLARET

\$10 per case, quarts.
\$11 per case, pints.
Shipped by C. Delapierre & Co., Bordeaux.

Chateau Malleret Claret

Vintage of 1881.
\$10 per case, quarts.
\$11 per case, pints.
Shipped by Closson & Co., Bordeaux.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Flordel Fumar

Conchas Finas Havana Cigars, \$10 per 100.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

STILL BURGUNDIES.

	Per case.	1 doz.	2 doz.
Beaujolais	10.00	8.00	16.00
Macon	9.00	7.00	14.00
Beaune	9.50	7.50	15.00
Volnay	11.00	9.00	18.00
Pommard	11.50	9.50	19.00
Saumur	10.00	8.00	16.00
Chablis, white	10.50	8.50	17.00
Chablis, Superior	12.50	10.50	21.00

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

St. Peray, white	13.00	10.00	20.00
Oeil de Perdrix, rose	12.00	9.00	18.00
Reims, red	10.00	8.00	16.00
Chambray, red	10.00	8.00	16.00

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Extra Particular Old Port Wine.

\$1.50 per bottle, \$8 per gallon, \$17 per doz.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

RECEIVING THIS MORNING.

Little Gem Peas, in tins.
Café des Gourmets, in 1 lb. bottles.
Dunkin's Oats, in tins.
Hill's Macaroni, in packages.
Hecker's Farina, in packages.
Schumacher's Rolled Avena, in packages.
Schumacher's Rolled Wheat, in packages.
Shewsbury Tomatoes, in glass.
Shewsbury Tomato Ketchup, in pints.
Tobacco Pepper Sauce.
Finest Nigger Head Carolina Rice, etc., etc.
Whole Bahama Pineapples, in tins, packed at Nassau, Bahamas.
Whole pineapples, in tins.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

NOW IN STORE.

Packing of 1892.
Extra Selected Bloater Mess Mackerel, in nice handy little kits, 10 pounds each, the very finest quality possible to procure.
Also Boneless Codfish Steaks, in 5 lb boxes.
Whole Georges Codfish.
Scotch Ling Fish, etc., etc.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
199 St. James Street.

Special and Peremptory Sale

2,000 CASES INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
AT AUCTION.

The subscribers have received instructions from the Toronto Rubber Company, of Canada, (limited) to sell at their sales rooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, Montreal, on

Thursday, December 1st,

2,000 cases of Rubber and Felt Overshoes, consisting of men's, women's, misses', boys and children's cotton and woolen rubbers, imitation sandals, women's cruppers, in cases of 21 pairs; men's snow excluders and arctic; pure gum boots and shoes, in cases of 12 pairs, etc. The goods are of first quality and perfect in every respect.

The whole to be sold without any reserve whatever, in lots to suit the trade.

The particular attention of buyers is invited to this important sale.

SALE AT 10.30 A. M.

BENNING & BARSALOU,

Auctioneers.
Goods will be on view day before the sale.
B. & B.

CURTAINS!

HEAVY LINES OF
SWISS, TAMBOUR AND
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
IRISH POINT AND BRUSSELS
NET CURTAINS.

A special drive in Curtains for the Holidays.

SHADES AND SHADING
A SPECIALTY.

Look early to your windows and secure your share of the bargains now offering in

CURTAINS,
PORTIERES AND
SHADES.

Mail Orders filled.

Thomas Ligget,
1884 Notre Dame Street.

GLENORA BUILDING.

* J. B. DEGANNE, *

HAIR DRESSER & PERFUMER.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
COLOGNES,
POMMADES,
COLD CREAMS,
SOAPS AND
HAIR PREPARATIONS

A FULL LINE OF GENTS' TOILET ARTICLES.

—MANUFACTURER OF—

The "RELIANCE" Razor,
Every Blade Guaranteed.

NO. 110 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

A Grand Spectacular Production of the Latest Metropolitan Success

"ROB ROY"

Sets on sale at Sheppard's, N. Y. Piano Co., Windsor and Balmoral Hotels.

Coming next week—

"Current Cash"

Admission 25c.

Reading Room open to members till 6 p. m.

SATURDAYS FREE

Restaurants.

THE ST. ELMO,

Cor. McGill and Recollets St.

The Coziest Dining Room.

The best Bill of Fare and the quickest service in the city.

Dinner from 12 to 2.30; only 25 cents.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELIOCK SCHOOL.

1143 DORCHESTER ST., MONTREAL.

Directors: Sir J. Hickson, President; R. B. Angus, Esq., Vice-President; R. Mackay, Esq., W. W. Gray, Esq., G. W. Stephens, Esq., Rev. J. Williamson, Rector.

PRIMARY SCHOOL—For Boys from 8 to 11.

SECONDARY SCHOOL

For 60 boys, graded into 6 classes, number in any class being limited to 12. Advanced courses in English, Mathematics, Classics, Modern Languages, etc.

Special preparation for admission to the Arts and Science Faculties of the Universities, the Royal Military College, Kingston, and the Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, as well as for commercial life.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Hall for Physical Training, Gymnastics, Drill, Etc.

BOARDING.

Superior accommodation for 11 resident pupils, each having separate room, according to city boys the advantages of a boarding school with the opportunity of spending two days of every week at home. Session opened Wednesday, Sept. 7.

J. WILLIAMSON, Rector.

KINDERGARTEN

Frederick's System and Preparatory School

New Term commences Tuesday, November 15th.

MISSIS MCINTOSH, 27 VICTORIA STREET.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

Highland Dances,
Scotch Reels,
Strathspeys,
Society dances of all kinds.
Fancy dances of all nations.
Highland Schottische.

A. ROY MACDONALD, JR.,
Queen's Hall.

Montreal Street Railway Company.

Tenders will be received up to the 30th inst., for the supply of about 100 Tons Steam Coal delivered at Machinery Hall, Exhibition Grounds.

(Signed) E. LUSHER, Sec.

TENDERS for HEMLOCK PLANK

THE HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS of MONTREAL invite Tenders for

340,000 Feet B. M. of Hemlock Plank,

REQUIRED IN 1893,

according to specification to be had from the undersigned, in whose hands tenders must be by five o'clock p. m., on

Monday, 5th December proximo.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept any tender.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

Harbour Commissioners' Office,
Montreal, November 16th, 1892.

NOW READY!

The Canadian Almanac for 1893

— 46th YEAR —

"A Mine of Information."

Complete List of Post Offices,
Customs Tariff,
Banks and Branches,
Ontario Law List,
Notaries in Quebec,
Complete Clergy List,
Title Tables for Quebec,
Guide to Montreal,
Astronomical Information,
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Statistics,
Educational Institutions,
Counties and Officials in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba.

Many Interesting Articles.
Over 10,000 Facts of all Kinds.

Price 25 cents, 50 cents, 40 cents,
according to binding.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.
Will be sent post paid by the publishers on receipt of price.

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Toronto.

ARTISTS' OIL COLORS, Water Colors, Canvas

Brushes, Rubbers, Studies,
etc., etc., etc.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

WINSOR & NEWTON, London.

A. RAMSAY & SON, - - MONTREAL.

Established 1812.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL

The Leading Hotel in

QUEBEC.

W. G. O'NEILL, Manager,
Late of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

LASKER AT CHESS.

The Yale Bulldogs Defeat the Princeton Tigers 12 to 0.

Both Teams' Record—Quebec After the Hockey Championship—Entries and Results from Guttenburg—Gossip of the Fighters—The Militia Championships to be Held this Evening.

The last night of Herr Lasker's visit to Montreal was celebrated by another exhibition of simultaneous play. It took place in the Natural History Hall, and was witnessed by a large number of enthusiastic lovers of the game, including a number of ladies. Those sufficiently confident of their abilities to challenge Herr Lasker were twenty-six in number, one of whom was "A Lady," who modestly withheld her name.

The following are the names and fortunes of the combatants, together with the result of their games:—

1. "A Lady".....Lost.
2. R. Short.....
3. P. B. Davies.....
4. J. P. Cooke.....
5. J. W. Babson.....
6. J. Dean.....
7. Molyneux St. John.....
8. J. B. Jones.....
9. E. St. Maurice.....
10. F. G. Cope.....
11. G. W. Woodhead.....
12. D. Ross.....
13. J. W. Shaw.....
14. D. G. Robertson.....
15. P. Barry.....
16. J. A. Robertson.....
17. J. M. Lapelle.....
18. F. S. Sutcliffe.....
19. W. Kurlle.....
20. J. D. Cameron.....
21. W. D. Chanskaie.....
22. W. M. Knowles.....
23. A. W. Smith.....
24. A. Granville.....

The average of play was somewhat lowered by the presence of a few indifferent players, whose object was the honor of a game with the world-renowned champion; but there was none the less some very good chess indeed played in various parts of the room. Among those worthy of mention are R. Short, Molyneux St. John, J. W. Shaw, J. Ney Babson and J. M. Lapelle, not to mention the two who had the fortune to secure drawn games, W. C. Robertson and W. Kurlle, and the solitary winner, Mr. J. D. Cameron. Mr. T. G. Cope's game also attracted considerable attention, he being the last to finish, with the exception of Will Kurlle.

The following is the text of Mr. J. D. Cameron, of the Montreal club:

MR. LASKER. MR. CAMERON.
White. Black.
1 P-K4 P-K4
2 P-K3 P-K3
3 P-K3 P-K3
4 P-K3 P-K3
5 P-K3 P-K3
6 P-K3 P-K3
7 P-K3 P-K3
8 P-K3 P-K3
9 P-K3 P-K3
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Mr. J. Ney Babson played a strong game which drew quite a small crowd who intensely watched every move, many thinking he would be enabled to force a draw. However, the forty second move found him ready to resign. The following are the particulars:

MR. LASKER. MR. BABSON.
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M. S. R. BY-LAW.

The City Council Now Considering It.

Strong Protests By the Board of Trade and the Trades and Labor Council Against the Granting of the Electric Light Contract Without Tender, Presented to the Council Yesterday.

The Street Railway By-law has at last been tackled in dead earnest. It was actually taken up at a special meeting of the city council yesterday.

Though the aldermen mean business this time but little progress was made in yesterday's wrestle with sections and clauses.

Ald. Hurtubise, James, Dagenais, Stearns, Beausoleil, P. Dubuc, Savignac, Brunet, Wilson, Kennedy, Villeneuve, Nolan, Germain, A. Dubuc, Griffin, Perreault, Robert, Hurteau, Clendinning, Gauthier, Lamarche, Grenier, Brossard, McBride, Dufresne, Tansey, Thompson, Rainville, Cunningham, Conroy, Stevenson, Jeannotte, Prefontaine, were present, with Mayor McShane presiding.

On the floor of the chamber were many interested parties in the day's business.

The Mayor read a communication from the Central Electric Company as follows:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Montreal:

Dear Sirs,—I beg most respectfully to apply to your honorable council for the permission to erect poles to support the electric wires of the Company I represent, on the leading streets of the city, with the understanding that the whole will be done under the supervision and instructions of the City Engineer or any other condition the Council may exact from the Company, and that said poles will be removed at our expense and without any indemnity whatsoever, and wires laid underground in the proposed subways, for which the Company binds itself to pay to the City the rent then exacted for the use of such subways for all electric companies as soon as they are constructed.

[Signed,] J. X. PERRAULT, President.

The letter was referred to the Road committee.

His worship then read two communications that had been received both on the question of the electric light contract, and both demanding called for. The first was from the Council of the Board of Trade as follows:

Montreal, Nov. 23rd, 1892.

To the Mayor and Council of the City of Montreal, Gentlemen.—The Council of the Board of Trade desires to respectfully state that it has observed with much concern, from reports in the press and from other sources, the fact that your honorable body is about to depart from the well established and proper rule that no contract should be made with public tenders have been first called for. In the interests of the citizens generally, and especially of the commercial element of the city, the council earnestly protests against any such possible departure, believing that no circumstances can warrant the granting of an important contract until public competition has been invited, and the best possible terms on which the needs of the city can be supplied have been ascertained.

The council feels that it would fall in its duty to the important constituency it represents if it did not enter its protest against any such possible action in the most formal and explicit manner. It recognizes that if on free and open competition, proper contractors who have performed their contracts in a satisfactory manner offer terms as favorable as others, then it is but fair that they should receive the renewal of any given contract, but the obviously just and proper principle for which the council contends is, that at no time, under no circumstances should contracts be awarded until tenders have been called for.

I am, gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

GEO. HADFIELD, Secretary.

The next letter was from the Central Trades and Labor Council on the same subject. It said:

"Montreal, Nov. 23.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Montreal,

Gentlemen,—In compliance with the desire of the Central Trades and Labor Council, the representative body of the taxpayers of the city, I herewith enclose copy of resolution unanimously adopted by them at their regular meeting held on Thursday, 17th inst.:

"Resolved,—That the Central Trades and Labor Council, in session assembled, emphatically protest against the renewal of the contract for the lighting of the city by electricity, until the City Council has received the best offers of the taxpayers of this city; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the City Council."

I remain, Sir, Yours respectfully,

Sec. C. T. and L. C.

The letter from the Trades and Labor Council might have proved a surprise to the aldermen, but that from the Board of Trade proved a veritable bombshell.

No sooner had the Board of Trade's letter been read than Ald. Rainville was on his feet. "I hope," he said, "that that letter will be entrusted to the Light Committee, and it will receive the highest consideration."

There was a distinctive and positive "No" from Ald. Cunningham. A letter from so representative a body deserved the consideration of the council. There was an unanimous murmur of approval to this suggestion, and so it was ordered.

The City Clerk said he had a report of the Light Committee to submit on the question of the renewal of the contract for the lighting of the city by electricity. Should he read it?

No. The aldermen had already been informed of its contents through the local press. The council took the report as read, and it was referred to the Finance Committee along with the letter of the Trades and Labor Council.

It had been suggested, said the Mayor, that the City Clerk be instructed to draft a petition to the Governor-in-Council, asking that the provincial license law be so amended as to give permission for the sale of Weiss beer in the Mountain and Island Parks.

Moved by Ald. Dufresne that the suggestion be adopted.

"Carried," cried several.

Ald. Clendinning objected. "Who seconded that motion?" he said.

"Carried," said the Mayor.

"No, I object," said Ald. Clendinning.

Ald. Clendinning explained that he understood that both Messrs. McLaughlin and Depatie, respective lessees of the Mountain Park and Island restaurants, had both been fined for the sale of Weiss beer, and that they both had claims against the city for damages.

Ald. Kennedy wanted to know how two parties could be given permission to sell Weiss beer on Sundays, and other citizens be deprived of the same privilege?

Ald. Tansey explained that the parties named had been fined through the fault of the city.

The Mayor had simply seen it stated in the press that in the opinion of the City Attorney, a settlement had better be come to with Messrs. McLaughlin and Depatie.

The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE DISINFECTANT AND A ROW.

Ald. Nolan by asking for information about that Point St. Charles disinfectant raised a storm that raged for an hour.

The Mayor made a lengthy address, the gist of it being that no one had authority to erect a disinfectant in any part of the city without the consent of the taxpayers.

Ald. Nolan, Clendinning, Hurteau, and Kennedy went over the same ground that had been covered before, and already fully ventilated in the press.

Ald. Germain gave a lengthy explanation of the whole difficulty in French, but it only served to add fuel to the flames of angry dispute.

Ald. Beausoleil thought that these disinfectants were got for protection against cholera, but if the people were going to object how were they to be protected?

"That is all right," said the Mayor, "but no one had the right to take the people by the throat."

Then Ald. Kennedy, not to be outdone, took up the cudgels on the part of the constituents at the Point St. Charles. He defended the people of the West.

THE MAYORALTY.

Centre and East Ward Politicians Discuss Civic Questions.

A meeting of electors of the Centre and East wards, convoked by advertisement, was held in the Hotel Riendeau yesterday afternoon. There were present Messrs. G. Marsolais, Joseph Lamarche, L. Lapointe, J. St. Martin, L. E. C. St. Amour, Charles Menier, W. Malouin, J. C. Maures, L. A. W. Pronk, A. Desjardins, Jos. Riendeau, L. A. Drapeau, E. Laliberte, N. P. E. G. Phaneuf, C. Chartrand, P. E. Tremblay, O. J. Monday, P. E. Laviolette, J. Leclaire, J. O. Pelland and A. Berard.

Mr. Marsolais having been appointed chairman, and Mr. L. A. Lapointe, secretary, Mr. J. O. Pelland explained that the meeting had been called to choose delegates from the electors of the Centre and East wards to a convention to be held at which a French candidate for the mayoralty should be selected.

Mr. A. W. Proulx, who followed, explained what had been done in a similar manner in St. James ward, and, although fully determined to secure a French candidate, felt that he should thank Mayor McShane for the manner in which he had performed his duties. He had known no class distinction, but had been the friend of the people during his term of office.

But it was now a French-Canadian's turn to occupy the Mayor's chair, and they should unite upon a candidate who would do credit to the city of Montreal. The names of Messrs. Hurteau, Duhamel and Rolland had been mentioned, and any of them would be a suitable candidate. The eastern section of the city was the most populous and, holding the balance of power, should have a voice in the selection of their mayor.

Mr. E. G. Phaneuf argued that the better course would be to at once proceed to the nomination of a candidate, and Mr. Pelland expressed his regret at the lack of interest shown by the ratepayers in civic matters.

Mr. Joseph Lamarche also had a good word to say for Mayor McShane's administration, but his favorite candidate was Dr. E. P. Lachapelle.

The following gentlemen were then proposed as the delegates from the East ward to the proposed convention: Messrs. G. Marsolais, J. Lamarche, T. Prevost, A. Fleury, O. J. Monday, Joseph Riendeau, L. A. Lapointe, R. Landreault, J. O. Pelland and J. Lamarche. Mr. Leclaire objected that the aldermen of the ward, Messrs. Beausoleil, Dufresne and Perreault, should be members of the committee, but his protest was unheeded and the motion was carried.

Mr. Phaneuf then proposed, seconded by Messrs. Leclaire and Chartrand, that the following be selected as delegates from the Centre ward: Hon. Horace Archambault, Messrs. D. Masson, W. Darling, Lucien Huot, Jonathan Hodgson, Jacques Grenier, A. Racine, R. Benny, J. A. C. Madore and Y. Girouard.

Three English names upon this list evoked a protest from Mr. Proulx, who argued that, inasmuch as they proposed to nominate a French candidate, there was no need for the nomination of English-speaking citizens.

Mr. Pelland replied somewhat warmly, declaring that as the English merchants had no business in the ward it was only fair that they should be represented. The said tracks will run through the City Surveyor, and shall not in any way alter the same.

After some further discussion of an animated character, the chief feature of which was an evident determination to awaken fresh public interest in municipal affairs, the motion was carried, and the usual votes of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

Similar meetings will be held in the other wards in a few days, and the convention to choose a candidate will take place before Christmas.

Yesterday's Court of Queen's Bench.

The Court of Queen's Bench resumed its sittings yesterday morning, Judge Wurtelle presiding. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Pilot Plante of the steamer Vega, charged with running down the steamer Arctic. The jury were only out a short time.

The case of Charles Brown, charged with stealing \$17.10, from Mr. Henry, of the Troy Steam Laundry, was next taken up. It was defended by Messrs. Rudolph Lemieux and W. A. Weir. Some twenty odd witnesses were examined during the day, the trial not being concluded until 4.45 p.m., when the jury retired to consider their verdict. At 5.45 p.m. they came back into court, and in reply to Judge Wurtelle's query if they were agreed to a verdict, the foreman said they could not agree.

Judge Wurtelle—If you think you can agree within a reasonable time, say half an hour, I will come back. Do you think there is any chance?

Foreman—I don't think we can agree, your honor, in that time.

Judge Wurtelle—Then you must be locked up for the night.

His honor then informed the Crown prosecutor that he could only sit until Noon on the 30th, on account of his having to go to Quebec, and that he would reopen the term on December 9th.

McCarthy vs. Dame Marion.

The argument in the divorce appeal case of McCarthy, appellant, versus Dame Marion, alias Melvina Renouf, was commenced in the Court of Appeals yesterday morning and continued the whole day. McCarthy appeals against a judgment pronounced by Judge Gait in the Superior Court, on June 28th last, by which the wife's claim for separation was maintained and the husband dismissed, the wife to keep possession of the children and to receive \$50 per month alimentary allowance. The appellant contends the evidence all pointed to his being worthy to keep possession of his child, that the alimentary allowance was excessive, and that the wife was not deserving of it. The respondent contended that the successful party was entitled to the possession of the children, unless the court in its discretion saw fit to order otherwise for the advantage of the children. The alimentary allowance was moderate, and the questions raised in the appeal were largely questions of fact and discretion. Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, C.C., appeared for appellant and Messrs. Lafamme, Q.C., and P. S. McLennan for respondent. The case will be continued this morning.

PERSONAL.

Captain Craigie, R.N., is at the Windsor.

Mr. Girouard, M.P., of Two Mountains, is in town.

Hon. John MacIntosh, M.P.P., was no better last night.

Mr. A. E. Dyer, M.P., for Broome, was in town yesterday.

Hon. Senator McMillan and Major R. R. McLennan, M.P. for Alexandria, are in the city.

Messrs. N. K. Connolly, of Quebec, and P. Larkin, of St. Catharines, both of the old firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., are at Hall.

At the Windsor are W. J. Crossen, Cobourg; A. White, Toronto; R. G. Mirkle, Lacute; E. M. Murray, Boston; T. Cantley, New Glasgow, N.S.; R. S. Piper, Toronto; R. G. Carter, Deseronto.

At the Hall are W. J. Carroll, Belleville; G. H. Taylor, Sheffield; Eng. J. D. Chaplin, St. Catharines; Frank Lally, Cornwall; H. S. Foster, Knowlton; L. B. Cornette, Quebec; S. J. Baker, Toronto.

Among the latest arrivals at the Hotel Riendeau are Messrs. J. E. Beaubien, J. E. Lemieux, Kinsey Falls; M. Crepeau, St. Felix de Valois; Charles Page, Three Rivers; J. B. Chevigny, Joliette; Dr. H. Ducharme, St. Felix de Valois; T. T. Rivard, Louisville; O. H. Cote, Woonsocket; R. Dufresne, Burlington.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The Government Will See That They Will Be Held as Usual.

Mayor McShane, Ald. Villeneuve, Beausoleil, James, Kennedy, Clendinning and Rainville, on behalf of the city, waited on the Government at the government offices, St. Gabriel street, yesterday morning, for the purpose of learning if the Legislature would call in time to rectify the mistake made by the Legislature in arranging elections for 1894, leaving 1893 unprovided for, would be at once rushed through.

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.

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

Sold simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by grocers, labelled "JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

IRISH WIT AND PATHOS.

A Synopsis of the Lecture Delivered on Wednesday Night by Mr. J. K. Foran.

On Wednesday night an address on "Irish Wit and Pathos" was delivered by Mr. J. K. Foran at the opening entertainment of the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Foran was introduced by the president, Mr. J. J. Ryan.

In opening the speaker stated that we were now standing upon a bridge in the history of Ireland, separating years and centuries of troubles, sorrows, exertions and failures from long years and ages of future happiness, prosperity and national glory. Passing then upon the threshold of a new epoch in the story of that race, it would be well to look back and recall the memories of the men who labored, with voice or pen, for the cause that seems to-day to be on the verge of ultimate triumph. Looking into the deep grave of fifty years he would summon up the shadowy forms of past events, but at that moment the spirits of the dead patriots and poets arise and pass before the vision. It is well, indeed, in this age, when so many take the "stage Irishman" as a type of the nationhood, to parade before a younger generation the deeds and works of those numberless stars that form the galaxy of talent that spans the sky of Irish literature.

He pointed out that three characteristics of the race, like the three leaves of the shamrock, are apparent in the people of that land: Religious favor, patriotic pathos and genuine wit or a keen sense of humor. In order to illustrate these three phases of the Celtic mind, he chosen some of the poets of the Nation, and from their works gave some happily chosen quotations. He told how the bard loved, at times, to strike the harp strings with the sword belt, in order that the clash of arms might blend with the harmony of song; how the men of these days of trouble and national misfortunes, sought to "discourage discouragement itself," by lighting up the clouds at the horizon with the electric flashes of their wit. It is no exaggeration to say that for fully half an hour the audience was held, by the speaker, under entire control and that the hearers obeyed every whim of his will: at one moment silent and depressed, as they listened to some pathetic ballad or a heart-touching piece of illustration; anon, laughing and uncontrollable merriment and overflowing laughter, as witty parody succeeded humorous poem, and side-splitting illustration followed original and genuine flashes of humor.

After saying that he was confident that the spirits of the departed bards, if they could know what passed on earth, would be proud and proud of their hearers, and that their works might yet be preserved to inspire the children of coming generations, as they had inspired the men of their own day. "And now," he continued, "I will address the Ruler of nations, the one who reaches from end to end, who flashes in the lightning and speaks in the voices of the thunder, who wields the sword of justice, nerves the patriot's arm and guides the prophet's pen: I will ask Him to look down upon the land, to teach his children the necessity of union and perfect harmony, of cementing all divisions in presence of the mighty struggle that is to decide the nation's destinies for the next generation; to give his rulers the ways of justice, that they may learn the wisdom of restoring a local legislature to the people; and when their flag is unfurled, pure and stainless as the banner of our Dominion, beside the grand old 'meteor flag' of England, may he raise up a harper, a poet, a minstrel in the land, cleanse his lips as he did those of Isaiah, fill his bosom with inspirations like unto those that thrilled the breast of the Royal Prophet, give him the vigor of Davis, the culture of Moore, the fire of Spenser, the genius of Mangan and spirit of Williams, that, combining the powers of all, while he is praising the 'giver of all good gifts,' he may worthily chant the deathless anthem of Ireland's rejuvenated nationality."

A Royal Gift.

The Queen of Denmark has derived especial satisfaction from the gift she received from her daughter, the Empress of Russia, on the occasion of the anniversary of the golden wedding of the King and herself. The Empress's present to her royal parent was a team of six horses, perfectly white, and of the rarest breeds. In order to give the six together the Imperial studs all over Russia were searched. The gift was one of the most beautiful and costly sent to Fredericburg at that special time.

Cholera Preventative and Cure.

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

A Valuable Receipt.

This grease eradicator made the fortune of more than one man before the secret of its composition was discovered: Two ounces ammonia, one ounce castile soap shavings, one quart soft water, one teaspoon saltpetre. It must be used with some care on colored goods, but it takes hue with soil, but on white or black it is invaluable.

In Lock Boxes.

Quite a novelty is shown at Hirsch's, opp. the P. O., in a new importation of prime Havana cigars, each hundred contained in a box protected by a lock and key. See them.

EMPLOYERS OF LABOR.

Get quotations from London Guarantee and Accident Co. for Employers' Liability Insurance, before taking or renewing your Policy elsewhere. Montreal branch, 180 St. James street. Telephone, 9148.

C. H. GWILT, A. I. HUBBARD, Agents, General Agent.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Mrs. A. A. Tracy, French lady, arrived from the Northwest, experienced in teaching both music and French, will continue French lessons here. Any one desiring to acquire either, kindly call at 288 St. Ursula street. Mrs. Tracy would form a class of an hour a day, for young ladies having left school, wishing to continue French.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, TORONTO.

TO, Ont.—largest and best equipped in Canada; Central Business College, Stratford, Ont., largest and best west of Toronto. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue second to none. Address JOHN ELLIOTT, Principals.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head not exceeding three lines will be inserted one week for 5 cents. Additional lines, five cents each.

WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER, A SITUATION in a position of trust in a railway co. Would suit very well large shippers. Speaks French and English fluently and could be highly recommended. Address J. E. R., 21 St. Famille street, Quebec.

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT OF TWENTY seven years' experience wants adding work or set of books to keep at night. Please address, Accountant, Herald office, city, 28.2.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY or parties wishing to invest fifteen to thirty thousand dollars in an old manufacturing business; reputation second to none; can hear full particulars by addressing MANTON FACTORY, Box 408, Mail Office, Toronto, 28.3.

ONLY once in a lifetime can you get opportunity to purchase new, well-selected stock of stationery and wall papers, value about two thousand five hundred dollars, situated in Ontario town, splendid farming district, with good will of business; established twenty-five years; owner's poor health only. Address Box 538, Globe, Toronto.

Mr. H. A. Wales, of Bridgeport, Conn., whose invention is said to have been the means of restoring over one-half of all the cases of deafness which has been relieved in this country during the past two years, will be at the Belmont Hotel, next Friday.

SEIDL ORCHESTRA.

Admission to Matinee, 50c.

The Latest Political Rumor.

The latest rumor in political circles is to the effect that Hon. Mr. Chapleau will be sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of the province before the New Year, and that he will immediately leave for Europe, where he will spend several months. In such an event Sir Alexandre Lacoste would, so it is said, be appointed administrator of the province during Mr. Chapleau's absence.

SEIDL ORCHESTRA.

Admission to Matinee, 50c.

Bone vs. Riddell.

The action of Mary Ann Bone against A. F. Riddell, has been dismissed with costs by Judge Taschereau. Plaintiff claimed \$173.83 off defendant, alleging that he in rendering account as her agent and attorney, of a sum of \$1908.08, had unjustly retained the sum claimed as commission, when in reality he had been already sufficiently remunerated for his services.

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