

EIGHTY-FIFTH YEAR. NO. 148.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1892.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

COMPLETE BACKDOWN

The Gerrymander's Evil Effects Curtailed.

CHANGES IN THE QUEBEC FEATURES.

Protests of the Liberals Were of Some Use After All.

BIG DAY'S WORK IN THE HOUSE.

After Many Days of Hard Fighting on the Part of the Liberals, the Government Relents and Changes Many of the Objectionable Features of the Gerrymander Bill—New Condition of Affairs.

[Special to The Herald.]

OTTAWA, June 22.—The House of Commons to-day had its first morning sitting and made fairly good progress with the redistribution bill, the consideration of which was resumed immediately after routine.

Mr. Laurier and Mr. Scriver renewed their request that the Government should not carry out the proposed changes in Chateauguay, and Sir John Thompson agreed that the sections should stand for further consideration, which probably means that the suggestion to unite Napierville and Laprairie and to leave Chateauguay will be accepted. The section uniting St. Johns and Iberville was carried without opposition, after Mr. Oimet had stated that it was the intention to place the parish of Lacolle in Missisquoi in order to raise the population of that county.

Mr. Brodeur protested strongly against the gerrymander of Rouville, which was made worse by an amendment proposed by Sir John Thompson, which transfers St. Damase from St. Hyacinthe to Rouville and adds a hundred or so to the already too large Liberal majority.

Mr. Geoffroy, whose constituency is wiped out, complained of the manner in which Vercheres county was divided, and asked that instead of distributing the parishes in the unfair manner proposed among half a dozen counties they should unite Chambly and Vercheres.

Mr. Oimet admitted that the Conservatives of the district were not satisfied with the bill, and contended that, therefore, it must be fair. Moreover, he had not treated Mr. Geoffroy differently from his own friends, and sorry though he was to lose his presence, he did not help it.

THE ROUVILLE GERRYMANDER.

Mr. Laurier protested warmly against the manner in which Vercheres was divided, and asked why the same course had not been followed in the case of St. Maurice and Three Rivers, which were united. He moved that the sub-sections respecting Rouville and Chambly be struck out, and that Chambly and Vercheres be united, and return one member.

Mr. Geoffroy said he knew that the object of the re-division was to get rid of him, but he was willing to leave the matter in the hands of the Conservatives of Vercheres alone, who he was sure would condemn the division.

Mr. Brodeur added his mite to the condemnation of the gerrymander of the Montarville division as the counties of Laprairie, Chambly and Vercheres are called, and stated plainly that the only reason for the gerrymander of Chambly was to find a seat for Mr. Emery, the law partner of the Minister of Public Works, who could not find a constituency anywhere else.

Mr. Bernier read a largely signed protest from the people of St. Marie Magdeleine against the transfer of that parish from St. Hyacinthe to Rouville, a protest which was signed by Conservatives and Liberals alike. The discussion was still in progress when recess was taken for lunch at 1 o'clock.

The discussion upon Mr. Laurier's amendment to the Rouville sub-section was continued for an hour in the afternoon when, there being no sign of an agreement being come to, Sir John Thompson moved that the clause be allowed to stand for awhile. This was agreed to and the committee went back to the Toronto sub-section and Col. Denison's amendment dividing Toronto West into two constituencies.

BACK TO TORONTO.

Mr. Cockburn urged that the city was entitled to greater representation than given by the bill. He was discussing the large commercial interests of the Queen City when he was called to order by the chair, who ruled that such an argument would give rise to an endless discussion of the rival claims of city and country. He contended that Toronto was entitled to eight members, but in view of the feeling against giving the cities their proper representation he would be willing to accept six, and moved an amendment that Toronto should be divided into the existing six municipal wards, each to return one member. The sub-amendment was greeted with loud cries of "Lost," and Sir John Thompson speedily gave it its quietus by declaring that it was impossible to accept the proposition, as it would involve not only the readjustment of the whole Province of Ontario, but also of Quebec, for Montreal would then have an equal right to claim the proper representation to which it was entitled.

Mr. Costworth accepted Sir John's ruling as a good ministerialist should, and the increased representation given to Toronto as the best possible under the circumstances.

Mr. W. F. McLean claimed that he and Mr. Clark Wallace were as much members for the city of Toronto as were the three actual city members.

Mr. Cockburn's amendment having been unanimously negatived, Sir John Thompson stated that the Government had decided not to divide West Toronto and that the proposed division could not be accepted, for the presents at all events. Col. Denison's amendment was accordingly voted down and the original sub-section giving Toronto West two members carried.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Nova Scotia section was next taken up. Mr. Forbes opposed the proposal to unite Shelbourne and Queen's, and suggested that the member required might be taken without disturbance from either Pictou or Cape Breton, which now have two members each. It was unfair to deprive the fishermen of representation for the benefit of the coal miners, who had now full representation.

After some discussion, Sir John Thompson declared that the clause must stand. It was difficult to frame such a measure as this without doing injustice to some. Mr. Forbes repeated his protest, but the section carried.

The New Brunswick sections were carried except that relating to St. John city and county, which was allowed to stand pending the arrival of Messrs. McLeod and Skinner. The name of the amalgamated counties of Queen's and Sunbury was changed to Sunbury and Queen's.

The Manitoba redistribution sections were

next considered, and went through with a rush, there being hardly any discussion at all.

On the British Columbia section Mr. Corbould moved an amendment dividing the New Westminster district into two constituencies, one to be called Burrard and the other New Westminster. The amendment was accepted and adopted at the evening sitting. The other British Columbia section uniting Yale and Cariboo was also passed.

MORE GOVERNMENT SURRENDERS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Quebec sub-sections, which had been interrupted in the afternoon at the Government's request, in order to allow time to consider Mr. Laurier's suggestions. As a result of the conference between the French members and their followers, it was decided to remodel the whole of the sub-sections as drafted. The Government previously agreed to allow the suggestion made by the Opposition, uniting Laprairie and Napierville and Chambly and Vercheres. It is true that the readjustment was accompanied by a little gerrymander for the benefit of Mr. Baker in Missisquoi, but otherwise every one of Mr. Laurier's suggestions were adopted.

Mr. Chapleau announced the result of the compromise by stating that it had been resolved to leave the County of Chateauguay as it now is, with the single addition of the Indian reserve of Caughnawaga, which is now in Laprairie. This concession was accepted by Mr. Laurier, and the description of Chateauguay now reads:

The electoral district of Chateauguay shall consist of the villages of Ormstown and Sault St. Louis (Indian village of Caughnawaga) and the parishes of St. Martin, St. Urban, Premier, St. Malachie-D'Ormstown, Lies, Saint Sacrement, St. Antoine, Abbe, Ste. Clotilde, St. Jean Chrysostome, St. Joachim De Chateauguay, and St. Philomene.

Before the next clause was carried Mr. Brown urged the Government to vote a sum to put the road between St. Philomene and Caughnawaga in good repair, a request which was backed up by Mr. Scriver, and which Mr. Chapleau said would receive favorable consideration.

SOME OF THE RE-ARRANGEMENTS.

On the Laprairie clause Mr. Chapleau stated that the counties of Laprairie and Napierville would be united under the double name. This will give a good fighting constituency, for the Conservative majority in Laprairie was but 54, while the Liberals secured victory in Napierville by 18. The clause, as passed, reads:

The electoral district of Laprairie and Napierville shall consist of the villages of Laprairie, St. Constant, St. Isidore, St. Jacques, Lemieux, St. Philippe, St. Michel, St. Paul, St. Pierre, St. Remy, St. Edouard, St. Cyrien and St. Remy.

Then, although the clause respecting the union of St. Johns and Iberville had been carried early in the day, Mr. Chapleau moved that it be reconsidered as he had some amendments to offer. He proposed to transfer the parish of Lacolle to Missisquoi, and to place the two parishes of Notre Dame de Stanbridge and Notre Dame des Anges de Stanbridge, now in Missisquoi into St. Johns and Iberville. The population of Lacolle is 2,500 and that of the two Stanbridge townships 1,621, and Mr. Chapleau deemed that the result would not change the position of political parties, but simply round off the constituency.

Beckford, the member for Iberville, could not agree to this proposition without protest. It could not be defended on any ground. The population of the united counties of St. Johns and Iberville, less Lacolle, would be 21,396, whilst Missisquoi by retaining the two parishes would have 21,077 still under the unit, even with the addition of Lacolle, and the transfer of these two parishes would raise the unit to 23,017. He could only believe that the change had been due to the fact that Lacolle was largely English speaking, whilst the two Stanbridge parishes were almost wholly French. This was not fair, for the French Canadians of Missisquoi had always shown themselves to treat their English fellow citizens in a spirit of justice and fairness. The proposal was a repetition of what had been attempted in Clarence. It was an endeavor to give the French.

Mr. Chapleau denied that the change was dictated by any such considerations, for as many French electors were added to Missisquoi by the transfer of Lacolle as were removed by the other portion of the proposition.

MR. BAKER'S CONSTITUENCY.

Mr. Baker, the member for Missisquoi, of course, defended the proposal, which he declared would raise the unit to 23,017. He declared that he would unite the counties of Laprairie and Napierville, and to remedy a geographical blunder. He, however, admitted that the two parishes were largely Liberal in sympathy, and as a consequence that his position would be much improved. He denied that he was actuated by any racial prejudices, an assertion which Mr. Chapleau endorsed, and which Mr. Beckford would raise the unit to 23,017. He declared that he would unite the counties of Laprairie and Napierville, and to remedy a geographical blunder. He, however, admitted that the two parishes were largely Liberal in sympathy, and as a consequence that his position would be much improved. He denied that he was actuated by any racial prejudices, an assertion which Mr. Chapleau endorsed, and which Mr. Beckford would raise the unit to 23,017.

QUEBEC FINISHED.

After this the proposed gerrymander of Rouville and the adjacent counties got its death blow. The clause describing Rouville merely laid down the parishes in the present county with the addition of St. Pie, a Liberal parish taken from Bagot, a move which renders completely safe both the seats of Mr. Brodeur in Rouville and of Mr. Dupont in Bagot.

Chambly and Vercheres were united in accordance with the proposition of Mr. Laurier yesterday, and are thus described in the new clause:

"The electoral district of Chambly and Vercheres shall consist of the town of Longueuil, the villages of Boineville, Chambly Basin, Chambly Canton and Vercheres, the municipalities of St. Lambert and the parishes of Boineville, Chambly, Longueuil, St. Basile Le Grand, St. Bruno, St. Hubert, Vercheres, St. Julie, Vercheres, Contrecoeur, St. Marc, St. Antoine, St. Theodose and Belœil."

Bagot remains as now constituted except for the addition of the parish of St. Marcel from Richelieu, which constituency is now uninterfered with and remains as now constituted except for the loss of St. Marcel.

The clause respecting Yamaska was dropped as the necessity for it had gone, but Mr. Lavergne took the opportunity to urge that justice should be done to Drummond and Arthabaska, which by their population are entitled to two members, and failing that, that the parishes of St. Guillaume and St. Bonaventure should be transferred from Drummond to Yamaska. But he did not, of course, receive any favorable consideration, and the whole of the Quebec clauses were passed.

After Mr. Desaulniers had made a final protest against the union of St. Maurice and Three Rivers.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

A very lively discussion arose over the gerrymander of Prince Edward Island which, as Mr. Davies eloquently pointed out, was the worst ever attempted to be

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.)



CLEVELAND!

Nominated By the Democrats This Morning.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

Wild Scenes in the Chicago Wigwam.

THEY VOTED AT DAYLIGHT.

At Chicago Yesterday the Democratic National Convention Rushed Through Business and Reached the Presentation of Candidates for the Presidential Nomination at a Late Hour—The Minority Platform Adopted.

CHICAGO, June 23.—4.30 a. m.—Grover Cleveland has been nominated by the Democrats to be a candidate in their interests for the presidency of the United States.

The convention sat into the early hours of this morning, passing through the routine business rapidly until the presentation of candidates for the nomination was reached. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the friends of the candidate.—Grover Cleveland, D. B. Hill and Horace Boies—when their names were mentioned by the various speakers.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The morning was bright and clear in direct contrast with the muggy, stormy weather of the early days of the week, but the delegates were slow in assembling, and it was 11.30 before Chairman Owens rapped the convention to order. Prayer by Rev. Alfred Henry, of the Methodist Episcopal church of Chicago, was followed by the entrance of the Iowa delegation with a banner and the picture of Candidate Boies' home in front. The band very inappropriately struck up "Maryland, my Maryland."

The committee on credentials were not ready to report and to fill in time the crowd called for speeches. Senator Palmer was the first prominent man caught in the net, and he made a rattling speech, which aroused great enthusiasm. The report of the committee on credentials was then ready and read and adopted without dissent. A heavy rain fell just at this moment and darkened the wigwam, so that there were loud calls for lights and confusion prevailed. The chairman rapped for order and announced the committee a permanent organization. This report selected N. E. Wilson, of West Virginia, as permanent chairman and continued the other officers in their positions. A committee then escorted Mr. Wilson to the platform and he was received with a storm of applause.

HE KNEW HIS AUDIENCE.

Evidently Mr. Wilson knew the temper and the disposition of his audience. The keynote of tariff reform which he struck in almost his first sentence was in harmony with their feelings, and they greeted everything he said with the greatest enthusiasm. When Mr. Wilson concluded his speech the delegates, rising to their feet, waved their hats as they cheered again and again.

Martin L. Clardy, of Missouri, was recognized to present a resolution thanking the temporary chairman. It was adopted.

Mr. English, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, then took the platform and read the committee's report. To the surprise of the convention no minority report was presented, and on motion the majority report was adopted without objection.

The chairman asked if the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report. There was no reply, and in the interval that followed the band struck up a lively air. At the conclusion of the music Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, presented Chairman Wilson with a gavel, and Mr. Phelps seized the occasion to make a neat speech, saying: "Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the zinc producers and miners of Missouri, I present to you this gavel, not made of tin or stolen from a Nebraska homestead, but mined and made in Jasper county, Mo., and bearing the inscription, 'We need no protection,' as a protest against the mockery of legislation, which imposes a useless tariff of 20 per cent. upon this metal as a pretext for taxing the lamp, pick, shirt and blanket of the miner more than 40 per cent. The Missouri zinc fields like the American wheat fields are the most productive in the world. The same market which fixes the price of the farmer's wheat, regulates the price of the miner's zinc, and he has long since learned what the farmer is rapidly learning, that the market in which he sells the product of his labor is the one in which he should purchase the implements of his avocation and he is ready to do his part in giving the electoral vote of Missouri to the nominee of this convention by 40,000 majority."

EVENING SESSION.

At 5.20 p. m., Chairman Wilson took his new zinc gavel and wrapped for order, but order was slow in coming. Prayer was delivered by Rev. T. G. Reid, of Cedar Rapids,

Iowa. He spoke with a penetration that should be the envy of some of the orators who have addressed the convention. After the prayer, the committee on resolutions being not yet ready, there were cheers and counter-cheers and counter-cheers. In the middle of the turmoil and confusion a delegate moved to adjourn to 11 o'clock tomorrow. There were cries of "No," and the question was put and a decisive negative given, when cheers went up.

Mr. Powers announced that the committee on resolutions would be ready to report in 15 minutes. This was at 6 o'clock. The announcement was greeted with applause. The crowd in the packed galleries sat sweltering through the intermission and the delegates looked the picture of discomfort as they mopped and fanned.

Finally the Committee on Resolutions entered the wigwam, and Chairman Jones asked Mr. Vilas to read the report. Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Resolutions, announced that he would the present minority report.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The majority report in opening referred to the illustrious leaders from Madison to Cleveland, and mention of the latter evoked an outburst which lasted 25 minutes. The platform denounces the Force bill, pledges the Democratic party to keep down Government expenditure, to reduce taxation, to revise the tariff without injuring any domestic industry; denounces the McKinley tariff law and endorses the action of the present Congress in moving to modify its most objectionable features; says that since the inauguration of the McKinley bill there have been ten reductions in wages for the farmer; refers to the great mortgage debts on western farms; denounces the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley bill as a sham.

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nation as thoroughly so. Fellowes spoke for twenty-five minutes, and was attentively listened to, and as frequently applauded.

When Illinois was reached another roll call, A. W. Green took the platform to second Cleveland's nomination, and was followed by Mr. English, of Indiana, to the same effect. Mr. English read a letter from Senator Voorhes, who, confined to his room, strongly endorsing Cleveland. The letter called forth much applause.

THE MAN FROM IOWA.

Mr. Duncomb, of the Iowa delegation, was the next to appear on the platform. He presented as a presidential candidate the Governor of Iowa, Horace Boies. He said that for 35 years the Democratic party has chosen all its candidates from the East and during that time only one Democratic president has been inaugurated. For a quarter of a century no man residing elsewhere than New York State has had the honor of a Democratic nomination. In the course of a eulogy of his candidate the Iowa delegation started a cheer which was heartily joined in the New York delegates being prominent in the applause.

Mr. Duncomb finished his speech, which in the main was a poetical effusion amidst cries of "time," cheers and general confusion.

Mr. Fenton, of Kansas, seconded the nomination of Boies.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, in a witty speech, seconded Cleveland's nomination, and kept the listeners in constant laughter. At the conclusion of his speech, Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, got the platform at 12.15 a. m. to second the nomination of Boies.

THE SIXTH FORM PRIZE WINNERS.

Also Those of Mr. Tucker's Pupils Who Took the Medals.

On Tuesday THE HERALD printed a report of the closing exercises at Mr. Tucker's school, but unfortunately the list of the sixth form successful scholars was omitted through a mistake. It is now given as follows:

Wilfred Cole, medalist, prize for Latin, Greek, French, English languages, literature, physics. Malcolm Mackay, prize for algebra, geometry, trigonometry. Alexander Ross, prize for classics and conduct. Fred Vainwright, prize for physiology and English. Mackay Edgar, prize for physics. Fred Vipond, prize for conduct and classics.

In looking over the stray list it was learned that the medals were awarded to the following scholars:

Fourth form—W. Gordon V. Bishop, silver medal; third form, A. C. Patterson, silver medal; third form, B. C. McDunnough, silver medal; second form—Lorne Ross, silver medal.

The standing taken by Master Wilfred Cole in the arduous examinations just closed has attracted no little attention among his teachers, schoolmates and other friends in Montreal. At an early age he becomes a medalist, and those who know the youth and the position obtained by him, though pressed hard by many other competitors, speak in the warmest words of praise of his ability. "That boy is a phenomenon," said his principal last night.

In correcting the mistakes made in leaving out the sixth form, it might be well to give a gentle reminder to those city newspapers who are kind enough to clip from THE HERALD's local columns. In the present instance the list was copied without even thought as to a mistake. Will the evening papers please copy the sixth form list or THE HERALD will be blamed because they didn't get it?

Officers of the Dominion W.C.T.U.

The Dominion W.C.T.U. at their convention in Ottawa elected the following Dominion representatives:

Work in the Northwest Territories, Mrs. Chisholm, Winnipeg; Conference with Influential Bodies, Peace and Arbitration, Mrs. M. McDonald, Toronto; Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. J. P. Noyes, Waterloo, Que.; Heredity and Health, Mrs. S. J. Craig, Compton; Purity, Mrs. W. W. Turnbull, St. John, N. B.; Purity in Literature, Art and Fashion, Mrs. (Dr.) Todd, St. Stephen, N. B.; Evangelical department, Miss E. G. Barber, Montreal; Foreign work, Germans

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the banking house Tuesday at 12 o'clock. Among those in attendance were: Messrs. George A. Cox, John I. Davidson, W. B. Hamilton, John Hoskin, C. C. L. D., Robt. Kilgour, Geo. Taylor, H. A. Massey, Walter S. Lee, John Scott, Geo. Robinson, Robt. Dennistoun, Joseph B. Folingsby, John Nicol, Andrew Nicol (Ashburn), Edward Martin, Q. C., (Hamilton), John Tucker (Oakville), Philip Brown, A. E. Ames, R. H. Temple, and others.

On motion, the President, Mr. George A. Cox, was requested to take the chair, and Mr. J. H. Plummer, the assistant general manager, was appointed to act as secretary.

It was moved by Mr. John Hoskin, Q. C., L. D., seconded by Mr. W. E. Hamilton, that Messrs. Philip Brown, A. E. Ames and R. H. Temple act as scrutineers.—Carried.

The President called upon the secretary to read the annual report of the directors, as follows:

REPORT.

The directors beg to present to the shareholders the 25th annual report, covering the year ending 31st May, 1892, together with the usual statement of assets and liabilities:

Balance at credit of profit and loss account, brought forward from last year.....	\$2,406 54
Net profits for the year ending 31st May, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts.....	\$29,042 65
	\$31,449 19

Which has been appropriated as follows:

Dividends Nos. 49 and 50, at seven per cent.....	\$420,000 00
Transferred to reserve account.....	100,000 00
Written off bank premises and furniture.....	12,500 00
Balance carried forward.....	19,549 19
	\$552,049 19

The entire assets of the bank have been subjected to the usual careful revaluation, and ample provision has been made for all bad and doubtful items. The various branches, agencies and departments of the bank have been inspected during the year.

Four additional branches have been opened—one at Allouez, Ont., rendered necessary by the growth of our business in the section hitherto served by the Parkhill branch; one near the St. Lawrence market, Toronto; and two in Montreal, the first in order of time having been opened for business in the vicinity of Chaboussier square, and the second on St. Lawrence street, near its intersection with St. Catherine street.

The directors again record with pleasure their appreciation of the efficient and real which have characterized the performance of their respective duties by the officers of the bank.

Geo. A. Cox, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st May, 1892.

Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$2,623,844 00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$2,723,730 00
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date.....	14,276,464 42
	\$7,019,549 19
Deposits due to other banks in Canada.....	5,944 87
Deposits due to Foreign Correspondents.....	10,897 78
Deposits due to agents of the bank in Britain.....	391,875 93
Unclaimed Dividends.....	1,349 32
Dividend No. 50, payable 1st June.....	210,000 00
	\$30,243,966 32
Capital paid up.....	\$6,000,000 00
Reserve fund.....	1,000,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss account carried forward.....	19,549 19
	\$7,019,549 19
	\$27,263,545 51
Assets.	
Specie.....	\$1,139 51
Domestic notes.....	705,138 00
	\$1,142,277 51
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation.....	67,539 06
Notes of and cheques on other banks.....	80,063 06
Deposits due to other banks in Canada.....	112,136 82
Deposits due to agents of the bank in the United States.....	2,859,133 65
British and Canadian Government securities, municipal and other stocks and bonds.....	1,555,585 11
Call loans on stocks and bonds.....	1,945,390 61
	\$8,625,633 41
Time loans on stocks and bonds.....	\$10,779 93
Other current loans and discounts.....	16,784,287 71
Overdue debts (mostly provided for).....	110,705 45
Real estate (other than bank premises).....	185,336 46
Mortgages.....	639,078 06
Bank premises and furniture.....	74,624 36
	\$27,263,545 51

B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

The report having been read, the president said: I need not say that it gives the directors great pleasure to meet those present at this the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the shareholders. The statement of assets and liabilities now before you exhibits an active and increasing business, and the profit and loss account shows that we have had a satisfactory year as to profits. After paying the usual dividend of 7 per cent., we have been able again to add \$19,549 to our reserve fund, and to write \$12,500 off our bank premises account. This brings the reserve fund up to one million dollars, and while the percentage of the fund to the capital is still much smaller than we hope to see in the future, the actual amount of the fund is large enough to be a source of great satisfaction to your directors, especially in view of the rate exercised each year in providing for every weak spot in the bank's assets before undertaking to pass any sum to the reserve account.

This is the 25th anniversary of the founding of this bank, and it may be interesting to you if I direct your attention for a short time to the growth it has made since the date of organization.

Perhaps the simplest test of the position it has gained among its fellow institutions is shown by the growth of its deposits. At the close of 1867, they amounted to \$768,000; at the close of 1877, \$7,304,000; 1887, \$10,082,000; while at the 31st May, 1892, they have reached the splendid figures shown in our statement, namely \$17,000,184. There are banks in this Province with capital stocks much smaller than ours which have been able to accumulate larger reserve accounts, and to pay larger dividends, and we view their success with pride, as we do that of any commercial institution founded in this Province. But the problem before a bank with a large capital, and that before a bank with a small capital, differs materially, and I am sure our shareholders will hear with great satisfaction the facts and figures I am about to read setting forth some of the results of our first quarter-century of business.

The fact that the dividend just paid is the fifth dividend, shows that in our history we have never failed to pay half-yearly dividends. For the entire period the dividends average about 7 1/2 per cent. per annum on the capital paid up, and the aggregate of dividends paid annually to the very large sum of \$10,137,955. If the dividends in the bank's early years had been smaller, as they doubtless should have been, the rest account would at this moment be large enough to satisfy any of us. Again, if the capital had been smaller, the percentage of results would have been larger. But we are here to state the situation as it is, and the fact that we have made profits during the last 25 years in dividends paid and rests accumulated of over eleven million dollars is sufficient achievement, we think, to meet your approval. We believe we are safe in saying that no Canadian bank of the larger class can show such a satisfactory record in its first quarter-century.

We enter upon our second quarter cen-

tury with assets of over \$27,000,000, with a large and steadily increasing business, with many highly-valued customers, and important connections, with a staff well organized, and I see no reason why we should not enter upon it full of gratitude for the past and full of hope for the future.

After the vice-president has seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report, the general manager will also address you, and if after that any gentleman present desires any further information we shall be glad to furnish it.

The Vice-President briefly seconded the resolution, and the General Manager then spoke as follows:

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

From the report of the directors, now before the shareholders, it will be seen that we have again to congratulate ourselves upon a satisfactory year's business. The additions to the rest account during the past five years have not been made, as we have frequently assured the shareholders, until by the most painstaking valuation of our assets we have found ourselves warranted in doing so. The business of banking has not been marked during the year by exceptional risk in the conditions under which our money has been lent, but on the other hand the profits have been only moderately satisfactory. During the entire year we have been compelled at several points, owing to the competition of other banks, to pay too high a rate for deposits, but this has now been partially remedied, although present rates are still higher than the money market at present justifies. For the first eight or nine months of our banking year, however, loaning rates were on a satisfactory basis, but at the moment there is certainly an uncomfortable amount of money which finds employment only in loans on securities. Should this continue into the autumn and winter months it will considerably curtail banking profits during the ensuing year, unless the interest rate on deposits is still further reduced.

A year ago we drew your attention to the large increase in our deposits, expressing the feeling that the growth was in part probably temporary, but this year we have again to report a large gain, our deposits having reached a total of over eleven millions, nearly two millions in excess of last year. This—with our capital, circulation and other resources—brings the entire fund we have to administer up to twenty-seven million dollars, a very large sum, the safe and profitable employment of which is indeed a matter of incessant care and anxiety.

DEPOSITS.

In the midst of our discontent a year ago we all hoped for a bountiful crop, looking to that as a panacea for all commercial ills. We are indeed apt to think that if nature would but do something unusual for our benefit all troubles would disappear. We have had a magnificent harvest, and nature, in her beneficence, has not been unkind to us. We have reached a total of over eleven millions, nearly two millions in excess of last year. This—with our capital, circulation and other resources—brings the entire fund we have to administer up to twenty-seven million dollars, a very large sum, the safe and profitable employment of which is indeed a matter of incessant care and anxiety.

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However, trade and clearing-house returns in both the United States and Canada show that the volume of business has increased and is larger than in any previous year. Debts also have been better paid, but it must be admitted that whether the volume has been kept up or not, many branches of trade have been unremunerative.

In wheat and other cereals and in cattle the farmer has profited, but the dealer has bought all along on a falling market. In the egg trade the prices paid by shippers were too high, being not much lower than before the McKinley tariff. Still there is no longer any doubt as to our ability to send Canadian eggs in prime condition to Great Britain and to sell them at a fair price. The distance has been proved to be no practical difficulty. But the business apparently requires greater skill and more capital than many of our shippers possess, and it is to be hoped, in the interest of such an important trade, that it will be conducted hereafter mainly by men of tried capacity. The check caused by the United States tariff is very considerable, exports having fallen from an average, for several years, of thirteen to fourteen million dozens to eight million dozens. If the farmer can, however, make a profit at the prices being paid this season, the volume of our trade will be increased. Our manufacture of cheese again exceeds any previous season. For the year ending 31st March our export reached 111,000,000 lbs., valued at nearly \$11,000,000, an advance on the last season of a million and a quarter dollars. This was again accompanied by a falling off in the exports from the United States amounting this year to nearly a million dollars in value. The season's operations were profitable to both factories and shippers.

The experiment intended to demonstrate that butter-making may be carried on profitably during the months unsuitable for cheese-making have been, I understand, a success, and if in the counties in which cattle grazing, cheese-making, and the fattening of hogs, interests closely allied, are now successfully carried on, we can add a large manufacturing and high-class winter industry to the output of cheese and hogs, and thus forward movement in Ontario farming will have been made.

LUMBER AND TIMBER.

We have little that is not favorable to report of the lumber and timber trade. In the Ottawa district the pine timber manufacture was less than three million cubic feet, and that of the hardwoods less than over from previous years. On the other hand, the bad state of the trade, referred to in my remarks a year ago, the entire stock held for sale amounted to about five million cubic feet, a quantity considerably less than the yearly product of the seasons of 1888-89 and 1889-90. For this there appears to be a satisfactory demand at good prices, so that it may be said that the timber trade has recovered its tone, a remarkable and gratifying change in a comparatively short time. In the Parry Sound and North Shore districts very little timber has been made, but there is an increase in the manufacture of deals, the trade in which has also improved considerably. Notwithstanding a slight increase in wages, and more than usual expense in driving owing to the late melting up of the ice and low water, the bulk of the cut of logs will reach the mills in the Ottawa district, and at a reasonable cost. The deal with the smaller amount than usual held over, makes a stock exceeding last year about ten per cent, but keeps well below the excessive production of 1887-88. The cut of logs elsewhere also somewhat exceeds that of 1890-91. There has been an excellent market with some advance in prices in the United States, and a partial revival of the trade with South America, apparently indicating a return very soon to the demand which existed before the financial troubles of the last few years. The home consumption is still unsatisfactory because of the decline in building operations. The consumption of pulp wood is increasing very rapidly, and in view of our well-nigh inexhaustible supply of spruce, this is a trade which occupies a place of great importance among the industries of this Province.

STATE OF TRADE.

There seems to be little in these conditions to warrant a feeling of disappointment. We are suffering all over North America from the waning of a wide-reaching real estate boom. The sudden decrease in building operations has thrown large numbers out of employment, and the supposed profits from real estate operations have in many cases disappeared. Many people are clearly not so well off as they imagined, and a general indisposition, and in some cases inability, to spend money as freely as heretofore is the natural result. Not only have the imaginary profits of past speculations disappeared, but there are at the moment no captivating ventures, nor can the dealers in real estate find a ready market for the property they are offering. We have seen much the cause of the activity in business during late years. We have danced, and we must pay the piper with what grace we may.

There is also another grave reason for the dissatisfaction in some quarters with the results of business. There are too many people in business. This is getting to be an annoying condition, and it is drawing attention to it until the remedy is applied. Small villages complain that their business is going to the larger towns, and the towns complain of the cities. Small manufacturers complain at the consolidations and so-called monopolies, which are becoming a marked feature in Canada as elsewhere. Retail shopkeepers complain at the great establishments now common in many cities, and the small dealer is being driven to the margin of profit which is ruinous to the smaller dealer. Unfortunately some people view these changes as abnormal, and seem to be waiting for a return to former conditions. In the meantime, the merchant, manufacturer or shopkeeper who finds himself at a disadvantage tries to meet the situation by the same old method of too long and too large credits, prices which are too high for the population, and the added expenses in trying to meet his better situated competitors. These changes, which have concentrated business in larger centres and stronger hands, are but a part of the great centralization in commerce, labor and so many things, which is one of the most prominent developments of the last decade or two. We have applied the wonderful machinery of the age to the better operation of trade, and as this goes on with remorseless strides the small centres of the world lose their importance, and distance being practically lessened, the area controlled by larger cities or larger business organizations is enormously increased. The farmer's wife does not so often ride in a wagon five or ten miles to the nearest village to make her purchases, but with a Saturday half-holiday goes by rail twenty or thirty miles to the nearest town or city, and with her long train of goods and passengers, the merchant or manufacturer orders his merchandise from the uttermost parts of the earth, by cable if he chooses, with certainty as to the time of its arrival. The farmer raises food on the western prairie with no thought as to who will eat it, and thus furnishes food for outlandish folks thousands of miles away, of whom he has never heard. This is a state of things which has brought too much ruin to individuals to warrant one in saying that it is an unmixed good, but it is a change permanent enough to demand that we shall meet it with a more ready change of front than we at present offer. We talk vaguely about over-production as the source of many evils in trade, but there are many varieties of over-production. We have produced thousands of new houses in Toronto, clearly not needed by the population, but it may not be these which are left vacant eventually, but the older and less attractive houses. In the same way we have a distinct over-production of shopkeepers and other men in business, and the men with the newest methods are apt to drive the others out. If business men find their trade or profits going from them, hard as it may be, they must meet such a state of affairs promptly by going to work to meet the demand, which there is no over-production at the moment. All grumbling to the contrary notwithstanding, there is no over-production in Canadian farming at the moment, and the return from the honest industry of a farmer in Ontario or the Northwest is greater proportionately than in any of the ordinary callings of men with which I am acquainted.

We are a thoughtful, self-reliant people, as it becomes all Northern races to be. Instead, therefore, of viewing with envy the instances of rapid money-making in the United States, many in number, it is true, but few in percentage to the tolling millions in that country who may never hope for the comfort which is general in Ontario, let us look steadily at our own country, and to what we can do we have in the past to increase our moderate but sufficient prosperity. Few people have shown in the past more enterprise in proportion to population than Canada. Looking then at our country, as a whole, there are at the moment two serious problems before us. We have the greatest system of lakes and canals in the world, and they form the natural highway between the western and eastern parts of the world, and the consumers of Europe. But this great waterway will never be complete until vessels of a larger capacity can steam from the head of Lake Superior to Great Britain. At the moment bulk is broken at Buffalo, and again at New York, for most of the grain carried by water, while the frequent transshipment enables the railroads to compete successfully. We should carry almost all of our grain destined for Europe from the United States and Canadian Northwest down the St. Lawrence, while as a matter of fact we carry very little.

We have also in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company one of the greatest land and water carriers of the world, its pathway stretching from Asia to the eastern shore of America, but great as this distance is, it is the width of the Atlantic too short to fully meet the requirements of this country. By special arrangement New York mails were carried by this line from New York to England in 21 days. We should be able to beat that record without defecting from the straight path, and without the special effort. By the establishment of a first-class line of fast-going steamers between Canada and England we can carry the bulk of the merchandise and the majority of the trade between Eastern Asia and Western Europe through our North-western country. When this is accomplished we shall not only have a better connection with Europe, but a side-issue of the main advantages to be derived from better connection with Europe.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried.

Mr. H. A. Massey—I rise to move the following resolution:—"That the thanks due to the directors are hereby tendered to the president, vice-president and other directors for their careful attention to the interests of the bank during the past year." It has been my privilege to move resolutions similar to this on other occasions, but in this instance it is with special pleasure that I move it, for I have personal knowledge of some of the workings of this institution, and I know something of the value of the officers to the interests of shareholders. I think we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the manner in which the business of the bank has been conducted for the past few years. There seems to be on the part of the shareholders a feeling of confidence that everything is going all right, and I think they are justified in coming to that conclusion.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. John Scott, and being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

The President—On my own behalf and on behalf of my colleagues I desire to thank you very heartily for the kind words in which the resolution has been proposed, and the cordial manner in which it has been received. The directors earnestly work to the best of their ability for the interests of this bank, and they appreciate their recognition of it.

Mr. Walter S. Lee—The resolution I am about to move is one I should like to say a great deal about, and could do so with the utmost confidence. You have been furnished this year, and I may say every year under the new regime, with statements that are readable and clear, and that the shareholders have confidence in. I took occasion when you entrusted the bank to its present management to express my faith in the future of the bank. At that time I had not seen a considerable amount of stock, and though some of the owners thought that it should be sold my counsel prevailed; the stock has been held from that day to this, and there are no shareholders more satisfied than those I speak of. The bank has been very prosperous for the past five or six years. Indeed, it could not be

otherwise than prosperous because it started out then on a good business basis, had good men for directors and was well officered. I need not say anything in regard to the staff, being the reputation of the general manager and assistant general manager extends throughout the Dominion and even to the other side. In speaking of the junior officers I need only refer to the remarks of our able president, who states that the bank has been thoroughly inspected and that he and his co-directors have the highest confidence in the staff. I trust that the institution may long be spared the services of the able men to now conduct it; there is not a weak link in the whole chain. I predict that next year we shall have as good a statement as we have now, notwithstanding the remarks of Mr. Walker in regard to the plethora of money. I beg to move that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the general manager, assistant general manager and other officers of the bank for the satisfactory discharge of their respective duties during the past year.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. George Robinson.

In putting the motion to the meeting the President said:—I would like to say that I am not disposed to under-value the careful deliberations of the board, or their sound judgment and wise counsels in directing the policy of the bank, but I am sure the directors and the customers, as to the energy and watchfulness, to the zeal and general manager and assistant general manager and their staff that the shareholders are indebted to-day for the highly satisfactory report that has been submitted to you, and for the satisfactory position the bank now occupies. I am sure that this resolution will meet with your cordial approval.

The motion was then carried.

The General Manager—On my own behalf and that of the entire staff I have to thank you for the complimentary resolution. Our managers now number nearly fifty. They are the confidential friends and sometimes advisers of thousands of business men throughout Ontario and elsewhere, and while faithfully guarding the interests of the bank, I am sure no body of bank managers could exercise more care for the true interests of the customers. As to our officers occupying less prominent positions we do our best to make even the youngest believe that the success of the bank depends partly on his zeal. Whatever success we have had is due to the staff as a whole, and I am sure they both deserve and appreciate the thanks of the shareholders.

Mr. Plummer also briefly replied on behalf of the staff.

Moved by Mr. John I. Davidson, seconded by Mr. Robert Kilgour, and carried to the meeting do now proceed to elect directors for the coming year, and that for this purpose the ballot-box be now opened and remain open until 3 o'clock this day, the poll to be closed, however, whenever five minutes have elapsed without a vote being tendered; the result of the election to be reported by the scrutineers to the general manager.

The scrutineers subsequently reported the following gentlemen to be elected as directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. George A. Cox, James Crathern, John I. Davidson, William B. Hamilton, John Hoskin, Q. C., L. D., Robert Kilgour, Matthew Leggat and George Taylor.

At a meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors held subsequently, George A. Cox, Esq., was re-elected president, and John I. Davidson, Esq., vice-president.

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SOME IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture Makes Somewhat of a Revelation.

(Special to The Herald.)

OTTAWA, June 21.—Mr. John Leve, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, when before the Commons Committee on Agriculture and Colonization this morning, made incidentally a rather startling announcement. He explained the immigration work of the year, which he deemed had resulted in the bringing of 45,000 people into Canada at a total cost of \$170,000, and in endeavoring to excuse thereover the census return threw upon his figures for the past ten years, argued that it had been a decade of poor immigration all over the world, and that the percentage of increase was less in proportion in the United States than it was in Canada. Towards the close of his remarks he read a note from the Dominion statistician stating that the British and foreign born population of the Dominion by the recent census numbered 645,705. Mr. Leve did not give the comparative figures, and wisely, for they were the most complete expose yet made of the foolishness and absurdity of the vain boasts made by his department year after year as to the large number of immigrants coming into Canada. The census of 1881 showed a foreign born population, including all except those born in Canada, of 309,316, so that the actual increase of British and foreign born population during the decade has been just exactly 336,389. Where are the 806,000 odd immigrants of which the department has boasted so much?

Epp's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.

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

—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by grocers labelled: "James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

Accident in an English Colliery.

LONDON, June 21.—While the cage was descending the shaft in the Ferndale colliery in the Rhondda valley to-day it was upset, and its ten occupants were thrown out. Two of the men were killed and the other eight were badly injured.

Excellent for Training.

I have found St. Leon water the very best thing to drink while in training and have used it every morning with the most satisfactory results during the last couple of seasons. It keeps the system in good condition and is superior, in my judgment, to all other waters for the athlete. With best wishes, I remain, sincerely yours, W. M. Carman, champion bicyclist of Canada, 164 Shelbourne street.

Mr. Blaine's Sad Mission.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Ex-Secretary Blaine, Mrs. Blaine and daughter arrived here this evening to attend the funeral of Emmons Blaine. The party was met at the station by Cyrus H. McCormick, jr., brother of Mr. Emmons Blaine and James G. Blaine, jr. The latter had arrived in Chicago but an hour previously, and at once set out to meet his father, mother and sister. The funeral takes place at 2.30 o'clock to-morrow at Graceland cemetery.

For Teachers and Scholars.

Bell pianos and organs at Willis & Co's, 1824 Notre Dame street, Montreal. Immense shipments coming for the holidays in natural woods of rare quality and beauty. These celebrated instruments are making American importation of pianos and organs a thing of the past. Special inducements for the holiday season.

Gibbons's Toothache Gum. Price 25c. For sale at all chemists.

ONTARIO BANK.

Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

A GOLDEN BARRIER.

CHAPTER IN (Continued.)

It all seemed to pass in a minute. Mrs. Coleman, gazing for one instant in consternation, comprehended everything. She darted like a hawk and clutched Lillian with steady, talon-like fingers, and held her tightly, despite her effort to break loose and her cries of indignation. These who stood still in momentary doubt saw her long thin hands lifted again and again, and angry blows were heard smiting Lillian's fair cheeks—blows that left their purple marks on the fair flesh.

Waverly Lennox rushed forward, and forcibly tore the insulted girl from the grasp of her insanely angry assaulter.

CHAPTER V.

FAMILY QUARRELS.

Mrs. Coleman made a futile effort to recapture her prey, but Waverly had thrust Lillian quickly behind him, and he defied the angry woman, keeping her cleverly at bay while he said in a swift aside to the girl:

"Run away to your room, Lil, and I will see that justice is done. Uncle Cameron shall hear of this outrage!"

Mrs. Coleman snarled with writhing features and foam-flecked lips.

"How dare you interfere, Waverly Lennox? The girl deserves a whipping! She has ruined, yes, ruined Angela's wedding dress. But no doubt you were in the plot. Perhaps indeed you are in love with her, as you were kissing her when I came up the steps!"

Angela had whispered demurely as her mother came upon the scene:

"He was kissing her when I came upstairs, but do not say I told you."

So the angry taunt was flung into his face, and he flushed burning red, then grew deadly pale. When had he ever kissed the pretty child before? Never, and what subtle madness had made him do so now?

"It was her maddening beauty that shook me from my serene balance and went to my head like strong, new wine," he groaned inly.

"Alas, how easily things go wrong,—A sigh to much or a kiss too long. And there follows a mist and a blinding rain, And life is never the same again!"

He stood gazing at the angry, vindictive woman, scarce knowing what to answer, feeling vaguely that he had been in the wrong, but not realizing yet that one career had changed the current of his life.

Before he could summon words to answer the angry charge flung at him, Patty, who had seen that Lillian had disappeared, came up to him and said ruefully:

"If anybody deserves a whipping it must be me, sir, for I showed Miss Lil dat dress, an' 'snauded her to put it on and lemme see how it looked, but Lord knows if I'd 'spected dere'd be such a fuss kicked up ober one ornery dress, I'd cut my tongue out 'fore I said a word to little Miss Lil!"

Mrs. Coleman made a vindictive rush at her.

"You black hussy, I'll slap your jaws, too!" she screamed, but Patty was too agile for the lady. She cleverly eluded her grasp and flew along the hall to Lillian's room, slamming the door in triumph just as old Mr. Lennox, puffing and blowing, trundled his fat, round body laboriously up the stairs, and wheezily demanded:

"Hey dey, what's the row? Are you all gone crazy? Angela, what were you yelling about? And you, Tabitha, squealing like an old shrew? A pretty way to serenade the gentleman downstairs, the grand count! Waverly, will you have the kindness to inform me if a mouse has scared these ladies, or is this a new style acquired abroad?" sarcastically. "Or what?"

Mrs. Coleman began to explain angrily, all the more angrily that before she was half through the irascible old man began to laugh uproariously.

"Why, the little mix, she's a saucy one and no mistake! Gad, I'd like to have seen her masquerading in the wedding finery! Positively, I think we should all stagnate but for that little romp and her merry pranks, I do indeed!" he exclaimed, shaking with mirth.

Mrs. Coleman looked fierce and disgusted, Angela inscrutable, and Waverly Lennox replied indignantly:

"You would have thought it a joke, Uncle Cameron, if you could have seen Aunt Tabitha beating the poor girl unmercifully for her foolish prank!"

"Tell-tale!" Mrs. Cameron sputtered in a fury, but Waverly's temper was up, and he replied boldly:

"You may call as many hard names as you choose, madame. Nothing can surprise me after your un ladylike conduct of a few minutes ago, and whatever may be my relations with Angela in the future, rest assured that you have forfeited my respect and esteem forever!"

"Tut, tut, this is all nonsense!" Mr. Lennox cried, uneasily, all his mirth vanishing at the serious aspect the case began to assume. He turned to his half sister and said sharply:

"Tabitha, I know your hot temper, but it can not be possible that you were mean enough to strike that poor orphan child!"

"I boxed her jaws most soundly, and she well deserved it, the little hussy! She has ruined Angela's things, and if I had my way I'd lock her up in her room on bread and water for a month!" Mrs. Coleman muttered, forgetting prudence in her fierce wrath and resentment.

But suddenly Angela glided to her side, pale and sad like a reproachful angel.

"Dear mamma, hush!" she exclaimed, in her soft, thin tones. "You were hasty. You should not have touched Lillian? What if she did ruin my beautiful dress? You and I have no rights that the household pet is bound to respect. Why should she not take my dress as easily as she took the kisses that belonged to me?"

Her voice was very plaintive as she concluded. No one had ever seen Angela in a passion. She was one of the gentle spirits that could throw a sharper sting into a meek rebuke than her mother could into a tornado of rage. Mr. Lennox and his nephew both winced, and the latter said apologetically:

"I meant no wrong to you, Angela. Lil is but a pretty child, and has no thought of rivaling you. But I own I was thoughtless, and acted impulsively. I fear I owe her an apology."

"You owe Angela an apology, you mean!" Mrs. Coleman began, hotly, but her daughter's hand pressed her shoulder warningly.

"Dear mamma, please do not resent any slight to me. Of course Lillian is to be considered first," she said, in her low, injured tones, ending with a resigned sigh.

To be continued.

Evening Costume for Summer.

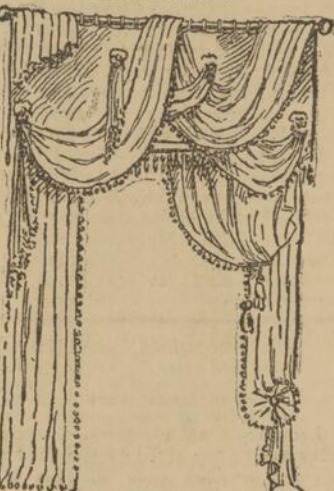
An evening costume for summer is a creation upon which much thought should be expended. One of the prettiest of the season is a



SUMMER EVENING GOWN.

of peach-blow chiffon made over a foundation of silk of the same tint. The design is black chintilly lace which falls gracefully about the border of the skirt. The neck is cut low and the sleeve consists of a single puff. For a stroll through the garden a mantle of fine black lace is worn with this costume. It reaches to the bottom of the dress, while about the shoulders there is a short cape formed of a deep ruffle of the black chintilly.

Summer Curtains.



Lace curtains are now made of simple muslin with ruffles or lace borders and edges. They are the latest novelties and may be made very prim and neat or elaborate in the extreme, according to the character of the ruffling. The style will hardly last long, but is an excellent one for summer.

FLOWERS AND WEDDING BELLS.

Rev. Mr. Newnham Married to the Rev. Dr. Henderson's Eldest Daughter.

Youth, beauty and fashion thronged St. George's church yesterday afternoon to witness the marriage nuptials of Rev. J. A. Newnham and Miss Lettie Henderson, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Henderson, of the Diocesan college. The decorations were on a large scale and very beautiful. The altar, chancel rail, choir stalls and pulpit were very tastefully trimmed with ferns, cut and house flowers, while an arch, made of syringa, was erected at the entrance to the chancel. The seats reserved for guests were also trimmed with ferns and cut flowers.

At 4 p.m. the organ pealed forth Mendelssohn's wedding march, and the bride entered the church, leaning on the arm of her father. She wore white silk, with crepe veil and carried a bouquet of lilies. The bride was preceded by the bridesmaids, the three Miss Hendersons. They were dressed in white and carried bouquets bound with pink ribbon. The groom was attended by Mr. George Newnham, his nephew. Messrs. R. B. Henderson, C. B. Kingston, T. Henderson and W. Henderson were the ushers. The ceremony was performed by His Lordship Bishop Bond, assisted by Rev. J. Constantine, of Stanbridge. Following is a list of the guests:

Dr. and Miss Henderson, Miss Newnham, Miss Copeland, Miss Constantine, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Garland, Mr. Kingston, Mr. Dees, A. F. and Mrs. Gault, Miss Williams, Mrs. Carmichael, Canon Empson, Mrs. and Miss Duck, Alexander, Mrs. and Miss Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. the Misses Houghton, John and Mrs. McFarlane, Miss Dunning, Miss Baker, Mrs. and Miss Coffin, Mr. and Miss Duggan, Fred. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. T. W. Evans and Miss Evans, Miss Smyth, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Leach, Mr. and Miss Jerrold, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Madam Carney, Mr. and Mrs. Garth, T. and Mrs. Holt, Miss Hannan, Mrs. and Miss Lindsay, W. D. Ross, Miss Eastman, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Baker, Rev. Mr. Meray, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Everett, Mrs. James Hulton, Mr. Hobbs, Harry and S. Carmichael, Miss Barnum, 67 in all. After the ceremony the bridal party drove to the residence of the bride's father, where luncheon was served. The bride was the recipient of a large number of handsome presents. Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Newnham left for a short bridal tour on the Delaware and Hudson R. R.

The Poet's Soliloquy.

"Kiss" rhymes to "bliss," in fact as well as "verses" with "pill" and "worse" with "hearse."

In fact and verse, we find "complete recovery" Rhyme test with "Golden Medical Discovery."

For driving out scrofulous and all other taints of the blood, fortifying the constitution against lung-scurf and consumption, for strengthening the digestive organs and invigorating the entire system by sending streams of pure blood through all the veins there is nothing equal to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the only guaranteed Blood, Liver and Lung remedy sold.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

BIRTHS.

HENDERSON—At Windsor Mills, P.Q., on June 18, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henderson.

ROSS—At Point St. Charles, June 17, the wife of W. O. K. Ross, of a son.

WATSON—In this city, on Tuesday, June 17, the wife of Oscar Watson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BENEDICT—DUNING—At Cumberland, Que. June 11, by Rev. Mr. Beat, George F. Benedict, Hull, to Dora Lucy Dunning, daughter of the late Ithamer Gregory Dunning, of Cumberland.

DORVAL—LAVOIE—In this city, on Monday, June 20, Joseph Dorval to Charlotte Lavoie.

ROBERTSON—HADLEY—At the residence of the bride's mother, June 15, by the Rev. G. Whillans, William Robertson, of Montreal, to Eliza, daughter of the late Robert Hadley, of Georgetown, Que.

DEATHS.

ASSELSTINE—At Forest, Ont., June 12, Nicholas Asselstine, South Fredericksburg, aged 84 years.

BURNS—In this city, on Tuesday, June 21, Mary Elizabeth, aged 17, eldest daughter of Patrick Burns.

CROSSAN—In this city, on June 21, Anna Estella, daughter of G. W. Crossan, aged 5 years and 5 months.

LACOSTE—At Vaudreuil, on June 22, at the age of 11 months, Henri Rene, son of Sir Alexander Lacoste.

ROUSSIN—At St. Dorothée, on June 19, Marie Louise Bibeau, aged 96 years, 7 months and 19 days, widow of the late Joseph Roussin.

SIMPSON—Drowned while boating at McTavish, on Saturday, June 18, William Guy Simpson, of Cote St. Antoine, aged 22 years, 4 months, second son of the late William Simpson, manager of the Bank of Commerce, Montreal.

MANY SUCCESSFUL SCHOLARS.

Closing Day at the Catholic Commercial Academy, St. Catherine street.

The presentation of prizes to the scholars of the Catholic Commercial Academy took place yesterday afternoon. The hall was crowded to the doors with the parents and friends; the principal people present being: Mr. Oumet, superintendent of Catholic schools; Mr. J. H. Semple, school commissioner; Rev. Cure Sentene, Rev. Father Sorin, Rev. Father Lucie, Rev. Mr. de St. Mary, P. S. Murphy, etc. The Academy Glee Club sang several pretty choruses, and the following scholars received the highest prizes:

Primary course—Edward Laverty, 6 prizes, 2 accessits; Joseph Morin, 6 prizes, 3 accessits.

Intermediate course—Pierre Menard, 7 prizes, 7 accessits; Alfred Beauchemin, 10 prizes, 4 accessits.

Commercial course—Samuel Freeman, 11 prizes, 3 accessits; Alfred Lacroix, 12 prizes, 7 accessits.

The following medals, money prizes and diplomas were given:—Edward Murphy prizes (endowment); two bronze medal, and \$15, awarded to James Ward, pupil of 7th year, and to Aurelien Boyer, pupil of 7th year. Silver medal and \$50 awarded to Eugene Brisebois, pupil of the 8th year. P. S. Murphy prizes, three volumes, awarded for writing to Josue Pilon, 3rd year; Albert Gascon, 4th year; Alfred Beauchemin, 5th year. Bronze medal and \$15, awarded to Arthur Cote, pupil of 6th year. Three special prizes, the gift of Mr. Joseph Haynes, professor of Polytechnic school, awarded to Edmond Paquette, 6th year; Rodrigue Joly, 5th year, and Willie Haynes, 3rd year. Gold cross, the gift of the Hon. Gedeon Oumet, awarded to Mastai Pesant, 6th year; a bronze medal, the gift of the Lieut. Governor, awarded to Samuel Freeman, 6th year; a gold medal, the gift of Messrs. Brodeur and Lessard, awarded to Alfred Lacroix, 7th year; two silver medals, the gift of Messrs. Spackman & Co., awarded to Hector Bigouette and Fortunat Cote, for typewriting.

The following scholars secured their diplomas: Eugene Brisebois, J. Arthur Trudeau, J. Simco Parent, Joseph Cartier, Edward Kennedy and Avila Labreque.

The valedictory in English was delivered by Master James Ward, and in French by Master Rodolphe Benoit; responses were made by the different gentlemen present.

A FIGHT FOR PASSENGERS.

An Interesting War Between the I. C. R. and the C. P. R.

A few days ago THE HERALD reproduced from the *Moncton Times* an article, in an undisguisedly joyous tone, concerning the very unusual spectacle of what may be called in the slang of the day, the Intercolonial Railway "hustling for business." It appeared to be entirely satisfactory to Moncton, a town which lives largely on the I. C. R., but inquiry shows that the proposed action of the I. C. R. is giving a great deal of dissatisfaction to other important points of the Maritime provinces, particularly St. John, N. B., and Prince Edward Island. Here is one of the protests published as a letter in the *St. John Sun*:

Much ado is being made about the relations existing between the C. P. R. and the Intercolonial, and while certain portions of the press strongly contend that the latter is being sacrificed by the Government for the benefit of the former, other newspapers claim that the Government is seeking to hold its own against its more energetic competitor. Both of these cannot be correct, and it is safe to say that no concessions have been made to the C. P. R. to which it was not justly entitled. It is true that a keen rivalry exists between the roads, and this competition naturally is highly antagonistic to the public. The energy and enterprise which characterized the C. P. R. management have undoubtedly had their beneficial effect so far as the people are concerned. But, if reports be true, it is apparent that, instead of sacrificing the Intercolonial for the C. P. R.'s benefit, the managers of the government road propose to sacrifice the people themselves for the benefit of the Intercolonial. By the new arrangement of running time which is shortly to come into force, the comfort and convenience of a large proportion of the travelling public are utterly and needlessly disregarded. Leaving Halifax in the early evening, Moncton, where it is proposed to transfer passengers via the Short Line, is reached between one and two o'clock in the morning, and the city of St. John, from which there is an immense amount of trade, is left with very poor accommodation—the train reaching here, and continuing on to Montreal and other points about 4 a.m. This is apparently a direct attempt to divert the St. John traffic to the roundabout route via Moncton and Lewis. The pretext for this inconvenient arrangement is that the Cape Breton people at Sydney and North Sydney are, according to the present running time, compelled to leave home at an unreasonable hour of 4 a.m. This is absolutely untrue. The train leaves Sydney at 5:45 and North Sydney at 5:55 (local time), and surely a few minutes before six o'clock cannot in any sense be deemed unreasonable. And this slight inconvenience, it may be stated, is not felt in any other portion of Cape Breton at all. It must be admitted that it would be seeking the impossible to make running arrangements by which some one place or another would not be in some way or other inconvenienced, and as the time table now exists the only inconvenience experienced at all is by the towns of Sydney and North Sydney, whose people have to get out of bed at a quarter past five o'clock in the morning to catch the train. This can scarcely be deemed a hardship, even by the greatest stretch of imagination; it is but a reasonable distinction of being called an inconvenience. But all other places are thoroughly well satisfied, the hours of departure being convenient and the connections close. Let us see how the new arrangement will affect the country as a whole. The people around about Moncton will be compelled to make their departure in the middle of the night. The people of St. John, unless the C. P. R. provides for their sleeping accommodations, which it probably will, be routed out at the unearthly hour of 3 a.m. to take the 4 o'clock train. The whole line between Amherst and St. John will be seriously inconvenienced. But worst of all, the Prince Edward Islanders will be compelled to wait at Moncton or some other place from twelve to fourteen hours, and then lose the best part of one night's sleep. Can any one give a reasonable explanation for perpetrating such an outrage on the travelling public, when there is not the slightest necessity for it? If an earlier start were made from Halifax, and the Cape Breton train leave say an hour later than it does at present, instead of 12 noon as it is now proposed, there would not be the slightest ground for complaint. Connection could be made at Truro, from which point at a reasonable hour the combined I. C. R. and C. P. R. train it is proposed to run from Halifax could be divided and the two roads run their separate trains to meet the requirements of every traveller. But with the proposed crass and incomprehensible policy so shortly to be put in force, nearly every section of the maritime provinces will be inconvenienced and western bound travellers put to the greatest inconvenience by the arrival and departure of trains at absurdly unsuitable hours. A few weeks experience of this monstrous attempt to sacrifice the best interests of the country—to inconvenience the travelling public—to unsettle a satisfactory order of things, will doubtless bring about its own remedy and lead to an adoption of some reasonable and satisfactory arrangement between the two great railway enterprises.

Something New.

The marble swimming bath at the Turkish Bath institute is a great success. The water is always at an agreeable temperature and always changing, and the prices are low. Adults, 25c; children, 15c. Ten tickets or more at a liberal reduction.

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4 and 6 Beaver Hall Hill.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23.

THE GERRYMANDER BILL.

Sir John Thompson has shown himself so far amenable to public opinion that some of the most odious features of the miserable gerrymander will have been eliminated. The strenuous opposition of the Liberal party, and the scathing denunciations of the few Conservatives who held honesty superior to party, have so far prevailed. The County of Ottawa is now to be fairly divided. The injustice of adding an outside division to London, for purely party purposes, is acknowledged and altered. The Clarence division of Russell is to be allowed to remain still in the county, and the violent upheaval of St. Paul from Joliette to Montclair is countermanded.

Perhaps Sir John felt it would not be safe to outrage the public feeling of Ontario too far, and seeing a storm rising furling his sails in time. Mr. Ouimet, the practical leader of the French Canadian element, is, however, either bolder, or has reason to doubt the possibility of raising any public opinion on such a matter among his fellow countrymen. He is defending tooth and nail all the iniquities perpetrated in this province which are supposed to be his own suggestions. He argues that the Quebec vote is in reality Conservative, though under present arrangements it returns a Liberal majority and justifies such a redistribution as will bring the representation in accord with the popular sentiment.

As his Conservative majority is nearly all safely lived in the city constituencies, he finds his view rather a difficult one to carry out, and it is only by chopping and changing, till the county outlines become quite unrecognizable, that he hopes for success. The county of Rouville, the extraordinary outlines of which under the gerrymander bill have already been commented on, is to be still further debilitated. The entreaties of Messrs. Brown and Scriver could not keep his disfiguring hands from Chateauguay. St. John and Iberville are to have a little further manipulation, and so, by a touch here and a touch there, like an artist finishing his work, he will give a general blue tone to the whole picture.

The only reason that could be honestly assigned for a measure of redistribution—that of bringing constituencies nearer in accord with the ascertained political unit, seems entirely and purposely overlooked. The small Conservative constituencies are left in peace, though half a dozen of them do not reach even one-half of the population which is taken to be the electoral unit. The large constituencies that have nearly double the required number are also undisturbed. The City of Quebec still shows the glaring anomaly of one district having 9,000 inhabitants while another has 36,000.

The shame of the transaction, however, rests as much with the entire party as with Mr. Ouimet, who is put forward as its champion in Quebec. When their labors are concluded they should wind up with prayer, and we would recommend one from the English service.

"We have done those things which we ought not to have done, and left undone those things we ought to have done, and there is no health in us."

Since writing the above, the telegraph announces another back-swing by the Government. Chateauguay county is left untouched; Napierville and Laprairie are united; and so are Chambly and Vercheres. THE HERALD suggested that these changes should be made in its comments on the bill when first brought down; and we are pleased to see that the arguments of the Liberal members on this point have had due effect. This retreat of the Government makes the measure much less offensive than it was, though it is still quite disreputable enough.

THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE.

It is pretty generally conceded that there are serious defects in the present system of electing parliamentary representatives, and many schemes of reform are suggested. Mr. W. F. Collier, an English writer of note, is out with the latest proposition, which he calls "Complete Suffrage." Briefly stated, it is that every man, woman and child, subjects of the state, shall have the franchise from the day of his or her birth to the day of his or her death. As infants cannot vote, he proposes that the votes of the boys shall be recorded by the father and the votes of the girls by the mother, until the children reach the age of 21.

The family would by this means, he says, be reconstituted as a powerful member of the State. Men and women in the full vigor of life would hold the majority of votes, and could outvote both the older persons whose children have grown up, and the younger persons with no children. After gravely providing for widows, widows, orphans and illegitimate, the effect of all this reform is just as gravely discussed. It all looks like a

huge joke, but a good argument is made out for the superior stability of the State under "complete suffrage," and he sums up the whole as follows:

Many difficult questions would be solved by this system of complete suffrage. The franchise, for example, always a burning question, could not be extended; and the woman question could hardly be carried further. The advantage to the State of throwing more power into the family, which would be the certain effect, cannot be overrated. It would tend greatly to the stability of State policy by placing the young and excitable politicians at a disadvantage, a consummation devoutly to be wished. As an innovation on all the practice and experience of the world it may at first appear startling and extravagant, but as a matter of fact it only re-confers on the patriarch some of the power that in ancient times was accorded to him of which modern innovations have deprived him. It ought to satisfy the aspirations of women. And with it, all other modifications of state government and policy may safely be left to the steady and firm hands of the true and indubitable majority of the people. Who and what the majority of the nation really are at present, or what their opinions may be, none can tell. If so great a number of votes would lead to a great number of abstentions from voting on the part of those who had formed no decided opinions, the opinions of those who cast their votes would be of far greater value than they now are under a system of coaxing and driving to the poll. It seems to me that, whether in the case of elections to representative bodies, local or imperial, or in the case of a plebiscite, complete suffrage would be attended with nothing but good to the state, to the states of the civilized world.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S RETALIATORY PROCLAMATION.

There is just a sufficient foundation of truth in President Harrison's charges of discrimination against American vessels on Canadian waters to lay the question open to debate, but not enough to justify the position taken by his Government. When one party reproaches another with breach of agreement, if the charge were honestly brought, he should at least see that his own share of the contract has been scrupulously observed. The complaining party should come into court with clean hands. This is by no means the case with the American Government, as while Canada has, according to treaty, allowed American vessels to use her system of canals which complete her water communication from Duluth to the ocean, a distance of 2,384 miles, Canadian vessels have been denied admittance to American canals. The Federal Government claims privileges from Canada, by treaty, and at the same time, under the plea of State rights, over which it has no power, repudiates its share of the bargain.

To encourage grain shipments from Montreal, Government gives a rebate of canal tolls on all cargoes brought to this city for shipment. The rebate of 18c. per ton is obtained just as readily by American vessels as Canadians, but Americans want the rebate given to vessels bound for American ports, and seeing that Canadian vessels are barred out of the canals leading to such ports, there does not seem to be much element of justice in the request.

To show how eagerly Mr. Harrison must have been seeking some excuse for indulging in a little spread-eagleism, one has only to turn to the Canadian blue book. Page F-56 of the Auditor-General's report for 1891—shows that the whole amount of refund, for any cause whatever, on the whole system of Canadian canals, amounted for that year to \$25,511.56. A truly magnificent sum to arouse such an unfriendly demonstration from a nation of sixty-five millions.

The microscopic size of this rock of offence quite justifies Canadians in looking upon the proclamation as a piece of electioneering bluff. The Irish vote in the States is mainly Democratic and Mr. Harrison hopes by a little cheap bluster at anything that can, by any stretch, be accounted British, to draw away some of the more ignorant or prejudiced voters. As statesmanship such a small piece of business is despicable—but how many of his followers are there who hold this lofty view of national courtesy? Anything that suits the party ticket will be applauded by them.

As the question, no matter from what motives, is once more brought into prominence, it would be well for our Government to meet it in all seriousness. It is not wise to stickle overmuch when dealing with such a powerful neighbor, and our Government can surely devise some means to set this matter for ever at rest. Canada has invested a vast capital in her canals, and outside the interest on between fifty and sixty millions thus sunk, the outlay last year was: For construction, \$1,145,988.40; for repairs, \$242,261.15, and for staff and maintenance, \$304,248.21. Alongside such imposing figures the matter in dispute looks very trivial.

TWO BANK STATEMENTS.

Elsewhere will be found the reports of the annual meetings of the Bank of Commerce and of the Ontario Bank. Both institutions have just completed a favorable year. The Bank of Commerce was able to announce a net profit of \$529,642. This, added to the balance carried forward, made the sum at the disposal of the directors \$552,049. A dividend of seven per cent. has been paid out of this. The sum thus divided among the shareholders was \$420,000. No less than \$100,000 was carried to the rest account, which now aggregates a million, and while \$12,500 was written off the bank premises, \$19,549 was carried forward as the nucleus of next year's profits. The bank commences its next quarter of a century with assets amounting to \$27,000,000. Mr. Walker's address is an interesting review of the business situation. Building has suffered from a reaction in real estate; but the outlook in timber and lumber trades is favorable. He suggests the prosecution of the egg-exporting trade by men of tried capacity, with skill and capital, and recommends the manufacture of high class butter.

The Ontario Bank paid a dividend of 7 per cent., and added \$35,000 to the rest account, making that fund aggregate

\$315,000, or 21 per cent. of the capital. The president, in his report, says trade generally is not good, owing to the volume of obligations owed by the farming community, but he notes an improvement in the lumber trade.

The exhaustive reports of these banks will make interesting reading for the commercial public.

Sir John Thompson's contention that Vaudreuil and Soulanges, being suburbs of Montreal, are entitled to be over-represented, because Montreal is not fully represented is absurd on the face of it. They are no more suburbs of Montreal than Chambly or Laprairie, which have been chopped out of all semblance to their original form. If Montreal is entitled to another member or two, well and good: let justice be done. But Vaudreuil and Soulanges should be combined: geography and the census returns agree in demonstrating that.

A PROJECT OF WORLD WIDE IMPORTANCE.

It is the project that aims at cutting a water way between the seven millions four hundred thousand square miles to the North, and the six millions and a half square miles to the South. It is the project for dividing North and South America by the Nicaragua Canal.

Any one who has read the proceedings of the recent Republican Convention in Minneapolis has had attention called to this project by the interest expressed in it by the aspirants to victory at the coming Presidential contest in the United States. It will be strange if, at the convention being held in Chicago this week, the supporters of the Democratic political faith do not vie with their Republican competitors in declaring the construction of the Nicaragua canal a project of the highest importance, both from the standpoint of national defence and from that of encouragement and promise to commercial interests. Be that as it may, the eyes of tens of thousands are fixed at the present time upon that narrow strip of land that holds the two Americas together; and the prospects of inter-oceanic communication through that new waterway of Central America are freely discussed.

Just as the difficulties in the way of the enterprise of cutting the Suez canal were formidable so are the obstacles in the way of the Nicaragua project. The physical difficulties to be surmounted in uniting the waters of the Mediterranean and Red Seas were very great, but there were difficulties even greater than the physical ones. England, by every means at her command, opposed the Suez Canal scheme. She declared, if it became an accomplishment, that it would imperil her interests in India, inasmuch as it would remove the necessity of reaching her Asiatic possessions by the circuitous route by the Cape of Good Hope. Controlling Gibraltar, and Gibraltar being the only outlet from the Mediterranean, she felt herself secure in her command of the Mediterranean; but should the new water way be opened up her security was lessened and her control impaired. Notwithstanding these things the canal was out, and fifteen years after his plan had been matured in Cairo, Ferdinand de Lesseps, in November, 1869, saw the great achievement of his life completed, and in the presence of the Emperor of France, the Khedive of Egypt, the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria and other personages illustrious by reason of their official positions, the Suez canal was formally opened for traffic.

Starting in the faces of the projectors of the Nicaragua scheme to-day is the failure of this same Ferdinand de Lesseps in his after enterprise of the Panama canal, not a great distance south of the spot surveyed for the Nicaragua route. Thousands upon thousands of lives and millions upon millions of money have already been sacrificed under the engineering supervision of DeLesseps, in unsuccessfully attempting to gain a meeting place for ships of commerce between Panama, on the Pacific Ocean side, and Aspinwall on the Atlantic. The distance between the two points just named, which DeLesseps and his engineers had mapped out as the termini of the Panama route, is shorter than that lying between the eastern and western ends of the proposed Nicaragua canal. Certain prophets who, ten years ago, wrote down the Panama scheme as wild and impossible of accomplishment, are glorying now in what they pronounce the verification of their predictions. And some of these same forecasters of events are proclaiming to the world the impossibilities of the Nicaragua enterprise.

Nineteenth century ingenuity and modern scientific skill are not appalled by what every proclaimer pronounces an impossibility. The Panama scheme, though a failure, is not an impossibility. The promoters of the Nicaragua scheme turn a deaf ear to all cries relating to the impossibility in the work they have undertaken. But they are alive to the tremendous difficulties in their way.

That portion of territory, including the North American Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, which form the nexus between the two great continents of North America and South America is land unknown of the multitude. Probably not one out of five hundred in the two great Americas has given any attention to the Nicaraguan district of Central America. Here is a spot in creation where say, thirty thousand whites—and these diminishing year by year—are playing a part among three hundred and fifty thousand or four hundred thousand others who are made up of negroes, pure-blooded Indians, Zambos, Mestizos, etc. The uplands of Segoria and Chontales which lie between two thousand and three thousand feet above the level of the sea, are moderately healthy, but the other districts are tropically unhealthy. The low-lying region in the Mosquito reserve is exposed to inundations from the streams running

down from the Cordillera mountains, and the lagoons of the coast, with their pestilential stagnations, render life for the European almost an impossibility. Geographically speaking, the outstanding feature about Nicaragua is the "depression" running in a northwestern and southeastern direction for three hundred miles. In this depression lie the two lakes, Nicaragua and Managua, and an extraordinary series of volcanic cones. A number of these cones, varying in height from four thousand to seven thousand feet, are quiescent, while others of them are active. A little over half a century ago one of these volcanic mountains began to play havoc and, during the four days' eruption, districts in Mexico to the northwest, and in the island of Jamaica in the east, received the things that were thrown across water and land from the belching crater. And no later than nine years ago, Ometepe, one of these mountains, continued for a whole week to send out lava, accompanied by the sound of rumbling earthquakes.

It is across this "depression" that the proposed Nicaragua Canal is to join sea and sea. As early as the sixteenth century this scheme was mooted. When Louis Napoleon was a prisoner at Havre, he spent much of his time in investigating the practicability of the scheme. But not until later days did anything take place beyond investigation. Now, however, work is begun. Experienced engineers have surveyed the route, which will extend over sixty miles. They do not conceal the difficulties in the way. Tropical forests and lacustrine districts have to be mastered, but the work is bound to go on. The surveys already have cost over half a million of dollars. The canal, when completed, will cost in the neighborhood of one hundred millions of our money. One mile is already executed. When the idea, which has been in development during a period of three hundred years, assumes reality ere the present century closes, it is calculated that the first year will be marked by the passage of eight million tons of shipping.

ENDS ON FRIDAY.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)
John Barrowdale. Bronze medal, The Roy. Jas. Deland, Israel Menard, Eustache Roy, Diploma, J. B. Deland, John Monaghan. Yamaska—Diploma, Gilbert Hebert.

PROMISES OF ECONOMY BROKEN.
The sitting was then suspended for some time waiting for certain measures not yet printed. The Lake St. John Railway Bill was then taken up.

Mr. Stephens protested against this additional expenditure. He said that at a time when the Government was bringing up exceptional measures of taxation it was most unbecoming on their part to saddle upon the Province additional expense amounting to half a million.

Mr. Nantel answered that it was important that the line be completed before the rush to the Chicago fair. It was an exception, but he thought a proper one. Mr. Stephens—You are putting \$700,000 of taxes on the city of Montreal. We are straining every nerve to make both ends meet, and yet the Government continues, as before, squandering hundreds of thousands of dollars on enterprises which would never pay, and the ultimate result of which could only be new deficits, new taxations and new loans. The Government would have to answer for thus breaking their most solemn promises.

Mr. Tessier, of Portneuf, spoke in favor of the measure.
Mr. Girard, of Lake St. John, replied.

The bill was then read a third time and passed on division.
Mr. Stephens called the Government's attention to the fact that all the important measures this session had been brought down at the last moment. He hoped that this would be corrected in future.

Mr. Taillon said the House would be called next November, and each November in future as a general rule.
RELIEF FOR THE DISTRESSED.

At the opening of the evening sitting Mr. Taillon introduced resolutions respecting the relief to be granted to certain persons in the province, who suffered damage from storms of wind and rain in the present month of June, as follows:

"Whereas, heavy storms of wind and rain passed over portions of this Province on the thirteenth of June, 1892, doing a great amount of damage to various persons, destroying property and buildings and leaving many homeless and without protection; and whereas, it is necessary to come to their assistance, it is therefore Resolved—That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may tend to such persons whose property was destroyed by the storms of wind and rain of the 13th of June, 1892, and who have no means and actually require assistance, such sums as may from time to time be determined, not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of fifty thousand dollars—Resolved, second, that such sums shall be lent on such terms as to repay, not to exceed the interest not exceeding four per cent. per annum, and upon such other conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may determine in design and workmanship to any telephone set yet offered for sale.

Subscribers to this Company's Montreal Exchange, and the Public, may now obtain telegraphic communication over the LONG DISTANCE METALLIC CIRCUIT LINES to QUEBEC, OTTAWA or SHELBROOKE and intermediate points, the rates being as follows:

Subscribers. Public.

To Quebec..... 60c \$1.00

To Ottawa..... 50c 75c

To Sherbrooke..... 50c 75c

INDEMNITY FOR COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Pelletier introduced resolutions respecting the commissioners appointed to conduct enquiries respecting public matters: Resolved: That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, to grant both for the past and future such indemnity as he shall deem advisable to all Commissioners appointed under the authority of articles 555 et seq. of the revised statutes of the Province of Quebec.

These resolutions will be considered to-morrow.

The House then went into committee on the bill authorizing the Government to guarantee interest on a loan to be contracted by the Montreal Protestant Hospital for the Insane. An amendment was introduced providing that interest be guaranteed at 4½ instead of 4 per cent.

Mr. Dechene opposed the bill and insisted upon a vote, but only found five members in the whole House to vote with him—Dechene, Turgeon, Tessier (Rimouski), Parent, Morin and Bourbonnais.

Mr. Hackett's bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on the grounds of industrial exhibitions and agricultural live stock fairs was advanced a stage and will be taken up again to-morrow.

The bill concerning municipal and civic corruption was withdrawn by the promoter. Mr. Chicoine moved that a special committee be appointed to study the causes of emigration of the country folk of this province, and into the economic condition of the rural classes now flocking into cities in Canada and the United States. It was prearranged that the committee should work gratuitously during vacation, and report at opening of next session.

The House adjourned at ten.

To Dismiss Mr. Myers.
TORONTO, June 22.—Sir Oliver Mowat has decided to dismiss Mr. Elgin Myers from his position as County Crown Attorney on account of his refusing to refrain from the advocacy of political union between Canada and the United States.

THE BISHOP ELECTED.

Rev. A. Hunter-Dunn, Vicar of All Saints, South Acton, Eng., Decided Upon.
[Special to The Herald.]

QUEBEC, June 22.—The Diocesan Synod elected this evening the Rev. A. Hunter-Dunn, vicar of All Saints, South Acton, England, Bishop of Quebec. Fourteen ballots were cast, four yesterday and ten to-day. At one time it was thought that Bishop Hamilton, of Niagara, would surely be elected, as he had been elected by the clergy, and some within 13 votes of being elected by the laity, but when it was found that no agreement could be reached on this candidate, the votes were transferred to Rev. Mr. Dunn, who was elected on the following ballot:

	Clerical, Lay.
Ballot—Votes Cast.....	49 87
Necessary for Election.....	33 58
Rev. A. Hunter-Dunn.....	38 61
Canon Thorluc.....	10 23
Bishop of Niagara.....	0 2
Bishop of Algoma.....	0 0

The election was then made unanimous amid great applause and a cable despatch was immediately sent to the bishop-elect at his residence in England. The Synod will remain in session until his answer has been received. It will come to-morrow if no unforeseen delay should occur.

By a singular coincidence a biographic notice of Rev. Mr. Dunn is to be found in the same issue of "Church Bells," London, which contained the obituary notice of the late Bishop Williams.

Rev. A. Hunter-Dunn, vicar of All Saints, South Acton, England, was born in 1839 at Saffron Walden, Essex. He took his degrees at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge; was curate of St. Mark, Notting Hill, and headmaster of King's College school during seven years. He is the author of several highly prized devotional works.

Mr. Blake's Irish Constituency.

TORONTO, June 22.—The Irish leaders have offered Mr. Blake one of the two Longford seats. Both the Longfords returned Nationalists by acclamation at the general election of 1886. Mr. Blake, who is now at Pointe au Pic, Lower St. Lawrence, cannot leave for Ireland at once, but will start shortly.

THE DOCTORS IN MONTREAL.
Services free until August 1st. The staff of the new physicians and surgeons, who have so long enjoyed such unparalleled success in New York and London, having cured thousands of cases of male and female weakness, catarrh, catarrh of the bladder, etc., where other doctors have failed, have opened a permanent institute at 1303 St. Catherine street, between Mansfield street and McGill College, at 1303 St. Catherine street, where all who visit them before August 1st will receive services free of charge. All forms of chronic diseases are treated, but no incurable case accepted. If your malady is hopeless, for instance, if you are told by your doctor that you are incurable, and kindly tell you so. Go promptly if you wish to consult them, as their offices will be crowded during the latter days of the service. Catarrh and catarrhal deafness positively cured by their new treatment.

13.—The Montreal Institute is permanent, but free services end August 1st. The president and first consulting physician will have personal charge till October 1892. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 12 and from 1 to 7 p.m. Sundays, 1 to 3 p.m. Cut this out and bring it with you.

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as the latest wrinkles in Hammocks.

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Sells the New Rochester Steel Scraper Mat, the most satisfactory one in use.

GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAY.
CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing Sunday, June 26th, 1892, trains will run as follows:
For Toronto, Detroit and Chicago, 9.30 a.m., 8.00 p.m. (Sundays included), 10.15 p.m. For Cornwall 5.00 p.m. For Ottawa 9.00 a.m., 4.45 p.m. For Lacine 5.30 a.m., 6.30 a.m., 8.05 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 12.05 p.m., 2.05 p.m. (Saturdays only), 6.05 p.m., 6.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m. For St. Anne's 10.15 a.m., 9.00 p.m. For Vaudreuil 1.20 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays), 1.35 p.m. (Saturdays only), 6.15 p.m., 11.20 p.m. For Dorval 3.30 p.m. For Brockville 12.30 p.m. (mixed). For St. Laurent 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, 5.25 p.m.

EASTBOUND.
For Portland, Quebec and St. Flavie, 7.55 a.m.; for Portland, 8.45 p.m.; for Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 11.15 p.m.; for Island Pond, 3.55 p.m.; for St. Hyacinthe, 5.20 p.m.; for St. John, Quebec and Island Pond, 6.45 a.m.; for St. Hyacinthe, 1.40 p.m. (Saturdays only.)

SOUTHBOUND.
For Roussell's Point and D. & H. C. Coy., 7.15 a.m., 7.20 p.m. (Sundays included); for St. John's and C. V. R.R., 7.30 a.m., 8.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m. (Sundays included), 8.35 p.m. (Sundays included); for Massena Springs, 8.45 a.m., 3.45 p.m.; for Roussell's Point, 5.00 a.m.; for St. Laurent, 5.00 a.m., 6.45 a.m., 12.10 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 6.30 p.m.

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The Bell Telephone Company
OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

This Company will sell its instruments at prices ranging from \$7 to \$25 per set. Its instruments are sold by the Company, and are registered Trade Mark designs, and are especially maintaining a perfect service and used by the Company in connection with its Exchanges, is superior in design and workmanship to any telephone set yet offered for sale.

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Silent Cabinets for conversations are provided at the Company's Montreal Agency Office, 130 St. John Street, where full information regarding rates and places connected may be obtained.

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NEW CARPETS are moving freely.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
District of Montreal.

No. 2034.—Dame Marie Alice Bolland, of the City and District of Montreal, wife separate as to property of Charles Eugene Charbonneau, of the same place, merchant, doing business alone at the City of Montreal as a "Vint" and liquor merchant (marchandise fabrique), under the firm name and style of Charbonneau & Co., and duly authorized by her said husband for the purpose of her said business, and the said Charles Eugene Charbonneau for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, plaintiffs: versus Alphonse Sandou, of the Town of Coteau, in the Republic of France, wine merchant, there doing business as such alone under the firm name of "A. Sandou & Co." defendant: and Moise Schwab, of Montreal, aforesaid, and Robert Reford and John Dillon, both of Montreal aforesaid, shipping merchants, there carrying on business as such together in co-partnership under the firm name of Robert Reford & Co., mis en cause.

The defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

GEORGE W. KERRICK,

Deputy Prothonotary.

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SPARROW & JACOBS, Managers.
Commencing Monday, June 27th.
THE NEW YORK COMEDY COMPANY
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights:
"BETSY."
Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday Matinee:
"OURS."
Special Holiday Matinee Dominion Day. Evening prices: 75c, 50c and 25c. Matinee prices: 50c, and 25c. Seats on sale Friday at Shepherd's music store and New York Piano Co.

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL.
Every Afternoon and Evening—Week Commencing Monday, June 20th.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT FOR ONE WEEK ONLY OF
JOHN P. SMITH'S
New version of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Great Work,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

Direct from the Grand Opera House, New York. Splendid Company. Special Scenery. Celebrated Unique Quartette. Realistic Plantation Scenes, etc.
Price of Admission 10, 20, and 30 cents. Reserved seats 10 cents extra. Plan at the Theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.
WEEK FOLLOWING—MONTE CRISTO.

THEATRE ROYAL.

---SPECIAL---

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
---TENDERED TO---
Messrs. LEW RAHOT and R. CAVALLO,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING, MONDAY,
JULY 4th, 1892.
Special Engagement for this Occasion, of
H. B. MAHN'S DRAMATIC CO
IN TWO GREAT PLAYS.
Also a Host of Volunteers.
Change of Bill Afternoon and Evening.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL
PHILLIPS SQUARE
Galleries open Daily 9 a.m.,
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--TEMPEST COLLECTION--
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Admission 25 cents
Members Free

RED MEN vs. WHITE
---AT THE---

-CYCLORAMA-
THE GREAT INDIAN BATTLE OF
THE LITTLE BIG HORN
---AND---
DEFEAT OF CUSTER.

A moving and wonderful scene of forest and field, mountain and valley, hill and dale, peaceful flowing rivers and the horrors of war, Indian encampments, Indian trophies, flying cavalry and fighting men.

M. A. A. A. GAMES.

Entries For the Second Division of the Spring Handicap Games.

O'Connor Wins the Single-Scull Race—The Capitals to Challenge for the N.A.L.A. Championship—Cricket at Ottawa—Twenty-Five Mile Bicycle Record Broken—Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

The second batch of the spring handicap games will be held on Friday evening at the M.A.A.A. grounds. The entries for Friday night's races are not confined solely to Montreal, but flyers will be seen from Quebec, Morrisburg, Toronto and other places. Among the number is Orton, who pushed George so hard at Toronto last year, and who was seen here at the McGill University games last fall. The entries are:

220 yards run—A. E. Battle, M.A.A.A.; S. Forger, M.A.A.A.; P. E. Brown, M.A.A.A.; A. G. Sykes, M.G.A.A.; H. M. Doherty, M.J.L.C.; E. W. Thibault, Longueuil Rugby Club; E. H. Courtemanche, M.A.A.A.; A. Leithhead, M.A.A.A.; A. W. Gifford, M.J.L.C.; J. Ness, M.A.A.A.; H. D. Carr, M.A.A.A.

Throwing 56-lb. weight—D. W. Lockyer, M.A.A.A.; R. Watson, Glenarrigan L.C.; G. G. Pierce, M.J.L.C.

Running high jump—P. E. Brown, M.A.A.A.; H. M. Doherty, M.J.L.C.; A. W. Gifford, M.J.L.C.; E. W. Thibault, Longueuil Rugby Club; R. W. Smith, Brit. F.B.C.

Two-mile bicycle race—A. A. Simpson, M.A.A.A.; G. S. Lowe, M.A.A.A.; D. S. Lonsom, M.A.A.A.; J. W. Tatley, M.A.A.A.; N. E. Stevens, M.B.C.; W. J. Smith, M.B.C.

One mile run—A. E. Battle, M.A.A.A.; C. A. Cameron, M.A.A.A.; J. J. Rosvay, M.J.L.C.; H. J. Gower, G.A.A.; H. M. Doherty, M.J.L.C.; E. W. Thibault, Longueuil Rugby Club; A. Leithhead, M.A.A.A.; A. W. Gifford, M.J.L.C.; J. Ness, M.A.A.A.; H. D. Carr, M.A.A.A.

Quarter-mile run—A. E. Battle, M.A.A.A.; S. G. Waidron, M.A.A.A.; W. G. Sykes, M.G.A.A.; George Woodhouse, M.A.A.A.; J. Turner, M.A.A.A.; A. Leithhead, M.A.A.A.; A. W. Gifford, M.J.L.C.; J. Struthers, M.A.A.A.; W. Gifford, M.J.L.C.; J. Ness, M.A.A.A.; W. J. Smith, M.B.C.

120 yards hurdle race—T. Forger, M.A.A.A.; F. E. Browne, M.A.A.A.; A. G. Sykes, M.G.A.A.; P. W. Matthews, S.L.C.; E. A. Courtemanche, M.A.A.A.; C. W. Smith, M.A.A.A.; J. P. Wilson, M.A.A.A.; W. R. Thompson, M.A.A.A.; J. Smith, M.A.A.A.

TURF.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, June 22.—The following is the result of yesterday's races:

First race, 2 mile—1, Kingston; 2, Oris; 3, Triangle. Time—1.11.

Second race, 2 mile—1, Extra; 2, Love-lace; 3, Rightaway. Time—1.17.

Third race, 2 mile—1, Zoolong; 2, Don-aster; 3, Lorimer. Time—1.12.5.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs—1, Belwood; 2, Fagot; 3, Rusted. Time—1.20.

Fifth race, 1 mile—1, His Highness; 2, Lepanto; 3, Rex. Time—1.40.

Sixth race, 1 1/2 mile—1, Pratter; 2, Roquefort; 3, Tom Tough. Time—1.59.5.

The entries for to-day's races are as follows:

First race—7 furlongs: Dr. Ross, 121; Westchester, 126; Hamilton, 121; Willie, 126; Masler, 111; Kinabridge, 126; Topkapi, 112; Stephen, 113.

Second race—5 furlongs: Lady Violet, 122; Beatrice, 118; Hamme, 118; Sandowne, 118; Donalson, 118; Minerva, 115; Ekin, 115; Salutation, 115.

Third race—1 mile: Stephen, 122; Charade, 122; Tammany, 122; Falcon, 122.

Fourth race—1/2 mile: Postmaster, 95; Warpath, 103; Banquet, 114; Masterode, 110; Nomad, 100; War Duke, 90.

Fifth race—1 mile: Major Domino, 123; English Lady, 103; Madstone, 115; Bolero, 95; Mars, 102.

BICYCLING.

Handicap Road Race at Ottawa.

[Special to The Herald.]

OTTAWA, June 22.—The Handicap road race of the Ottawa Bicycle Club to-night, had seven starters. The course was out to Britannia and back, about 11 1/2 miles. Mr. T. A. Beament was starter and timekeeper; and the results were as follows: 1, S. McClenaghan, 2 min. 45 sec.; 2, start, actual time, 30 min. 25 sec.; 3, D. Blyth, 2 min. 15 sec.; 4, start, actual time, 49 min. 30 sec.; 5, W. B. Parr, scratch, actual time, 37 min. 1 sec.; 6, George Esdaile, 40 min. 15 sec.; 7, A. Rosenthal, 33 min. 7 sec.; 8, C. Taggart, 44 min. 52 sec. The club will hold a race on Friday evening of 18 miles, on the Aylmer road, between Hull and Aylmer.

From the competitors in this race, the representatives of the club at the C.W.A. meet at Kingston, on July 1, will be chosen. The club meet on Monday night to arrange the details for an excursion to Kingston.

The Twenty-Five Mile Record Broken. W. C. Kands, of Detroit, at the Hillsden road race, made 25 miles in 15 min. 50 4/5 sec., thus beating by one minute the champion bicycle record made by Smith.

CRICKET.

[Special to The Herald.]

The Team That Will Meet Montreal on Saturday.

OTTAWA, June 22.—The Ottawa Cricket Club will have a very strong eleven to meet Montreal in the whole day match on the Rideau Hall grounds Saturday. The following comprise the eleven: G. E. Bristowe, P. D. Bentley, A. Z. Palmer, Q. H. Warden, W. C. Little, L. Coste, F. E. Groulx, H. Ackland, F. S. Dickey, E. Turton and Britton. The eleven will be the strongest in the club except that at Messrs. Bell and Bouchier are away from the city. The same eleven will play Toronto next week.

LACROSSE.

The Capitals Will Challenge the Shamrocks for the N. A. L. A. Championship.

[Special to The Herald.]

OTTAWA, June 22.—The Capitals have decided to challenge the Shamrocks for the N. A. L. A. senior pennant. They also contemplate a trip to Baltimore during the latter part of July or early in August to play the Druids.

Norman Taylor, of the Capitals, has entirely recovered from his recent severe injuries and will play on Dominion Day against Cornwall. James will take Bayanette's place at centre. He played a phenomenal game at Midfield last season.

JUVENILE LEAGUE MEETING.

A meeting of the Independent Juvenile league will be held this evening at Lounis' hotel, corner Wellington and Richmond streets. A full attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be discussed.

SHERBROOKE VS. CRESCENT.

The Crescents play a practice match to-night with their junior team, and intend, if my amount of practice goes for anything, to be in the "pink" by Saturday next, when they meet the Sherbrooke team on the Exhibition grounds for the intermediate championship.

A splendid exhibition of lacrosse may be expected on Saturday, as the Sherbrooke team will make a desperate attempt to wrest the laurels from the present champions, but the Crescents think that the flags are safe enough where there are.

A TRIP TO HUNTINGDON.

The Beaver Lacrosse club yesterday completed arrangements for an excursion to Huntingdon on Dominion Day, when they will cross sticks with the local club. The boys are all looking forward to a pleasant day's outing.

QUOTING.

A Return Friendly Match on Saturday. A return friendly match will be played next Saturday afternoon on the grounds of the Caledonian Quilting club, corner of Britannia and St. Etienne streets, Point St. Charles, between the employees of Messrs. Peck & Benny and Pillow & Hersey Manufacturing companies.

MONTREAL QUILTING CLUB.

The Handicap committee appointed to arrange the handicap for the gold medal competition, will meet on Saturday evening next, in the club room on the grounds, at 8 o'clock. A challenge for a friendly match has been received from the Caledonian Quilting club, and accepted. The match will be played on the Montreal grounds, Windsor street, on Saturday, July 9, at 2 o'clock. Eight players from each club, 31 points.

In the match for the club gold and silver medals now being contested for, the first draw must be completed for on or before Saturday next. Members failing to turn up on Saturday, if partners are present, the match will go by default. The second draw will be made on Saturday night. The club had a visit last night from Mr. Wm. Todd, of Almonte, Ont., an honorary member of the club. Mr. Todd, although he has not thrown quite this year, had a game with Mr. George Fleet, and showed some of his old vim in pitching quoits.

TENNIS.

The McGill Handicap Tournament.

The McGill University Tennis club's handicap tournament is progressing slowly. Yesterday afternoon two games were played off: McKenzie beat Dr. Molson, 11-9, 6-1, 6-2; Skelton beat Wynne, 6-3, 6-1. The handicap will be continued this afternoon.

AQUATICS.

Ford Jones Defeated for the International Canoe Cup.

The first race for the New York Canoe club's international cup was sailed Tuesday on Gravesend Bay. Ford Jones, the Canadian challenger, sailed his "old" canoe, Canuck, and F. S. Oxborn, of the Yankees C.C., representing the New York C.C., sailed his new Ruggie's canoe, Glenwood. The start was made at 4.50 p.m. over a three-mile triangular course, three times around, making nine miles in all.

Glenwood crossed the line ten seconds after the gun was fired and Canuck crossed two seconds later, overlapping and to the windward of Glenwood. Glenwood did some pretty sailing and luffed Canuck off. Then the race was merely a procession.

Oxborn received a big cheer from the spectators when he crossed the line a winner, as did Jones for sailing a plucky race. Another race will be sailed and if Oxborn wins it will be the last, otherwise a third will be necessary to decide the winner of the series.

O'Connor Wins the Single Scull Race. ERIS, Pa., June 22.—O'Connor won the single scull race to-day.

BASEBALL.

National League Games Yesterday. At Philadelphia—1st game—P. H. E. Baltimore, 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 6—8 15 3 Philadelphia, 0 4 1 0 4 0 0 0 x—9 15 0 Batteries—Bullington and Robinson; Esper and Clements. Umpire—Lynch.

SECOND GAME. Baltimore, 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0—3 11 0 Philadelphia, 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 x—7 12 1 Batteries—Cobb and Gurnson; Weyhing and Clements. Umpire—Lynch.

At Chicago—1st game—St. Louis, 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3—5 9 1 Chicago, 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—0 2 1 Batteries—Gleason and Buckley; Luby and Klitzke. Umpire—Gaffney.

SECOND GAME. St. Louis, 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—6 7 1 Chicago, 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—3 8 3 Batteries—Gottzel and Buckley; Hutchison and Klitzke. Umpire—Gaffney.

At Boston—Boston, 0 1 2 0 1 0 1 0 1—6 7 2 Brooklyn, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 0 0 Batteries—Nichols and Kelly; Stein and Con Daly. Umpire—Emilio.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 9 2 Cleveland, 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 4 x—9 11 3 Batteries—Mullane and Hemming at 3rd inning; and Murphy; Cuddy and O'Connor. Umpire—Mitchell.

At Louisville—Louisville, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 4 2 Pittsburg, 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 1 Batteries—Meekin and Dows; Baldwin and Miller. Umpire—Hurst.

At Washington—Washington, 0 1 3 0 1 0 6 2 0—10 13 8 New York, 0 1 2 1 4 3 0 0 1—17 17 1 Batteries—Abbey and Killen at 4th inning; Knell 7th inning; Milligan and McGuire; Crane, Rusie in 8th inning, and Boyle. Umpire—Sheridan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Street Railway Question. To the Editor of The Herald: Sir,—To my mind the only consideration which should weigh with our city fathers in their decision on the electric railway contract, is the public good. I have examined the different tenders, or so-called tenders, carefully, and have formed my own opinion as to which is the best. The individual judgment of any one citizen may be of little importance, but as an elector in St. Lawrence Ward, and as having taken some interest in and part in municipal elections, I desire to call the attention of the members of the council to one very important element in connection with the subject—that is, the character of the tenders. The Montreal Street Railway company has been in contract with this city for a number of years. It is fair to ask whether the citizens have been satisfied with the performance by this company of its sacred undertakings? Look at the street car service to-day! The worst, I sincerely believe, in the world.

Let the aldermen ponder. We have one tender made by a responsible young citizen, backed by enormous capital. His bid, to my mind, is better than any other, and for a shorter term. Let us have new blood on the electric railway. The citizens are tired and weary with this wretched contract breaking street railway.

O'HARA BAXES.

The Editor of The Herald: Sir.—An absurd report has been current on the street to-day, and has found expression in one or two of the daily newspapers, to the effect that the bid, or tender, for the Electric Railway franchise submitted by my clients, Messrs. Fulton and Morris, on behalf of a syndicate of wealthy Canadian and American capitalists and electric companies, is some way or other offered in the interests of the Montreal Street Railway Company.

Permit me to state that there is not one iota of truth in the statement. Messrs. Fulton and Morris are tendering, in the most perfect good faith, on behalf of a combination of capitalists, who intend, in the most serious and independent manner, to carry out their contract, if it is awarded to them. They have no connection in any manner whatever, direct or indirect, with the Montreal Street Railway company, or any of the other tenders.

The question is evidently circulated with the intention of injuring my clients, and I therefore ask you to afford me this opportunity of declaring in the most formal manner that the insinuation is absolutely unfounded.

R. D. MCGIBSON.

Montreal, June 23rd, 1892.

ENGLISH CONSERVATIVES OBJECT.

They Are Dissatisfied With the Representation Given to Montreal.

Fraser Hall was the scene last night of a lively meeting of the combined Junior Conservative and Sir John A. Macdonald clubs. Col. Henshaw was in the chair, and with him was associated Mr. C. A. Macdonnell, president of the Macdonald club. The object of the meeting was to consider the advisability of publishing certain correspondence which had been passing between the two clubs and the Dominion Government on the subject of the better representation of the English-speaking people of the city.

Very considerable opposition was made by many present to the proposal, it was "washing our dirty linen in public" and "embarrassing our friends in the Government," etc. This drew from Mr. Macdonnell a speech which was heartily applauded, in which he said that he did not believe in slavish submission to the party. But he thought there was nothing in these letters or memorials that could be construed as want of confidence in the Conservative Government. He thought every party should have a measure of liberty, and not be asked to give servile submission to the powers that be. He had always been a good worker for the cause, and no one could think him lukewarm when he said that he did not think the people of Montreal had been treated in this matter as they ought. It was high time that the Conservative clubs of this city showed that they were really alive and doing their duty.

Mr. Campbell Lane quite agreed with what Mr. Macdonnell had said. They had so far been much too lax. He felt sure that the French people had no desire of doing injustice to the English-speaking population, and in this matter the Government were not representing French ideas. He felt that the Conservative members had acted in ignorance of the real feelings of the community. He did not believe a single English paper had published any protest against the bill. The Government had kept the Conservative members in the dark, and they did not know what was going on. The publication of these documents would show the public that the clubs had a *raison d'être*, and that they were not merely hewers of wood and drawers of water at election times.

Mr. A. W. Atwater objected strongly to the publication of the letters. He was sorry that so much had been said in the presence of reporters, and did not see how any good could come out of it. There had been nothing said in a single English paper by way of protest. After a short speech by Mr. P. Henderson, M. J. F. Quinn, Q. C., said that as soon as they published these documents in opposition to the Conservative Government they would be considered as traitors. He spoke of themselves as the English-speaking people; they were only the Conservative portion of that community, and seeing that there were so few present he did not think they had a right to take action in the matter.

After a good deal of discussion Mr. P. P. Henderson proposed the adjournment of the meeting till Friday, in order that they might have time to talk over the matter with some of the senators who were in town. On this there was an equal vote for and against. Subsequently it was decided to adjourn till this evening.

THE AMATEUR FISHERMAN.

A Sketch from Life, by "Hercules," of Lake St. Louis.

I make myself luff me wen I am goin to tink 'bout does fish shi stori. Bu' on de furs place I muss tell you 'bout me. I am long time make mi life on de fish, an I suppose no body can teach me dat fur sure, Gabriel Tranchemontagne dats me, an on de front off me mi fader him he make his life on de same thing. Fish on spring an Summer, an ducks on Fall time, but on de present I am goin to tol you 'bout de fish me, I am lots off time take some gentlemen fur make de sports, Guss one day, youmo, oh make cuple day). When I make fur katch, de fish witt gentlemen fur day I never gott back luck iff he is sure gentleman. one time I gott one gentlemen with me an he ave him on de moss curiois ting I an nott see fur long time me, He call datt sportling stuff. On de furst place he gott long hard rubber boot make his foots inflammation like anything, an after datt heff pant, dem pant he dont juss meett dem boot, so he gott cuple enches no boot no pant, plenty place fur muskitoir you bett. Beside datt he putt himself on bigg belt an he come down datt sash de large Niff I never see before. An furss class ax fur de bush, de pockette on his voss she was big fur sure he call datt voss new fashion corduroi. I tink he gott more pockette on datt as I hav on all mt ting an does pockette she was ful him juss like anything, botti of datt shokst Britan, He say datt was fur de man but he like datt himself, an on de sun I am not drinket drop. Mi wife Josephine she gott saque fur go hi Mass de same fabrique datt feller gott him fur coat, you call datt Velvete I tink, anyway he look like datt an she make hott like de Raccoon hide coat de parish priest has gott him. After all dem ting was fix correck we make begin start, I take me bigg flat bottom boat, an putt one chair on fur datt feller to make himself sit down, an he begin fur fishing. We cum pass on de Convent pointe juss to make de furs, tri you no. No use notings, an me I never pass datt place I dont katch too, tree, dore an sometime bass, an I tell him datt, he say pass again datt pointe, an I pass again, row hard you no 'gainst de win an curran. No use notting juss de same. An I begin to look his line, he was troll too rodd you no, imitations minnie an fil, an spoon, does spoon cost him dear an she is too rodd, I toll him datt an hes mad, an I find hes gott sinker on his fil an me fam mad like anything, an I say wats de use like datt to go on de bess place fur noting you cant ketch on dis way sure, try only one pout to a time, an iff you like little short line on topp de water witt red fil on de caum de de boat behind. No spoon but fil an you goin to see, an take off datt sinker on de gatt. At datt time we come pretty close on nice little pointe an I tol him trow your fil on de water, make your cass close on de rock, an your goin to take nice bass sure, no use dragg de fil on de water all de time. He make fur tri an give one bigg splash quick an broke everything an de fil come on his head an he was mad like I never saw any lots of tings very bad, I nott heard de same before, an hes tam work on de Canal boat. After he was tam work de bad word, I say wats de use witt de dis way, I am nott like de fil, spoon is de best. Ketch de most fish witt spoon. No I say if you want ketch de most fish take de netto, after datt tri night line, den after datt de minnie an de spoon, but if you want fish like gentlemen you muss take de fil. Wen he was himself mix witt de filline on hes head an de pole broke it. Nice big bass come on de red fil behind de boat, an he make pull quick an try an bring on de boat, "take your time dont be too hurry or your goin to loss, dont give de slague line," I am say. But he muss give little slague an den pull too hard, any way de bass jump on topp de water an hes loss. On de same time an old broke it line witt de fil an was ketch on his ear but he dont no datt an pull the line little strong, he no after dis where de fil am sure an most loss he ear, an he fall on de bottom de boat, I tant he was goin de an I am fraid fur him. When he strait himself up he have a look de same like he was very much fright an ax me make drink witt him an row on de shore rite away. Den he buy lots fish from datt I am katch on de morning an him he take himself back on de cars.

—HERCULES.

A COMPLETE BACK DOWN.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

perpetrated in Canada or anywhere else. The sole purpose of the bill was to gerrymander him out of the House.

His argument proved so availing that Col. Denison, of Toronto, much to the disgust of the Minister of Justice, declared that he was so convinced of the justice of Mr. Davies' contentions that he would vote for his amendment, which protested against the ignoring of county lines and proposed that the island should be deprived of its one member by decreasing the representation of King's County by one.

Sir John Thompson angrily told Col. Denison that he knew nothing about the matter, and that he should keep his mouth shut.

Mr. MacDonald defended the gerrymander. Mr. Perry denounced it and was answered by Mr. McLean.

The House adjourned at 12.30.

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate this afternoon Hon. Mr. Boulton gave notice that when the bill entitled, "An act to readjust the representation in the House of Commons," is before this House he will move that it be referred to the Supreme Court for an expression of opinion as to its constitutionality upon the grounds that Parliament should arrange the mode upon which the redistribution shall be made, while leaving it to experts to carry out its wishes, according to clause 51 of the British North America Act.

OUT FOR THE STUFF.

Toronto Globe: There is not a great deal of lefty principle in the electors of Chicoutimi and Saguenay. The Federal seat is vacant just now and there is a swarm of aspirants, but *Le Progrès*, a local paper, says that "everybody in the county agrees that it is necessary at any cost to return a supporter of the Government." "Party spirit, party bitterness, vanishes in the presence of that supreme consideration." Of course, of course. Saguenay is "out for the stuff."

The Fair Ophelia.

"I thought thy bride-bed to have decked, sweet maid; And not have strewed thy grave."

The Danish Queen was not an exemplary wife, but was doubtless sincere in her grief at Ophelia's death. In every land we see the purest and sweetest of Eve's daughters gathered to early graves. A perfectly reliable cure for female complaints, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a medicine beyond all praise, which has saved many a young life threatened by the insidious approach of disease. For chronic female derangements, weak back, lassitude, nervousness and poor appetite, it is without an equal; a generous tonic, a safe nerve, purely vegetable, and warranted to give satisfaction, or the price (\$1.00) refunded. This guarantee is always adhered to. Of druggists.

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Castoria.

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Dr. G. C. Osno

MARINE MATTERS.

A Furious Sea Washes Overboard and Drowns an Officer.

Gossip From the Wharves—A Dreadful Voyage from Iloilo—The River Goes Up—The Arrival of the Dominion, Ontario and Assyrion—Notes from Quebec—Items of News from River and Sea.

The Beaver Line steamer, Lake Winnipeg, Captain Herriman, sailed for Liverpool this morning. She had aboard 20 passengers, 592 head of cattle, and general merchandise.

The Dominion line Dominion arrived in port at 6.00 a.m. yesterday. She left Liverpool on the 10th and had a very fine voyage. Only two icebergs were seen east of Cape Race and considerable fog.

The Dominion line steamship Texas, from Montreal, June 11, with a shipment of 385 cattle, arrived at Avonmouth dock yesterday (Wednesday) and landed her live stock in good condition with the exception of one animal.

The depth of water in the harbor, which increased so rapidly between Saturday and Monday, has again risen 4 inches more and stands now at 32 feet. This makes 2 ft. 4 inches rise since Saturday, and the depth of water in the channel is now quite equal to what it usually is at this season of the year.

The steamship Ontario, of the Dominion line, arrived in about 11 a.m. yesterday. She left Avonmouth at 7 p.m. on June 10 and had very fine weather till she arrived at Cape Race, where she met with dense fog and numerous bergs. She passed in the Gulf steamships Lake Superior, Oregon, Sarniam and Plasey.

The bark I. V. Troop, which arrived on Tuesday with a cargo of sugar from Iloilo, experienced terrific weather in the Indian Ocean. First she was wrecked on a shoal in the Balobah Straits, and had to sacrifice 2,000 bags of sugar in order to get off. A week or so after a heavy sea carried away the masts which were lost sight of in the setting waters, and two months later the first mate was severely injured by a wave dashing him against the bulwarks.

The Allan line steamship Assyrion arrived at 10.30 o'clock yesterday morning. She took the place of the Assyrion, which broke her shaft about a month ago. The Assyrion left Glasgow on the 4th, and Liverpool on the 7th at 9 p.m. She had fine weather until St. Johns, when dense fog set in and continued right away with the exception of an hour or so at Halifax, which was reached on Friday last, the 17th. She left there on Saturday night at 8 o'clock. Very little ice was seen. Three bergs were passed between St. Johns and Cape Race.

Port of Montreal.

ARRIVED—June 22.
Steamship Geron, 1,958, Cummings, Leith, light, R. Reford & Co.
Steamship Godolphin, 967, Millington, Glace Bay, coal, J. & R. McLean.
Steamship St. Clare, 1,554, Hocken, Penarth, light, Carbay, Routh & Co.
Steamship Elise, 1,118, Danielson, Sydney, coal, F. C. Henshaw.
Steamship Assyrion, 2,608, Bentley, Glasgow and Liverpool, general, H. & A. Allan.
Steamship Dominion, 2,031, Cross, Liverpool, general, D. Torrance & Co.
Steamship Ontario, 2,017, McKinnon, Avonmouth, general, D. Torrance & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Godolphin, 967, Millington, Glace Bay, light, J. & R. McLean.
Steamship Elise, 1,118, Danielson, Sydney, light, F. C. Henshaw.
Steamship Knutsford, 1,350, Sinclair, London, lumber, Harling, Ronald & Co.
Steamship European, 1,736, James, London via Sydney, general, R. Reford & Co.
Steamship Lock Lomond, Allison, Liverpool, deals and phosphates, R. Reford & Co.

Vessels in Port.

STEAMSHIPS.
Lock Lomond, Allison, R. Reford & Co.
Knutsford, 1,350, Sinclair, Harling, & Co.
Osmanli, 1,491, O'Hagen, Harling, Ronald & Co.

ALCIDES, 2193, Rollo, R. Reford & Co.
Borghese, 1,330, Jefferson, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Coban, 689, Fraser, Kingman, Brown & Co.

J. R. Booth, 1613, Saville, Harling, Ronald & Co.
European, 1,736, James R. Reford & Co.
Canopus, 1,818, Esterbrook, Harling, Ronald & Co.

Rossarian, 2,007, Dunlop, H. & A. Allan.
Oxenholme, 1,715, Maxwell, D. Shaw.
Parisian, 3,262, Ritchie, H. & A. Allan.
Byron, 1,312, Cooke, Harling, Ronald & Co.

Lake Ontario, 2,741, Campbell, H. E. Murray.
Lochmore, 1,602, Parkins, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Pomeranian, 2,831, Dalziel, H. & A. Allan.
Lake Ontario, 2,300, Campbell, H. E. Murray.

Geron, 1,958, Cummings, R. Reford & Co.
Godolphin, 967, Millington, J. & R. McLean.
St. Clare, 1,554, Hocken, Carbay, Routh & Co.

Elise, 1,118, Danielson, F. C. Henshaw.
Assyrion, 2,608, Bentley, H. & A. Allan.
Dominion, 2,031, Cross, D. Torrance & Co.
Ontario, 2,017, McKinnon, D. Torrance & Co.

BARKS.

Progress, 345, Gifford, D. McKay.
Anker, 770, Mather, Fritz, Kingman, Brown & Co.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—June 22.
Lachne Canal.
Steamer Alexandria, Brighton, 1,585 boxes cheese, 205 cases eggs; steamer Olive, Perth, 335 boxes cheese, 231 bags potatoes, 10 cases eggs, 10 tubs butter; steamer Lake Michigan, Toledo, 30,800 West Indies and pipe stoves; barge Freeman, Westport, 800 bags potatoes, 413 boxes cheese.

Coal from Oswego per barges; D. Richard, 594 tons; C. Richard, 396 tons; Thurso, 387 tons; Scotland, 660 tons; Aid, 575 tons; Riley, 443 tons.

Lumber from Ottawa per barges; Fred, 314,000 ft; Alice, 298,000 ft; Scotia, 145,000 ft; Wm. Henry, 289,000 ft; Nile, 292,000 ft; Cooper, 299,000 ft; Williamson, 306, ft; Blanchard, 267,000 ft; from Hawkesbury per barges McKenzie, 260,000 ft.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—June 22.
Bark Albion, Hansen, Havre, McArthur Brother, ballast.
Bark Sarsborg, Larsen, London, Dobell, Beckett & Co., ballast.

Bark Aarvak, Olafsen, Sandaam, F. Gunn, ballast.
Bark Bolivia, Haakensen, Sandaam, Dobell, Beckett & Co., ballast.
Bark Courant, Hansen, Rotterdam, Dobell, Beckett & Co., ballast.

Bark Chrysolite, Johnson, London, Good, day, Benson & Co.
Bark Britannia, Andersen, Liverpool, Verret, Stewart & Co., salt.
Schooner Hon. P. Chauveau, Raymond, Pentecost River, Master, sundries.

Schooner H. Langevin, Robert, Gaspe, W. & R. Brodie.
Bark Navigator, Gabrielsen, Stavanger, for Montreal, ballast.
Steamship Indrani, Taylor, Glasgow, for Montreal, general.

Steamship Garnet, Brockett, Glace Bay, for Montreal, coal.
CLEARED.
Bark Tolden, Halvorsen, Newport, Wales, W. & J. Sharples.
Schooner Hon. P. Chauveau, Raymond, Pentecost River, Master.

Bark Adelgunde, Pedersen, Glasgow, W. and J. Sharples.

NOTES.

Tug steamer Hudson left for Montreal at 10 a.m. with bark Navigator in tow. Agent of tug, Florence, reports bark Ax going into Bersimis, bark Corinna going into Metis, and bark Harold Haarfager bound to Bic for orders.

Bark M. E. Cann, Ocean, and Napoleon among others are reported in the river at hand inward.

Bark Adoma came out of dock this morning and went to her loading berth.

Steamship Escalona, anchored for the night close to port and proceeded for Montreal at 4.30 a.m.

Steamship Garnet at 7 a.m., and Indrani at 2 p.m., both passed up to Montreal.

Steamship Scotsman at 10 a.m., Haytor at noon, Grecian at 2.30 p.m., Toronto at 5 p.m., and Lake Winnipeg to-night, all arrived from Montreal and proceeded.

Pilot cutter No. 1 arrived from Bic station this morning with a batch of pilots on board.

Two cargoes of Scotch coals have just changed hands at \$5.50 per chaldron. Local charters have been 1,700-ton vessel for London at 17s 6d for timber and 42s 6d for deals; 1,400-ton vessel for London, 43s, deals; 1,300-ton ship for Greenock, timber, 17s; 1,200-ton vessel for Barrow, 18s.

Gulf Reports.

NOON—JUNE 22.

L'Islet—Raining; strong east wind. River du Loup—Cloudy; northeast wind. Inward, 5 a.m., steamer, two barks. Father Point—East wind. Inward, 11.30 p.m., Indrani, 7 a.m., ship.

Matane—Clear; east wind. Ship Dalhousie here.

Martin River—West wind. Inward, 8 a.m., Sphinx, two barks.

Cape Magdalen—North wind. Inward, 4 a.m., Trafalgar.

Fame Point—Northwest wind. Inward, 6 a.m., Dracona.

Cape Rosier—Northwest wind. Inward, 11 a.m., Otter.

Point des Monts—Clear; strong east wind. Inward, 5 a.m., Otter.

Meat Cove—Clear; strong northeast wind.

Low Point—Clear; west wind. Inward, Ravenshoe.

Caouima—Outward, Tuesday, 2.30 p.m., Edmondslay; 6 p.m., Cape Breton; 7 p.m., Acadia.

5 p.m.

L'Islet, River du Loup and Father Point—Raining, strong east wind; no vessels.

Matane—Clear, east wind; inward 2 p.m. Dracona.

Cape Magdalen—Clear, east wind; inward noon Chellerton.

Martin River—Clear, east wind; inward 11 a.m. Trafalgar.

Fame Point—Clear, northwest wind; inward 21 a.m. Tiber, noon Storm King, 2 p.m. Tordenskjold.

Cape Rosier—Clear, west wind; inward 10 a.m. Miramichi.

Cape Desper—Clear, northwest wind; inward 10 a.m. Beaver.

Anticosti—Clear, northwest wind; inward brigantine of Southwest Point.

Cape Race—Clear, northwest wind; fishing poor.

Inland Navigation.

OSWEGO June 22—Arrived—Steamer Reliance, Deseronto, lumber; Hazelton, Milford, fish; Thompson, Fairhaven; Deseronto, lumber; Isbris, Deseronto, lumber.

CLEARED—Steamer Reliance, Deseronto, general cargo; Thompson, Kingston, tow; schooner Rooney, Toronto, coal; Lyndon, Hamilton, coal; Garibaldi, Port Hope, coal; Houghton, Sheboygan, coal; barges Osiris, Deseronto; Puritan, Picton, coal; H. B. Morrisburg, coal; Cleveland, Montreal, coal; Corn Creek, Montreal, coal.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 22—Down—Steamers Rhoda, Emily, Chicago to Ogdenburg, corn; Niagara, Manistee to Montreal, deals; Abma, Munro, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; F. & P. M. No. 5, Duluth to Ogdenburg, general cargo; schooner D. J., Fort Sandusky to Kingston, coal.

Up—Schooners W. J. Suffell, Hamilton to Cleveland, light; J. G. Worto, Toronto to Glenharbor, light.

Wind—Southwest, light.
PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., June 22—Up—W. J. Suffell, Hamilton to Sandusky, light; schooner Marquis, Hamilton to Amherstburg, light; schooner J. E. Warts, Toronto to Chicago, light; schooner Grantham, Toronto to Toledo, light.

Down—Steamer Vamallan and barges, Sergeant River to Oswego, lumber; schooner Valencia, Toledo to Kingston, timber; steamship Rhoda Emily, Chicago to Ogdenburg, corn.

Wind, southwest, moderate.
LIMEKILN CROSSING, June 22—Vessels passed up—Caledonia, Goldstone, Groh, Harper, Matao, Charles Lockwood, Kalkaska, Manola, Glidden and consort, German, Emory Owen and consort, Corsica, Stark, Besel, Philadelphia, Pedersen and consort, Nimock, Coffinbury and consort, Sanilac, Wallace and consort, Herbert and consort, Kershaw and consort, Averic and consort, John Owen, Fitzgerald, Wisahickon, Joliet, William Hall, Summer Law, Britain and barges, Continental and consort, Pontiac, City of Berlin, Maruba, Montague, John Mitchell, Josephine Parker, Oswego, Quidas and consort, McVittie, Hudson, Kulujiwa and consort.

Down—Wawatam, Wade, Brady and Roft, Cayuga Niagara, Africa and consort, Servia, Morwig, Alaska, Munro, Nashua and barges, Nejack, Swallow and barges, Castalia, Andante, Curtis and barges, Adventure, F. and P. Wm. Chisholm, Fryer, Walula, Wilbur, Manica and barges, Cambre, Rhoda, Stewart and barges, Wheelock, Andante, Active and consort, Riva, Toga, Onyption and consort, Northern Wave, Bartlett and consort.

Down—City of Mackinac, William Chis-holm, Frier, Miami and barges, Active and consort, Wilbur, Wallela and consort, Athwath, Genoa, Stewart and barges, Cumbe, Wheeler, Delina, Lundy and barges, Egyptian, Winslow, Welford and barges, Bartlett and consort, Teoga, Northern Wave, Ohio, Porter, Florida, Majestic, Aurora, Palmer, Richard's Nulcan, Farette Brown, Mills and barges Arabia, Stevens, Scott, St. Louis and consort, Ira Owen, Mirana, Moriska, Alleghery and barges.

SAULT STE. MARIE, June 22—Up—Corning, Donaldson, Roby, Everett, Sophia, Mich, Cords, Neosho, Spokane, 17, Cherokee, Chippewa, Gilchrist, Bruce, Sage, North Wind, Peerless, Arnold, Anderson, Hill, Otogo, Montgomery, Monticello, Weed, Alberta, Germanic, Hutchinson, Bulgaria, North West, Birkhead, Jones, Commodore, Hale, Flint, Mason, Queen of the West, Palmer, Forbes, Oliver, Jeanette, Hiawatha, King, Ketchum, Rosedale, Ward, Harard, Aloha, Wilson, Norwalk, Lozen, Tilley, Morrill, Neoma, Benson.

Down—Majestic, Stevens, Morley, Ewen, Marshall, Maxwell, Tilden, Transfer, Fayette, Brown, Northern Wave, Wetmore, Brunet, Locke, Kimball, City of Duluth, Wookon, Pelican, City of Glasgow, Harold, Marina, Mareska, New Orleans, Page, Aleoyne, Fay, Rhodes, Badger, State, Hurd, United Empire, Stafford, Fraumcob, Grover, Pascadena, Adriatic, Mosaba, Griffin, Gilcher, Devoreaux.

Wind northwest, light, clear.

Shipping Notes.

The Allan steamship Hibernian, from Glasgow, arrived at Philadelphia at 9.30 Wednesday morning.

The Allan mail steamship Nova Scotian, from Baltimore for Liverpool, via Halifax and St. John's, N. F., arrived at St. John's at 10.30 a.m. and sailed at 3 p.m. on Wednesday.

The Allan steamship Siberian, from New York for Glasgow, which arrived out on Monday afternoon, landed her 600 cattle without loss.

SERIOUS SEWER EXPLOSION.

A Young Man's Probable Fatal Accident—Escaping Gas the Cause.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning a volume of flame proceeded from the sewer manhole a few feet from the corner of Jacques Cartier square, down which but one instant before William Charbonneau, a young man of 17, had descended full of life and vigor.

To those in the immediate locality it was evident that either the dead or maimed body of the unfortunate young man lay many feet under ground and the unspoken enquiry on the blanched faces of the fellow workmen who would be first to rescue.

For some days past corporation employees have been engaged constructing a sewer down Jacques Cartier Square from Notre Dame street. On the same line ran one of the mains of the Gas company, and in building the sewer the pipe was in places built into the brick work.

On Tuesday the employees in the Riendeau hotel noticed a strong smell of gas. Plumbers were notified, but these failed to discover a leak.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning when the gang of sewer constructors started work, in charge of foreman J. J. Martin, the smell of gas was strong on the street. No attention was paid to this, however, and Mr. Martin, wanting one of the wooden arch models, around which the brick was built, from the sewer, he ordered young Charbonneau to descend the manhole at the corner and bring it up.

The young fellow promptly started to obey. After crawling some 25 feet through the sewer he thought with a light he would more quickly find the model, and taking a match from his pocket, he struck it. It was a fatal match, for the gas, with which the sewer was filled, instantly exploded, with the result above given.

Although there is no knowing what that another explosion would occur, Foreman Martin, without a moment's hesitation, instantly sprang to the rescue down the manhole. He found that poor young Charbonneau had been driven through the sewer some fifty feet. He crawled in after him and had his body quickly at the bottom of the outlet, and then tenderly hauled to the surface with ropes. It was found that Charbonneau had been torn completely from his body; the burned flesh and skin hung in pieces from his face, arms and body, while on the back of his head were two terrible gashes from which blood was flowing.

While the Notre Dame Ambulance was being summoned, a carter was hurriedly dispatched for a priest and the last rites of the Catholic church were administered to the sufferer, as he lay on the sidewalk. Then he was removed to Notre Dame hospital, where he still remains unconscious, the physicians having small hope of his recovery.

After the accident work on the sewer was temporarily stopped. In the afternoon employees of the Gas company started to discover the leak, but at 3.10 o'clock another explosion occurred, the report of which could be heard in all parts of the city. The iron cover of the manhole was sent many feet in the air while the carters on the square were stampeded.

This latter explosion was caused by a spark struck from a stone by a workman's pick, but owing to the vent given by the manhole the explosion was fortunately unattended by further accident. Large crowds were attracted to the scene, however, and for the remainder of the day the work was continued with greater caution. It may be stated that the unfortunate young man Charbonneau, the victim of the first accident, resided at 2103 Visitation street, and was the only support of a widowed mother.

ARE NOT A FUR-gative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDERS, and restore the system to its normal condition, as they supply in a condensed form the last of the Catholic church, westward administered to the sufferer, as he lay on the sidewalk. Then he was removed to Notre Dame hospital, where he still remains unconscious, the physicians having small hope of his recovery.

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CROSS ALDERMEN.

They Seriously Object to Those Charges of Boondoggery.

A Special Committee Appointed to Find Out the Author of the Rumors—Mr. Morin Will Likely be Asked to Swear—Some Discussion Over Asphalt Paving at Yesterday's Council Meeting.

Only sixteen members of the council had put in an appearance yesterday when business commenced. The council chamber presented somewhat of a deserted appearance when compared with the previous day's meeting, during which it was visited by a large number of parties interested in the electric road tenders.

After opening the proceedings the Mayor withdrew for a while, and Ald. Nolan presided for the greater portion of the time during which the meeting lasted.

The following aldermen were present: Beausoleil, Savigne, James, Hurlbut, Cresce, Brunet, Wilson, Nolan, Germain, Griffin, Robert, Hurlbut, A. Dubuc, Clendinning, Lamarche, Gromier, Boisseau, Dufresne, Tansey, Thompson, Rainville, Conroy, Stevenson, and Rolland.

The members were not in any mood for getting through work, and most of the proposed motions, reports of committees and petitions were delegated to that favorite region, "next meeting." This cry is becoming quite common, and was indulged in to a greater extent yesterday than usual. Reports that had been before council and referred back to committee for some suggested amendment would not be allowed to pass, although the very alterations proposed by council had been made. A cry of "next meeting" greeted the reading of most of them.

When the report of the Health committee was read, referring to the statement published in THE HERALD to the effect that Mr. Morin had stated in the Chamber de Commerce that he had on good authority that anyone would have to pay \$6,000 in order to secure the position of sanitary engineer, a storm of indignation burst forth, and it was some time before it simmered down. Several of the members would insist upon mixing this up with a similar rumor about Mr. Davis and the position of superintendent of the Water department.

The report contained a long extract from THE HERALD, in which all the particulars were set forth and stated that an investigation had been held in accordance with the mandate of the Council. Mr. Morin had been examined by the committee and had not denied having made the statement, but refused to give any names. He was prepared to take his oath before a properly constituted authority.

Ald. Beausoleil proposed that the report of the committee be adopted and that they be authorized to carry on the investigation. He also proposed that the Mayor call a committee of five aldermen, outside the Health committee, to enquire into the matter also and report to council. Ald. Savigne wanted to have a Citizen's committee to investigate the charges. (Laughter). It was necessary, he said, that the aldermen should be put in a proper light with the public.

Ald. Cresce repudiated the idea of attaching any importance to these rumors. If all such unauthorised reports were noticed there would be no end to investigations and a large amount of time wasted to no purpose. The council was composed of prominent commercial and professional men who should consider it beneath them to notice such worthless reports. There was no doubt that all the rumors had been got up as an election dodge. There had been, however, no charge made against any of the Water committee as proved by the affidavit of Mr. Davis.

A long discussion in the same strain followed, Ald. Rainville, Brunet, Stevenson, Tansey and Rolland being the principal speakers.

Ald. Wilson—"We are wasting time, Mr. Mayor. These reports are altogether too vague, and we should not notice them at all."

Ald. Clendinning—"No charge has been made against any one. I attach no importance to any of the rumors we have heard."

Ald. Rainville said that charges had been made against aldermen during the last election, but on investigation had turned out to be groundless. In this case no one was named, and it was useless to take any notice of what was said on the street.

Ald. Beausoleil's motion was then put and carried, and the following were appointed a committee of investigation to look further into the matter: Ald. Rolland, Rainville, Nolan, Stevenson and Perreault.

A long debate on the quality of the different kinds of paving used in the city followed. This was the outcome of Ald. Rainville's objection to Chaboull square being paved with rock asphalt. He moved the elimination of the word "rock," and asked the tenders should call for asphalt without specifying what kind. After threatening the Council with "next meeting," it was agreed to strike out the obnoxious word.

The discussion on asphalt brought Ald. James to his feet for his maiden speech in council. He was brief though, stating that two inches of rock asphalt was worth four inches of any other, which only imitations, Trinidad and other imitation asphalts were being discarded in London, Paris, Berlin, and in fact all over the world.

The mayor was authorized to sign the agreement with the Electric Light Co., granting them permission to lay their 24 inch pipe along Queen street to the canal, on certain conditions.

The mayor said he had given the French Canadian city employees and workmen a holiday on the 24th inst., St. Jean Baptiste day. Endorsed.

The orders of the day were then called, first being called the reading of a by-law to amend by-law 65 in relation to water rates. On counting the members present it was found there were only 21, and before dealing with a by-law there must be 24. This put a dead stop to business and necessitated an adjournment.

An Old Man's Death From Drink. The body of the man found dead at 41 Deloimer avenue on Tuesday night proved to be that of William Harrigan, a shoemaker in the employ of Mr. Dwyer. The deceased was in the habit of taking his work to his home, where he occupied a small shop. At the inquest held by Coroner Jones at the morgue yesterday morning it was proven in evidence that for a couple of weeks the unfortunate man had been on a protracted spree. Previously it is alleged that owing to his drunken habits his wife had left him and gone to reside in the States. The jury returned a verdict of "death from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors."

Gould-Marlow. St. Patrick's church was the scene of a pleasant gathering yesterday morning, the occasion being that of the marriage of Mr. Joseph A. Gould, of the Dominion Express company, Quebec, to Miss Nellie Marlow, daughter of the late Mr. Michael Marlow, of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Martin Callaghan, of St. Patrick's, and the bride was the recipient of many handsome and costly presents. After the marriage, the young couple left on a tour for Toronto, Niagara and the West, carrying with them the best wishes of a host of friends.

For Over Fifty Years. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS MADE.

The Last Quarterly Meeting of the McGill Corporation for 1891-2.

The last quarterly meeting of the Corporation of McGill University for the session of '91-2 was held yesterday afternoon at which there were present, Sir Wm. Dawson, president; John H. B. Molson, John Molson, W. G. McDonald, Samuel Finley, Rev. Geo. Cornish, Rev. Dr. McVicar, J. R. Donaghy, Prof. Henry T. Bovey, dean of applied science, Dr. T. Wesley Mills, Alex. Falconer, and J. W. Brakenridge, B.C.L., acting secretary.

The report of the scrutineers of the election of representative fellows was presented, and it showed the following elections: Alex. Falconer, B.C.L., for law; R. W. Powell, M.D., Ottawa, for medicine; Dr. F. W. Kelly, for arts; Jeffrey H. Burland, for applied science, and M. C. Baker, D.V.S., for comparative medicine and veterinary science.

The secretary reported the following appointments by the Board of Governors: J. Murray McGregor, B. A., B. A. Sc., assistant in chemical laboratory for the session 1892-3; W. J. Messer, B.A., appointed sessional lecturer in English language and literature. The report of the examiners of the associate in arts degree, and for June matriculation, was presented. The following is an abstract:

The associate in arts examination were held this year in 36 centres at which 17 candidates were examined. Of this number 144, or 66 per cent, were successful. There were also three candidates for the advanced examination; only one succeeded in passing. In addition to these examinations special matriculation examinations were held at 26 centres.

The total number of candidates was 82, of whom 22 out of 35 passed for entrance into applied science, 13 out of 25 for entrance into medicine and 9 out of 22 for entrance into arts. The total number of candidates who have qualified for matriculation is 130, 103 for arts or medicine and 26 for applied science. Of this number 73 have already expressed their intention of entering the University, viz: 34 in arts, 24 in applied science and 15 in medicine. On this point no information has been received from the academies of the province. From the general report of the examiners which accompanies this abstract it will be seen that the total number of papers received was about 4800. Attached to this was a list of deputy examiners, to which customary thanks of the corporation should be sent.

G. H. CHANDLER, Secretary. Deputy examiners of A. A. Exams: Very Rev. Dean Norman, D.C.L., Quebec; Prof. A. H. Walters, Quebec; John March, M.A., St. John, N. B.; Rev. W. O. Raymond, M.A., St. John, N. B.; Rev. Jas. Ross, Woodstock, N. B.

Deputy examiners of matriculation examinations: Rev. A. S. Grant, B.A., B.D., Almonte, Ont.; Andrew F. Grant, Bridgeport, Ont.; Rev. W. A. McKenzie, B.A., Brookville; David L. Gordon, Carleton Place; J. A. Nicholson, B.A., Charlotteville, P.E.I.; Rev. Chas. Cameron, Durham, Ont.; Rev. Jas. A. Anderson, B.A., Goderich, Ont.; James McGregor, Huntingdon; Prof. A. B. Nicholson, Kingston, Ont.; Rev. Principal Adams, D.C.L., Lennoxville; Dr. Wicksteed, Ottawa; Dr. Henri Ami, Ottawa; Robert R. McKessock, Owen Sound; Geo. S. Bean, B.A., B.Sc., Peterboro; David R. Weir, Petrolia, Ont.; J. C. Young, M.D., Ridgeway, Ont.; Rev. W. H. Naylor, M.A., Shawville, Que.; Rev. C. H. Schutt, St. Catharines; G. A. Hay, St. John, N. B.; John D. McGee, B. L., St. Laurent; R. H. Orr, B.A., Stanford, Ont.; Rev. W. W. McCurdy, Toronto; W. J. McGuigan, M.D.; Vancouver; Miss N. Buskholder, Whitby; Dr. Mowat, Williamstown.

The report further stated that Rev. A. S. Grant besides acting as a deputy examiner had secured a medal to be offered to the most successful candidate. The names of the successful candidates in the A. A. have already been published in THE HERALD. The number of copies of books in the library is 32,680, and that measure were in progress to prepare for the removal of the books to the new Peter Redpath library. The list of donations to the library was also read. These will be published later. The list of donations to the museum will also be published later.

The report from the Normal school was read and directed to be forwarded to the Hon. Superintendent of Education. The degree of B.A. ad eundem was granted to C. Cameron Waller, B.A., of Cambridge, Eng., and will be conferred at next meeting of convocation. Reports were made from the faculty of arts respecting the question of the pronunciation of Latin, and from the medical faculty respecting its petition against the proposed amendments of the Medical bill. The action of the principal and the faculty in the matter was approved. The principal was authorized to confer with the faculties respecting the improvement of the regulation regarding professional exemptions in the faculty of arts. Notice of motion was given by T. Wesley Mills, M.D., on the subject of amending the regulations respecting the qualifications of graduates to vote for fellows.

Convocation at Lennoxville. Convocation at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, takes place next Wednesday and Thursday, June 29th and 30th.

Cathedral Street Expropriations. The Cathedral street Expropriation commissioners signed the award yesterday. It amounts to \$129,000, and this is generally thought to be a favorable showing for the city. Some of the property-holders asked 200 per cent, more than has been granted them.

Huntingdon Orangemen. G. W. Stephens, M. P., has accepted the invitation of the Huntingdon Orangemen to speak at that place on July 12. The other speakers invited are Rev. J. W. Smith, Wm. Galbraith, grand master, and R. McLaughlin. The demonstration is expected to be one of the largest ever held in this province.

The Route of the Procession. All the sections of the Society of St. Jean Baptiste will take part in the celebration next Sunday in the parish of St. Bridget. The route of the procession will be as follows: Leave St. Bridget's church at 8.30 a.m. and proceed along Dorchester, Visitation, Craig, Voltigeurs, Legation, Papineau, Champlain, Logan, Migonnie, Wolfe, Dorchester, Visitation, St. Catherine and Maisonneuve to the church, where High Mass will be celebrated.

Mr. Carslake a Probable Candidate. It is currently reported on the street that at the general election for aldermen in February, Mr. George Carslake will be a candidate for the suffrages of the electors of St. Antoine Ward. He will go the straight ticket for the general vote of the municipal electors, and not that of the owners of real estate only. When asked if there was any truth in this he gave the non-committal reply: "Stranger things might happen, that is all I have got to say."

The C. Y. M. S. Adjourn. A special meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society was held in their hall last night, Mr. J. J. Ryan in the chair. The president announced that the hall would be closed until September, and that all business before the society shall be held over until the opening of the fall and winter season. The secretary, Mr. W. F. Wall, presented his report, which showed that the affairs of the society in the past year were the most successful in the history of the society.

A Beautiful Piano. A cultured and wealthy Montrealese has instructed Willis & Co. to import for him a nice Knabe Boudoir Upright Piano. The piano speaks for itself. Would you like to see it? You are invited to Willis & Co.'s, 1824 Notre Dame street (near McGill street), where this lovely instrument will be exhibited for the next few days.

AN EXPLANATION.

The Proposed Improvements to the Montreal Harbor.

Wharf at Maisonneuve Completed—The New Guard Pier and the Four New Wharves Illustrated—Material Being Dredged From the Island Shoal—A Splendid Plant Purchased by the Harbor Commissioners.

The Harbor Commissioners are proceeding vigorously in the execution of the proposed improvements and enlargements in the harbor of Montreal. The construction of the new pier at Maisonneuve, opposite the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining company, which was commenced in 1889, is now completed with the exception of filling in the shore line. This is to be done to permit the railway track to be extended downwards to the new pier.

The remaining wharves, as shown in the annexed cut, are now in process of construction.



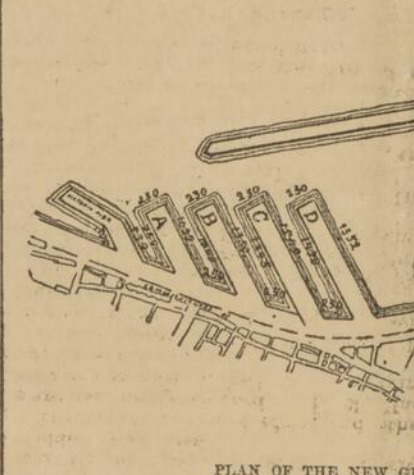
PROPOSED NEW WHARVES AT MAISONNEUVE.

The pier which has been completed is 641 feet in length in the upstream side, and 480 feet on the lower side, with a breadth of 180 feet. The total frontage for vessels at the pier and adjoining short pieces of shore wharf is 1550 linear feet.

In connection with the flood protection scheme, which was fully detailed in THE HERALD of Monday, progress is being made very satisfactorily in the construction of the new guard pier. The beginning was only made on the 21st July last, by placing the Harbor Commissioners dredge No. 8, on the north or inner side of the pier, and dumping the dredgings mainly on its lower end. Later on such dredgings as could be spared and were found suitable were sent from other places, and by the close of the last season, 73,160 cubic yards had been placed on the site of the pier. The work was resumed this year, and up to date has been pushed. Some delay and inconvenience, however, arose from the lack of certain necessary plant.

The cut below shows the new guard pier, which is 7,000 feet in length, reaching from the Victoria bridge to nearly opposite Jacques Cartier square. The proposed new wharves are marked A, B, C and D on the cut, their dimensions in feet being also shown.

The material used in the construction of



the guard-pier has so far been dredged from the island shoal, alongside its site, by a dipper dredge, and at the lower end of the shoal by the elevator dredge. The dredgers are hand-pan and tough silt, with boulders of all sizes.

The following new dredging and other plant has already been ordered by the Harbor Commissioners to be built for carrying out the work:

A large dipper dredge similar to No. 1, by Messrs. Carrier, Laine & Company, Levis, Que.

The machinery for three floating derricks, by Mr. John McDougall, Montreal. Hulls for the same by the Harbor Commissioners Engineer's Department.

The machinery and framing of two land derricks by John McDougall, Montreal. Six flat deck scoops of 150 cubic yards carrying capacity by the Harbor Commissioners Engineer's Department.

The construction of all of these, as also of other plant ordered since the close of the year, is now in an advanced state.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

Preparations to Receive the Teachers' Rally Progressing—Yesterday's Meetings.

In connection with the monster convention of the Dominion Educational Association, which is to be held here next month, the preparations for the reception of the delegates and visitors are going on apace. Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the local executive was called for 4 o'clock in the Normal school, and of the committee on exhibits for half an hour later. The meeting of the two committees being arranged so close together were merged into one. One motion, Mr. S. C. Stevenson, of the Exhibits committee, was voted to the chair, in the absence of Sir Wm. Dawson.

Considerable routine business was transacted, and a resolution adopted to the effect that in view of the exhibition hall being in the new High school building, and that the general morning and evening meetings are to be held in the same building, it was decided to remove the general headquarters and secretary's office next week to rooms granted for the purpose in the new building.

The Reception committee desire to secure the co-operation of ladies to assist them in their work and in the decorations. The committee on exhibits would also like lady volunteers to assist in decorating the hall and arranging the Montreal exhibits.

A Sault au Recollet Sensation.

There was a man hunt at Sault au Recollet yesterday morning. The daughter of a well to do farmer on entering her father's bed room saw a tall stranger coolly take her father's watch from a bureau and place it in his pocket. She screamed, and the intruder dashed past her and went down stairs and out of the house at a bound.

A chase was promptly begun. The thief went across country; and probably as an inducement to his pursuers to stop, he threw away the watch. The thief was finally headed off by some of his pursuers, who made him a prisoner. In the afternoon three habitants brought him in triumph to the city, a close prisoner in a cart. He is a recently arrived Swede by the name of Jehan Gottbrand.

Deserted by Its Mother.

About six o'clock last evening as the policeman on duty at Bonaventure depot was making his rounds of the waiting rooms he noticed a bundle lying on the seat in the ladies' waiting room. The parcel was found to contain the body of a lovely-looking infant but a few weeks' old, and elegantly clad. The child was at once taken to the Grey Nunnery, where it was left in charge of the nuns for the present.

A woman dressed in black and closely veiled had been noticed to leave the ladies' waiting room just before the Lachine train left, but beyond this nothing could be ascertained as to who owned the "wee waif." There was no name on any of the child's clothing to give a clue to whom it belonged.

The City treasurer yesterday deposited \$200,000 on account of the expropriations to Beaudry street and Viger square.

NOW FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Several City Schools Had Their Closing Exercises Yesterday.

There was a large attendance at the closing exercises of the Victoria school, held in the new High school building yesterday afternoon. The show was taken by the Ven. Archdeacon Evans. He was supported by the Revs. Dr. Shaw and Wm. Hall. The devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. Hall, after which a song, "The Blacksmith," was given by the second intermediate girls. The prizes and cards were then distributed by the Ven. Archdeacon Evans. Following is the prize list:

Senior boys—Burton Brown, (bronze medalist); Fred Benn, D. Benn, E. Fethers-tonham; S. O. McMurtry, James Hyde, G. Holland, W. Benedict, L. Skinner, G. Irving, F. Walker, P. Cromwell.

Senior girls—Edith Tees, (bronze medalist); Mabel Pease, Ethel Muir, Gert Taylor, Lizzie de Gruchy, Annie Birk, Belle Hurst, Eva Grafty, Maude Baillie, Etta Shaw.

2nd intermediate boys—Fred Tees, J. Henderson, Norman Holland, H. Muir, G. O'Hara, P. Walker, J. Watson, F. Runk.

2nd intermediate girls—Bella Parsons, Edna Craven, B. Marcuse, H. Ritchie, L. Mock, E. Lovelace, J. Eveleigh, Jeannie Hood.

1st intermediate boys—P. Ward, P. de Gruchy, A. Smith, G. Elliott, F. Hughes, K. Muir, F. C. Sheffield, C. Burket.

1st intermediate girls—H. Landie, S. MacDougall, M. Moeser, J. Danford, G. Ford, G. Dart.

2nd primary boys—A. McLeod, W. McLeod, C. Sutherland, P. Barnum, E. Taylor, O. Taylor, W. Willis, W. Telford.

2nd primary girls—E. Murphy, M. Fetherstonhaugh, M. Henderson, E. Watson, G. Fenwick, E. McLean, D. Oman, G. Knox, M. Vaughn.

1st primary, boys—J. Rigby, R. McMurtry, D. Sutherland, H. Holland, R. Clarke, H. Davis, E. Russell.

1st primary, girls—G. White, M. Fetherstonhaugh, J. Wilson, E. Benn, A. Sair, J. Boyd, B. Featherston, A. O'Hara, M. Jordan.

2nd preparatory, boys—G. Stevenson, C. Danford, W. Finlay, R. Campbell, J. O'Hara.

2nd preparatory, girls—Ethel Jordan, E. Fenwick, L. Elliott.

1st preparatory, boys—H. Lamb, J. Wood.

1st preparatory, girls—R. Mowatt, E. McNicoll.

The Riverside school closing took place yesterday morning, presided over by the Rev. Principal McVicar. Principal Kneeland's report showed that over 2,500 children had attended the school since its opening in 1876. During this year 538 had attended, with a daily average of about 93 per cent. The result of the examinations had been satisfactory, the school's average of marks being 83 per cent. The closing was very successful.

At the Ann Street school Ald. Wilson presided and distributed the prizes, while the same office was fulfilled for the British and Canadian by Alderman McBride.

Alderman Thompson presided at the closing of the Royal Arthur school and gave out of parents and friends of the pupils, and the Rev. Dr. Smyth and other ministers gave brief addresses.

The closing exercises of the High School Boys' department takes place at 2.30 p.m., to-day, and the Girls' department at 10 a.m. to-morrow morning in the Assembly hall of the new building.

A CONFESSED THIEF.

Young Alfred Guimond Under Arrest at the Central Station.

Alfred A. Guimond, the son of a wealthy merchant in a neighboring town, is under arrest at police headquarters a self-confessed thief.

Goods to the amount of several hundred dollars, the property of two well-known firms, are also at the station, having been recovered by the efforts of Detective Jim Lafontaine.

Yesterday morning Mr. Hamilton, of the firm of Hamilton and Phillips, dry goods merchant of Notre Dame street, informed Chief Detective Cullen that the firm for some time past had been the victims of systematic robbery, that finally his suspicions had fallen on one of his clerks. Chief Cullen called and Detective Lafontaine went to the store.

Guimond, who was the suspected party denied any knowledge of the thefts. He was arrested, however, and on his way to the station in a hack he confessed that he had been the thief.

The detectives recovered a quantity of the stolen goods in a house of ill-fame and at the same time arrested one of the inmates. Guimond also confessed to stealing goods and money from Carlsby, with whom he was formerly employed.

PERSONAL.

Dr. J. D. Page, of Waterloo, is staying at the St. James.

E. B. Wallace, of Toronto, is staying at the Balmoral.

Dr. Ledue, of Vaudreuil, is registered at the Balmoral.

J. D. Rockefeller and family, of New York, are at the Windsor.

W. A. McIntosh and wife, Ottawa, are stopping at the Hall.

Dr. E. H. Stafford, of San Francisco, Cal., is a guest at the St. James.

Mr. and Mrs. John Galt, son and nurse, are registered at the St. Lawrence.

Capt. W. F. Mann, R.N., and Mrs. Mann, of London, are registered at the Windsor.

Louis Papineau, of Papineauville, is amongst the latest arrivals at the Balmoral.

H. B. Spencer, District Superintendent Canadian Pacific Railway, Ottawa, is at the Hall.

Mrs. W. C. Macdonald, of the 48th Highlanders, arrives from Toronto this morning. He sails for the Parisian as adjutant of the Blesley team.

Mr. J. Castell-Hopkins, associate editor of the Empire, will leave Toronto shortly to assume the management of the Port Hope Daily News, which he has just bought out.

The latest arrivals at the Hall are: A. E. Perry, Frank Perry, Claude Perry, Denison, Texas; Mrs. R. Fitzgerald, Mrs. F. N. Brousseau and son, Ogdensburg; Mrs. B. W. Zera, Mrs. E. F. Kup, Kansas City; Luke Madigan, Mount Forest; E. E. Castillo, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Among the late arrivals at the Windsor are: J. W. Oliver and wife, Grand Rapids; L. A. Gray, Chicago; E. S. Flint and wife, Galveston, Texas; A. Paul and wife, Boston; Capt. Geo. J. Duffus, Halifax; J. Henderson, Toronto; F. Baird, Chattanooga, Eng.; W. G. Thompson, St. Catharines; G. M. Birchill, New York; John Thorpe, Baltimore.

THE LACROSSE COMPETITION.

THE BALLOT.

I vote for.....

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