

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

MONTREAL DAILY HERALD

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

EIGHTY-SIXTH YEAR. NO. 41.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1893.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIGURES THAT TELL.

Mr. Paterson, of Brant, Has a Whack at the N.P.

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE SWINDLED.

The Finance Minister's Reference to Preferential Trade Ridiculed—The Failure of the Government to Relieve the People's Burdens When they Realized the Necessity of Doing so Denounced.

(Special to The Herald.)

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—Mr. Paterson, of Brant, held the attention of the House of Commons to-day. To-morrow he will have the attention of the people of Canada, for the arguments advanced by him in his speech in the budget debate are such as to rivet the attention of the whole electorate of Canada. His exposure of the burdens which the Conservative administration has placed upon the people deserves to be circulated in every city, town, village and township in the Dominion, in order that the people may become fully aware of the amount which they have had to bear for the last fourteen years of the National Policy. His speech was as valuable, as that of the Hon. Mr. Daly, who replied to him, was worthless from a political standpoint. The new minister adduced but few new arguments, while Mr. Paterson's address was one of the most valuable contributions to the political literature of the period.

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

Respecting the Western Countries Railway Company and to change the name to the Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway Company; Mr. Flint.

To incorporate the Ocean Accident Insurance Company; Mr. Taylor.

To incorporate the Canada N. W. Land Company; Mr. Denison.

To incorporate the Eastern Trusts Company; Mr. Stairs.

TO CORRECT CLERICAL ERRORS.

Sir John Thompson introduced a bill to amend the Representation Act, which, he explained, was intended to correct clerical errors in the description of certain electoral districts. The first section would correct the definition of the boundary lines of the district of Nipissing. The second would correct a clerical error respecting the city of Ottawa. Another related to the boundary of one of the new districts in Ottawa county. A further correction would be respecting the division of Hochelaga. As the act now stood Cote St. Antoine and St. Gabriel ward were made to appear within the city of Montreal, while it was intended that St. Gabriel ward should be in the city and Cote St. Antoine in Hochelaga. A more correct description would also be given of the boundaries of Ronville and Bonaventure.

The clause in the bill to amend the representation act respecting Hochelaga reads as follows: "The electoral district of Hochelaga shall consist of the towns of Ste. Cene, St. Henri, and Cote St. Antoine, and of St. Gabriel ward, in the city of Montreal."

The Premier also introduced a bill to amend the criminal code, which was also intended to correct clerical and printing errors. Its chief object was to make the punishment of certain specific offences. One section made the punishment with five years imprisonment, while in the general clause as to unnumbered offences of the same character they were left with a punishment of seven years. Both should be made five years, as they were in the same category and both were in the same class as misdemeanors.

Mr. Edgar asked whether the House would be given some valuable information indicated by the press as bearing on the criminal code. He referred to the opinions expressed upon the code by Mr. Justice Taschereau and urged that this criticism should be presented to the House.

Sir John Thompson replied that he had no objection. The contribution was of that class known as open letters and was already made public. The observations as to the policy of the act made by the judge had not been overlooked. The subject had been well considered by a joint committee of both Houses which had condemned the judge's views as they had been condemned by almost every judge in the United Kingdom. He (Sir John) did not intend to comply with the views of the learned judge.

Hon. Mr. Foster then officially communicated the news published in The Herald this morning that Canadian live stock breeders will be allowed to exhibit at the World's fair.

Before the orders of the day were called, Mr. Davin rose to make a personal explanation. He complained that he had been misrepresented in The Toronto Empire, in its comment upon his speech of Monday last. He objected to the construction put upon his remarks and caused some sensation by his remark that there appeared to be some people on The Empire who, if a Conservative showed the least evidence of reason, of being able to think for himself, or of having a particle of independence, thought that the first thing they had to do was to belittle him in one case and bludgeon him in the other. "In the interests of the Conservative party," he was proceeding, when he was called to order by the speaker, and then Mr. Davin subsided.

Mr. McMullen complained of the delay in printing the budget speech, and Mr. Costigan explained that this was due to the fact of yesterday having been a holiday.

THE BUDGET DEBATE RESUMED.

Hon. Mr. Haggart then resumed the budget debate by complimenting the Finance Minister upon his speech, which he claimed fully proved the prosperity, an assertion which was greeted with ironical cheers by the Opposition. He charged Sir Richard Cartwright with having sought office under Sir John Macdonald.

Mr. Haggart—Well, he was at any rate a waiting candidate. He characterized Sir Richard as the very antithesis of a professional philanthropist, because he went around the country preaching the gospel of blue ruin with a virgile vigor. He contended that the Conservative party had not only refused to the country prosperity but was to fling off burdens upon the people to the extent of twenty millions, as well as adding 113 articles to the free list. Their policy had made it possible for them to enter upon tariff reforms which they intended to con-

tinue. Moreover, they had enabled our manufacturers to sell as cheap and as good articles as anywhere else in the world. He challenged the correctness of Sir Richard's figures in reference to the exodus, which he claimed to be misleading, the exodus having been only an average of 25,000 per year. He quoted an extract from Sir Richard's budget speech in 1874, which stated that we could expect an increase of wealth in the older provinces, but no increase of population. He ridiculed the Liberals' advocacy of unrestricted reciprocity as inconsistent with the maintenance of British connection and proceeded to argue that free trade was impossible under present conditions. He claimed credit for Sir John's Government's improvements upon the tariff, which had been deepened to fourteen feet within three years, and then the Government could further relieve the burdens of the people.

MR. PATERSON, OF BRANT.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) replied in one of the best speeches of the session. He congratulated the Finance Minister on the manner of his speech, but he could not commend his fairness or his ability in letting the country know what his policy was. His speech was tend to demoralize and upset the whole trade of the country for 12 months to come. It was an immense ignorance for a minister of the Crown to present a resolution printed on the journals of the House as Mr. Haggart did. He must either lift this designation or must plead guilty to something disreputable in having misrepresented the Government. The resolution submitted by Sir Richard Cartwright was perfectly plain. They desired to relieve the burdens of the people and to collect only such taxation as was needed for the honest and economical administration of the Government. The Finance Minister had taken credit for the increased exports, but what had he done for the Government? He had done to increase these exports, but (Mr. Paterson) accused Mr. Foster of unfairness in using the trade figures of 1878, the worst year of a series of bad years, and pointed out that while the increase in trade between 1879 and 1892 had been 26 per cent, in the ten years from 1868 to 1878, it was thirty-one per cent. Canada wanted trade, and he was gratified at the growth of our trade with Great Britain, but what he contended was that we had been deprived of our best market in the loss of that in the United States. We could sell anything we exported to England, but what we wanted was a market in which we should obtain the highest prices possible. The finance minister had by his admission that there was a feeling of unrest in the country given the best possible proof of the failure of the N.P. If that policy had been the success failed for it, why should the people be dissatisfied? (Applause.) He could not admit that the bulk of the manufacturers of the country owed their existence to the United Policy, and contended that if a thorough enquiry were held, such as that held in 1876, into the condition of this country, it would be found that many millions had been sunk and wasted in useless investments. The record proved that.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF CANADA

were in 1878 exporting more manufactured goods than had been shipped on an average during the last ten years. (Applause.) Practically all the great manufactures of today were in existence under the MacKenzie administration, and were able to compete in the world's markets on a free footing. That was a legitimate growth under a revenue tariff when the manufacturers were meeting the requirements of the country, and were spreading out for the foreign market. The national policy had resulted in the rush of capital into manufactures which had been followed by over production, excessive competition, and subsequent combination with the necessary burdens upon the people. He asked the government why, if the manufacturers of Canada were as feeble as the Conservatives contended why should the Government go on spending large sums of money to enable them to exhibit at the World's Fair, where they would come into competition with the whole world. (Applause.) He did not believe that that was the view of our manufacturers. They were going to Chicago to show their best productions; were going on a business basis, and because they knew they were able to compete. The fact was, that instead of the N. P. having benefited the manufacturer it had really injured him by increasing the taxation upon raw material, and consequently raising the price to the consumer. Instead of, as predicted by Hon. Mr. McLellan in his budget speech five or six years ago, there having been thousands of new Canadian homes founded and Canadian babies rocked in Canadian cradles to become Canadian men and women, the trade and navigation returns showed a export last year of \$1,200,000 in household effects. Thus, the homestead gone, furniture, babies, cradles gone, the fugitives were giving their strength to build up an alien nation. But perhaps the government was so seeking to give for the loss of these babies by hugging to its breast their "infant industries." (Laughter.)

THE MANUFACTURING CENSUS.

Coming to the returns of the manufacturers Mr. Paterson showed by the Government's own figures that only one out of every eight of the manufactures was operated by steam. These statistics showed some other interesting results. In 1884 there were 57 agricultural implement factories with 3219 hands, while in 1891 there were 199 with 3813 employees, or a gain of 142 establishments and only 594 hands. So it was with the cotton factories, the boot and shoe establishments and many others. When the Finance Minister rejoiced in the large exports of 1892, he (Mr. Paterson) rejoiced, but he could not give the credit for it to Mr. Foster or any other politician. He gave the credit where it belonged, to the kind providence who had given us the best harvest in 1891 known for years. The farmer had to thank the Government for his increased taxation and for having by their policy closed to him the markets which were most advantageous to him, and had minimized the value of the bountiful crop by its excessive public expenditure. Business men had been asking the reason why money had been so scarce and trade so stagnant last year after the great harvest. He gave them the reply by stating the money which had come in from that crop had been spent like water by the government. And here Mr. Paterson gave some statistics which were not only new but valuable. In the five years of the Reform regime the per capita tax had been \$2.44; from 1883 to 1887 it was \$4.60, while from 1888 to 1892 it had risen to \$4.77. Basing this upon the returns of population he proved that in the last 10 years no less than \$57,687,500 had been robbed from the people, taken from their pockets and spent like water. More than that, while during the MacKenzie regime the debt had been augmented by an average of \$6,407,421 per annum, it had been increased during the 10 years of Conservative rule by an average of \$8,266,472. They had taken \$87,000,000 more from the people by taxation, and had added \$2,000,000 a year more to the debt. This was, of course, outside of the tribute exacted by the manufacturers.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Then Mr. Paterson gave an admirable object lesson of the results of Conservative rule, which should be pondered over by every elector in the country. They were accustomed, he said, to talk about millions very glibly, and in such a manner that they lost their force and power. He had prepared

Continued on Second Page.

WILL ANNEX HAWAII.

Such is the Intention of the United States.

THE TREATY SENT TO THE SENATE.

President Harrison Does Not Think It Would be Safe to Allow Any Other Power to Get Possession of the Islands—The Treaty Makes Ample Provision for the Deposed Queen and Princess.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The message which President Harrison sent to the Senate yesterday with the Hawaiian treaty was brief. It stated that it was deemed more desirable to fully annex the islands than to establish a protectorate. The President says the overthrow of the Monarchy was not in any way promoted by this Government, but the restoration of the deposed Queen is undesirable, if not impossible, and unless actively supported by the United States would be accompanied by serious disorder and demoralization.

The President says: "It is essential that none of the other great powers shall secure those islands. Such a possession would not consort with our safety and the peace of the world. Prompt action upon this treaty is very desirable. If it meets the approval of the Senate peace and good order will be secured to the islands under existing laws until such time as Congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of government for the islands. This legislation should be, and I do not doubt will be, not only just to the natives and all other residents and citizens of the islands, but should be characterized by great liberality and a high regard to the rights of all the people and of all the foreigners domiciled there."

SECRETARY FOSTER'S REVIEW.

In a letter to the president, laying the treaty before him, Secretary Foster recapitulated the history of recent events in the islands leading up to the revolution; the establishment of the Provisional Government, the appearance of the commissioners in Washington; the negotiations that have taken place resulting in the preparation of the treaty, and the establishment of the protectorate by Minister Stevens. Secretary Foster confirms the president's statement that the revolution was entirely unexpected so far as this Government was concerned. "At no time," he says, "had Mr. Stevens been instructed with regard to his course in the event of this revolutionary uprising. The change was, in fact, abrupt and unlooked for by the United States minister or the naval commander."

In regard to the protection, Secretary Foster says in his letter: "An instruction has been sent to the minister, commending his action in so far as it lay within the purview of standing instructions to the legation and to naval commanders of the United States in Hawaiian waters, to co-operate with the Provisional Government, and to be guided by the instructions, but disavowing any steps in excess of such instructions whereby the authority and power of the United States might appear to have been asserted to the impairment of the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian people, by the assumption of a formal protectorate."

Secretary Foster says the provisions of the treaty reserve to Congress the determination of all questions affecting the form of the annexed territory, the citizenship and elective franchise of its inhabitants and all questions relating to the economic and political status of the islands.

SOME OF THE ITEMS.

In conclusion, he says that pending the negotiations he received assurance from representatives of the leading powers of the world in this city and from our own ministers abroad convincing him that the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into the United States will be regarded by the world with satisfaction or ready acquiescence. The treaty itself provides for the cession of all rights of sovereignty over the Islands, all public buildings and property to the United States, revenue from public lands, except such as are reserved for government purposes, to be used solely for the benefit of the people of the Islands. Until Congress provides otherwise the existing government and laws of the Hawaiian Islands are continued subject to the paramount authority of the United States.

A resident commissioner is to be the power who shall have power to veto any act of the said Government, until Congress enacts the necessary legislation. Existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands, both with the United States and foreign Governments, shall continue. Further immigration of Chinese into the islands is prohibited, and the Chinese now in the islands shall not be permitted to come into the present territory of the United States. The public debt of the islands is assumed by the United States to the extent of \$3,250,000. The United States agrees to pay the Queen \$200,000 a year during life and to Princess Kaiulani \$150,000. Provision is made for the exchequer ratification of the treaty at Honolulu as soon as possible, on the part of the United States by the resident commissioner provided for in the treaty. It will be observed that under the provisions of the treaty the sugar producers of Hawaii will not participate in the bounty provided for the late household. Statistics as to the revenue, commerce and other economics relating to the Islands comprise altogether a bulk of several hundred pages.

TALKED ABOUT ARTILLERY

ANNUAL MEETING OF DOMINION ASSOCIATION AT OTTAWA.

Major-General Herbert Points Out Where the Artillerymen Can Improve—The Election of Officers.

(Special to The Herald.)

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association was held this morning in the Railway committee room. It was, as usual, honored by the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General. There were present Major-General Herbert, Lieut.-Col. Cole, Montreal Garrison Artillery; Lt.-Col. Macdonald, Guelph; Major Stewart, Ottawa Field Battery; Lt.-Col. Irwin, inspector of artillery; Captain and Adjutant Reed, Montreal Garrison Artillery; Major Wickstead, retired list; Lieut.-Col. Cotton, assistant inspector of artillery; Lieut.-Colonel Panet, deputy minister of militia; Lieutenant-Colonel John Macpherson, Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, Hon. John Ferguson and several others. The Governor was attended by Major St. Aubyn, military secretary. Hon. J. C. Patterson, minister of militia, was also present.

The chair was taken by Lieut.-Col. Cole, of Montreal, who moved the adoption of the

report, which was seconded by Capt. Reid, and agreed to.

The treasurer's report showed receipts of \$4,659, including \$2,000 from the Federal Government, and expenditure of \$4,089.

Lieut.-Col. Irwin, as chairman of the executive committee, reviewed the work done during the past year. The majority of our field batteries were as efficient as could be expected. He urged the necessity of securing a new range for Ontario artillery practice, on Wolfe Island, near Kingston, if possible. Thanks were tendered to Col. Gzowski for the gift of a cup for the drill and driving competition. Battery competitions showed a most gratifying condition of efficiency, all the 17 field and all 8 of the garrison batteries having obtained more than 50 per cent. of all possible marks. The report was supported by Lieut.-Col. Cotton, who spoke at some length upon last year's competitions at Kingston.

The usual vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor-General was adopted, upon motion of Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, who expressed the sympathy of the association with His Excellency and Lady Stanley in the sorrow which overcame them.

His Excellency returned thanks in his usual happy manner, and after stating his gratitude for the expression of sympathy, said that he was glad to be able to announce that the news from London was this morning so much more encouraging that he was able to attend the meeting. He hoped that the association would long flourish, and filled a position which no official body could fill. While he could not say that he had during his five years of office seen any marked improvement in the ordinance, he was glad that there seemed to be a prospect of remedying this defect. After complimenting Hon. J. C. Patterson upon his appointment as minister of militia, he pointed out that there was not the same need for ordinance protection in Canada as in some other countries, for at Halifax the station was entirely under Imperial control, while on the Pacific coast was partly under control. The urgent, however, that the ordinance of the service should be improved as much as possible and suggested that the Imperial Government should loan the Dominion specimens of the latest ordinance and that thus our artillery would be able to be up to date. The association should be careful to respect the rights of rights of property in the name of ranges, for shells and short horns would never thrive together. He was very glad to see that the House of Commons was this year asked to vote \$20,000 for field battery equipment. In conclusion he wished the association all success in its work, and should this be the last occasion on which he should address them, he would always watch with interest the doings of the association.

A vote of thanks to the Federal Government, proposed by Majors King and Stewart, and seconded by Hon. Mr. Patterson, who promised to help the association as much as possible. The department would do its best to provide possible to secure a range for artillery practice in Ontario. The Hamilton Powder Company was given a vote of thanks for its usual donations. Major-General Herbert made a short address upon the work of the association and urged more practical gunnery upon the artillerymen of the country. It was important that use should be made of range-finders in the re-organization of the field artillery which must take place without delay. The field battery should be the most practical military unit, but he could not say that the Canadian batteries came up to that description. The Dominion would not be justified in going to the enormous expense required to purchase modern heavy ordinance, but the country should help along the desire of the artillerymen to do as efficient service as possible. Every member of the Canadian militia should recognize the fact that there was something to be learned every day and that they could not afford to stand still. He dwelt at some length upon the value of the visit of artillerymen last year to Halifax, and of the information as to modern ordinance obtained by the inspection of the Halifax forts, which he urged should be repeated this year. They should look ahead and keep abreast of the times as much as possible. Lieut.-Col. Cole thoroughly endorsed the proposal to make Halifax the scene of the annual garrison drill, which was eventually adopted by the council.

The following officers were elected:

President—Lieut.-Col. J. R. Armstrong, A.D.C., St. John, N.B.
Vice-presidents—Lt.-Col. E. C. Prior, A.D.C., M.P., British Columbia; Lt.-Col. Turnbull, retired list, Montreal; Lt.-Col. F. S. Moore, Charlottetown; Lt.-Col. Call, Newcastle; River Battery.
Auditors—Lieut.-Col. John Macpherson and Mr. F. E. Knight.
Members of council—Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stevenson, Lieut.-Col. T. T. Turnbull, Montreal; Captain McCray, retired list, Guelph; Major Crawford Lindsay, of the Quebec Field Battery, was subsequently elected president of the council.

MR. CHAPLEAU DENIES.

An Interview in the Chicago Herald With Him Was Not Correct.

Quebec, Feb. 16.—His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau has authorized the press to state that the report of an interview with him, as published in the issue of the 4th Feb. last of the Chicago Herald, is entirely incorrect. Some weeks ago a gentleman representing that newspaper called upon him to have an interview, but His Honor positively refused to say anything whatever on political questions of provincial interest, his official position not permitting him to express any opinion thereon, but that there was no annexation feeling in the Province of Quebec. The people were thoroughly loyal and satisfied with the present political status, believing that they enjoyed as much liberty as was possible under any form of government, and would not entertain any idea of change.

To-Day's Amusements.

QUEEN'S—"Lady Blarney," 8 p.m.
THEATRE ROYAL—"Me and Jack," 2 and 8 p.m.
SOMMER PARK—Variety entertainment, 3 and 8 p.m.
GALLERY—Exhibition of paintings.
MUSEE LA SALLE—Historical exhibition.
CYCLOPAMA—Custer's Last Fight.
WINDSOR HALL—Canadian National League entertainment, 8 p.m.
TRINITY BAND OF HOPE—Concert and Social, 8 p.m.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

A Return to the Old Staple, Fine and Cold, is Promised.
Meteorological Office, Toronto, Feb. 16, 11 p.m.—Depressions exist to-night in the Southwest States and the far Northwest, and the highest pressure has been transferred from Manitoba to the Lake Region. The weather has been generally fair over the greater portion of Canada.
Minimum and maximum temperature—Esquimaut, 18-48; Calgary, 12-38; Qu'Appelle, 20-10; Winnipeg, 22 below 6; Toronto, 9-29; Montreal, 32-42; Quebec, 24-1; Halifax, 14-28.

PROBABILITIES.

Lakes—Winds shifting to easterly generally, fair to rainy, followed by snow or rain in some localities; rising temperature.
St. Lawrence, Gulf and Maritime—Fine and cold.

TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE BY STANDARD THERMOMETER, OBSERVED BY HEARN & HARRISON, OPTICIAN AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS, 1040-1042 NOTRE DAME STREET: 3 a.m., 20.1; 9 a.m., 25; 3 p.m., 19; Max., 27; Min., 15; Mean, 22. By standard barometer 8 a.m., 29.97; 1 p.m., 30.05; 6 p.m., 30.14.

HAVE TO BACK DOWN.

Mr. Pelletier's Resolution Respecting the Insane.

OBJECTIONABLE TO CITY MEMBERS.

That as Such Was the Case He Had No Objection to Them Being Withdrawn—Messrs. Stephens, Kennedy, Parizeau and Villeneuve Opposed the Resolution.

(Special to The Herald.)

Quebec, Feb. 16.—Yesterday's discussion and the alarming reduction of the Government majority seem to have roused the members to some extent. Mr. Pelletier attempted to-day, although not with entire success, to regain lost ground by placing upon the order paper two resolutions respecting insane asylums, the first of which reads as follows:—

Resolved (1)—That when an insane patient is, under the law to be based on these resolutions, transferred from a gaol to an asylum the expense of the maintenance, lodging and treatment of such insane person in the asylum should be paid by the municipality of the city or incorporated town, or of the county in which the patient was arrested, in cases in which the patient was not domiciled within its limits, against the municipality in which he was domiciled.

Resolved (2)—That the costs of transport of a patient to an asylum are payable by the municipality of the city, town or county liable for the full or partial payment of the custody, maintenance and treatment of such patient in the asylum, and may be claimed as soon as incurred.

Resolved (3)—That it shall be lawful for any municipality which shall have paid any sum of money to the government for the maintenance, custody and treatment of any insane patient in any asylum, as well as for the costs of transport of an insane person to obtain the repayment of the sum so paid.

Resolved (4)—That the provisions to be based upon the preceding resolutions shall apply to every insane patient committed to an asylum since the first of July eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

The Provincial secretary explained that the resolutions did not alter in any way the general principles of the present law, their sole object being the definition of responsibilities in certain cases. At his request the House went into committee forthwith.

RESOLUTIONS APPEARED DANGEROUS.

In committee Mr. Stephens pointed out that the resolutions appeared dangerous in many respects. The first resolution was an amendment to the law which would have the effect of inducing municipalities to let loose their insane in cities to be arrested.

Montreal would especially suffer from this state of things, and for his part he was decidedly against it in principle.

He believed that the state should defray the expense of maintaining the insane, but since the Government had altered the law let them bear the cost of enforcing it, and not oblige Montreal and other cities to pay for the maintenance of the insane of the whole Province, or incur immense expenditure in additional employees and expensive law suits.

Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Parizeau and Mr. Villeneuve strongly supported the stand taken by Mr. Stephens. Mr. Kennedy especially objected to Montreal being used as a dumping ground.

Attorney-General Casgrain endeavored to explain to him that the measure was intended to relieve Montreal by giving it a recourse against other municipalities.

"Well," exclaimed Mr. Kennedy, "your intentions are no doubt very good, but I don't think your resolutions are."

A NECESSARY CONSEQUENCE.
Mr. Mercier said that the unfortunate state of things for which the Government was now endeavoring to find a remedy was a necessary consequence of the law as it at present stood. In all civilized countries the insane were maintained by the state, and when in power his administration had enforced this principle in Quebec province.

The present Government had repealed that law, the old conflict with the municipalities had begun over again, and the result was that large centres, such as Montreal and Quebec were the sufferers. The law was inapplicable.

Mr. Pelletier—It is applicable in at least 80 per cent. of cases.
Mr. Mercier—You should then bear the burden of the remaining 20 per cent and not foist it upon the cities.

Mr. Desmarais here interrupted Mr. Mercier, remarking in a dogmatic tone that the resolution was a necessary consequence of the law.

Mr. Mercier expressed his gratification that the member for Jacques Cartier should adhere to his views. As Mr. Desmarais' intentions were exactly the opposite he took great pains to explain to the House that he never intended to support Mr. Mercier against the Government. This occasioned considerable laughter.

Mr. Pelletier replying to Mr. Mercier said that the law was applicable and that it worked exceedingly well, having given excellent results from a financial point of view.

Mr. Marchand asked how this could be, as from a statement made by the government, municipalities had only furnished \$697.00 in six months?

Mr. Pelletier explained that this comprised only the amounts paid by families. Mr. Taillon said that the resolutions had been submitted in the interests of the insane, and that if the Montreal members objected to it, he had no objection to their being withdrawn. He would suggest that the committee rise and report progress in order to enable the Government to consult the city representatives on the point. There could no doubt that in the present state of our finances the province could not maintain the insane without additional taxation was imposed for that purpose.

The committee then rose and reported progress.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Stephens then rose to a question of privilege. The Morning Chronicle, he said, had stated that a minister of the Crown had declared one of the members of the House guilty of obtaining under false pretences a sum of \$950. If that statement was true, such declaration to name the person so implicated. It was highly improper that a charge of dishonesty should be allowed to rest upon the members of the House, and the Government was to be severely blamed if, having in hand any papers of such a nature, they had not immediately communicated them to the House.

Mr. Pelletier regularly brought before the House a question in such a matter before the House. He hoped that the papers asked for would be produced at this event, in which members were interested for themselves. The House then went to supply.

After recess the following private bills were read a third time and passed: To authorize the sale of the immovable property belonging to the substitution created by the will of the late Dame Marie Emile Crevier and of the late Narcisse M. LeCavallier, Mr. Parizeau.

To confirm the sale by Ann Maria Devins to the Roman Catholic school commissioners of the city of Montreal of an immovable belonging to the estate of her father, the late Peter Devins, Mr. Descares.

THE BELT LINE BILL.

The committee on the Montreal Belt Line Railway Company bill reported progress after the insertion of a clause by Mr. Auge to the effect that the streets through which the railway was to pass would be decided by three experts named by the city, by the company, and the third by the two first, or by the court. This was carried by 20 to 18.

On motion to go into supply, Mr. Caron moved in amendment that the House was ready to vote supplies to Her Majesty, but that it was of the opinion that the sum of \$6,000 to the Haras National should not be granted until the whole matter had been submitted to a select committee.

Mr. Taillon declared that the motion was out of order, because it referred to a specific resolution of the budget.

Mr. Stephens maintained that the motion was in order, that it was a well recognized principle that the amendment on motion to go into supply was the only chance given to the subject to put forth his views.

Mr. Taillon cited Bourinot, to the effect that such amendments must not refer directly to any special item of the budget.

The debate on the question of the amendment was the warmest, and not altogether parliamentary on the part of some members. Finally the Speaker decided that the amendment could not be put.

MR. DESCHENE'S ATTACK.

Mr. Deschene then rose to propose another sub-amendment, which, he said, would not be found out of order. True, the Treasurer might be inclined to take legal proceedings against the Opposition, because they found fault with their figures as he had done against L'Electeur, although he himself admitted having made errors of one million, errors which he had not, of course, corrected until after the elections.

The Treasurer was, no doubt, a great financier. His system was to borrow five per cent. money which he did not require and then to deposit it in the banks at 3 1/2 per cent. He moved in amendment that this House is ready to vote the supplies, but regrets that the Government, after having promised the electorate of the province at the last elections to borrow no more money, should have deemed it necessary to effect a temporary loan of \$459,000 on May 2nd, 1892, at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. interest; that it also regrets that the Government should have deemed it necessary when the Legislature was in session to make, without consulting the House, and to have taken, made with different financial institutions, another temporary loan of \$1,000,000 at 5 per cent., and that it regrets that the Government should have borrowed a larger amount than was needed for the public service and loaned itself to pay 5 per cent. interest on unproductive capital, for which it only received 3 1/2 per cent., thus causing a loss to the province of 1 1/2 per cent. in the interest on large sums which the banks had not furnished to it.

The amendment was lost on the usual party vote, and the House went into supply. After passing a few items the House adjourned at 12.40.

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. A. Perrault appeared before the agricultural committee of the assembly to lay support of his charges against the Montreal Exposition Company. Mr. S. C. Stevenson, secretary, and Mr. G. W. Sadler, a director, were present in the interests of the company.

Mr. Perrault spoke at considerable length, saying nothing at all of the charges he had submitted in his letter, but dwelling specially, and frequently, upon approval from many country members of the fact that in some classes of superior thoroughbred cattle the bulk of the prize money went to Ontario. His speech was a determined effort to gain the French-Canadian sympathy in the committee by endeavoring to show that the increase of the agriculturalists of Quebec were neglected by the Exhibition committee. He also suggested changes in the composition of the committee.

Mr. S. C. Stevenson made most vigorous reply to Mr. Perrault's charges, showing how well the agriculturalists and stock-breeders of the province were represented on the committee. In five stock he showed that in the exhibition of 1891 there were 223 prizes taken by Quebec exhibitors as against 66 in Ontario. He met other charges by the reading of letters received from exhibitors both in Ontario and Quebec and showed that the increase of the agriculturalists of Quebec were neglected by the Exhibition committee. He also suggested changes in the composition of the committee.

As to the charge that vouchers of the expenditures were missing, Mr. Stevenson read the certificate of the auditors, Messrs. Ross, Mansell and Duff, saying

THE WORLD OF WOMEN

AN ANTI-CRINOLINE BILL.

Plenty of Fun in the New Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, Feb. 15.—Mr. Harrigan is the recognized wit of the House, and in that capacity he introduced to-day a bill prohibiting the manufacture or use of crinolines.

Mr. Lane wanted it referred to the Committee on Feeble-Minded Children.

Mr. Hutchinson thought it should go to the Railroads and Canals Committee.

Speaker Flynn stopped the fun by declaring the measure out of order.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

Suggestions of Value for Thrifty House Wives.

Ink can be removed from paper, if the stain be not too old, as follows: take a teaspoonful of chlorinated lime, and to it add just enough water to cover it; take a soft cloth, moisten it in this mixture and put (do not rub) the stain gently, and it will slowly disappear; if one application is not enough try a second.

The best grade of rice is semi-transparent, and if it is laid on dark blue paper it will seem to be of a bluish color.

Kerosene will remove iron rust and fruit stains from almost every kind of goods without injuring the fabric. Wash the soiled spot in kerosene as you would in water. The spots must be washed in kerosene before they have been put into soap and water, or it will do no good.

Marble is a very difficult article to clean if it is stained in such a way that the stain has sunk into the stone. Slight stains may be easily removed with a pumice stone or with vigorous scrubbing. Greasy stains are best removed with a paste of fuller's earth applied in the same way it is to wall paper. It is said that stains of ink on marble may be removed by hydro-chloric acid, which is a powerful poison, and must be washed off with water almost as soon as it is applied to prevent its eating into the stone.

Ordinary sticking plaster makes a good remedy for corns, as it keeps them soft and prevents rubbing.

A very effective remedy for a cough caused by a tickling in the throat is made by adding to the beaten white of an egg the juice of a lemon, and then thicken with sugar.

Molasses, for all kinds of cooking, is much improved by boiling and skimming.

Castor oil has not failed in any case to remove warts to which it was applied once a day for two to six weeks.

If the flowers in your window box seem blasted or are of a faded, sickly color, cover the earth around the roots about half an inch deep with pulverized charcoal. The roses that blossom in the next few days will have a fine lively rose color. Charcoal always gives great vigor to the red or violet colors of flowers. White petunias become varied with red or violet tints; violets become covered with irregular spots of a bluish or almost black tint, but yellow flowers are insensible to its influence.

When decanters and carafes become discolored inside, so that shot, or sand, or fine coals will not cleanse them fill the bottle with finely chopped potato-skins, cork tightly, and let it stand for three days, during which time the skins will ferment; then empty and rinse with clear water, and the glass will be as clear and sparkling as when new.

Greasy pans should be wiped with soft paper as soon as done with, then filled with cold water in which is put a teaspoonful of ammonia or a piece of washing soda the size of a bean. You will find it easier to wash them when the time comes and they will not be roughened as when scraped with a knife.

She Has Two Hundred Cats.

Mrs. Robert Johnson, of Sonoma, Cal., has 200 high-bred Angora cats, and three servants devote their entire time to them. Mrs. Johnson is a widow to whom money is no object, she being worth several millions. The San Francisco Examiner says that besides the cats Mrs. Johnson has a lot of other pets. There are parrots from all over the world, Cockatoos and parakeets perch on high or fly about the aviary with mad glee until the place is a feathered pandemonium. Then in another huge cage are a large number of canary birds which sing to each other all the while. Outside the mansion are a lot of kennels in which dwell some very well-known prize-winners among dogs. These dogs are smooth or woolly, large or tiny, and have two keepers in charge of them. Then there are a lot of Japanese donkeys and some splendid specimens of Holstein cattle and Jersey cows with soft eyes. A hundred horses and mares of Eleetioneer stock complete Mrs. Johnson's menagerie.

Frolicsome Fancies.

"No, Maud, dear, Joan of Arc was not Noah's wife."—Philadelphia Record.

There is some hope that the fashion magnates will stave off the hoop-skirt.—Lowell Courier.

To one travelling through the country mile-stones are pretty good signs of progress.—Troy Press.

When you see a boy unable to behave himself you should lend a helping hand.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The mother who starts to get a sleepy boy out of bed these morning may be said to have a rousing time of it.—Philadelphia Times.

When the young man becomes engaged to a young lady he establishes a protectorate. The wedding is annexation.—Baltimore American.

Some of the particular people will presently be objecting to the use of the word "next" because it is so evidently barbarism.—Washington Star.

There is not much difference between a young man's first love affair and the way he feels when he first sits in a barber's chair.—Acheson Globe.

"Young man," said the Judge sternly, "your face is familiar. Have you ever been in this court before?" "No, sir," replied the young man, "I'm a faro dealer."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Mr. Snagg (reading).—A Western newspaper charges that many of the servant girls of the country are in league with the Anarchists. Mrs. Snagg.—That explains why Bridget smashes so many things.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

A New Womanhood.

Good and womanly as is the Princess of Wales, a greater woman of the United Kingdom is Mrs. Ballington Booth, who knows of the sins and sorrows of London slums, and does what she can to stop them. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who gives prizes to poor people in the

slums for keeping their rooms clean and for growing flowers in broken bottles and tin cans, does a good man as pure as that of the Queen, who will countenance only virtuous and good men and women at her court. The Grand Duchess of Baden, daughter and sister of emperors, is at the head of a hospital, a cooking school, a training school for servants, a school of art for women, and a mending school, at which little children are taught to mend their own clothes. The Queen of Italy is at the head of industrial college for women, founded by herself. The royal ladies of Sweden support an industrial school. The beautiful and brilliant Lady Henry Somerset is the busy president of the British Woman's Temperance Association; and in the United States, as elsewhere, the list can be multiplied of women prominent in the social world, who have identified themselves with some philanthropic or educational work.

The new womanhood is the best. It demands that women shall be ranged on the side of education, of protection for children, women and dumb animals, of temperance, of rescuing the fallen, and saving the vagrants.

The woman of to-day who is not allied with this grand procession, upon whose breast is not pinned the white ribbon of temperance, or red ribbon of education, or the cross of the King's Daughters, or the badge of the Band of Mercy, or the emblem of social purity, is behind her century.—Catherine Cole.

Advantages of Ugliness.

Here are two curious advertisements which show that ugliness is not without its advantages: "Wanted, a young woman (the plainer the better) to help a small, genteel family in their domestic matters; one without ringlets preferred." "A German friend of mine, who can give best references, wishes to marry a middle-aged lady of good means. As he is of quiet disposition, would prefer a lady somewhat deaf or with slight other infirmity."

Carmen Sylva's Gift to Princess Marie.

Carmen Sylva's gift to the new Princess of Roumania, who will one day succeed the popular Queen, was an exquisite book with leaves of mother-of-pearl, each inscribed and illuminated by the royal artist. The book is bound in gold, the cover studded with precious stones. The bride has journeyed up to Neuwall to see her suffering and unhappy mother-in-law, and the Queen herself proposed the toast of long life and happiness to the wedded pair, though all who are conversant with the affairs at court know that the illness and wretchedness of the Queen have been brought about by the interference of the authorities between the Crown Prince and her friend. It is also said that the Queen can live but a short time, though possibly this rumor is without warrant in facts.

Paterson, N. J., has in the falls of the Passaic not only the source of enormous valuable water power, but a piece of rare natural scenery. Unfortunately, however, for the city, the land immediately about falls has been almost bare of trees, and rendered thoroughly unattractive. According to local tradition a resident of the neighborhood once inclosed and beautified a park about the falls, expecting that it would be a popular resort. One day it was thrown open to the public, and next morning it was found in a state of ruin.

The Editor of the Prineville, Ore. News has just been married, and in the last issue of his paper is printed this advertisement: "We have for sale a little over half a box of 'bachelor buttons' that go through the cloth and fasten together on the same principle of a rivet in a harness tug. Among other things they are handy to fasten the perforated ends of suspenders to. Like other relics of our bachelor days, they are things of which we have more supply than demand. We conscientiously recommend them as being better than a nail on account of monopolizing less of the trousers and not drawing fire in the winter."

Every now and then we come in contact with some gracious grand-dame, some glorified spinster, or genial bachelor who has kept his youthful freshness and sympathy, while he has grown wise and charitable with advancing years. The companionship and presence of such a person is a veritable boon and helps to restore and keep alive our faith in men and women and in the ultimate good of life. When it is said that such a one is 50 or 60 years of age it conveys no idea of his personality or characteristics. He is younger than many another at 30, and age, as we think of it as withering or hardening, has not touched him.

It is astonishing to notice how the physical condition of women adapts itself to their social necessities. If a woman wishes to avoid a disagreeable experience or break an undesirable engagement she can in the space of a few minutes grow cold and pale or flushed and feverish, as the case may demand, and no one who trusts the evidence of his senses can deny the reality of her illness. But, presto! The marvels of Herrmann and Keller are as nothing in comparison with the rapidity of the transformation that takes place when the victim wishes to appear. The glow of health returns to her cheek and she is the gayest and brightest in the gay assembly to which she betakes herself.

An old woman in Orkney was noted for selling whisky on the sly. Her house was a few miles from the town, and the excise officers had tried in vain to get her convicted. So many attempts had failed that they had given up the task as impossible. A young officer was appointed to the place, who said, on being told about her, that he would soon secure her conviction. Early one morning he left the town, and arrived at the old woman's house by seven o'clock. Walking in, he saw no one, but noticing a bell on the table he rang it. The old woman appeared. He asked for a glass of milk, which she handed him. After a little while she set down before him. After a little he rang again, and the old woman appeared. He asked if she had any whisky. "Ay, sir," said she, "we have some in the bottle"—setting in down before him. He thanked her, and laid down a sovereign, which she took and walked out. After helping herself, he rang again, and asked for his change. "Change, sir!" said the old woman; "there's nae change. We have nae license. Fat we gie we gie in presents, fat we gie we gie in presents; so good day, sir." The excise man left the house a poorer but a wiser man.

A New Grivance.

I sat behind her at the play last night, and, also, to my distress, to my distress. That of the stage I could not get a sight. 'Twas not her hat that placed me in this plight! It was the shoulders of her dress.—New York Press.

In Thine Own Heart.
Though Christa thousand times
In Bethlehem be born,
If he's not born in thee
Thy soul is still a foreigner.
The cross on Golgotha
Will never save thy soul:
The cross in thine own heart
Alone can make thee whole.

Whate'er thou lovest, man,
That, too, become thou must;
Go, if thou lovest God
Dust, if thou lovest dust,
Go out, God will go in,
Die thou and let him live.
Be not, and he will be,
Wait, and he'll all things give.

To bring thee to thy God
Love takes the shortest route;
The way which knowledge leads
Is but a roundabout route.
Drive out from thee the world,
And then like God thou'll be,
In calm eternity.

Let but thy heart, O man,
Become a valley low;
And God shall rain on it,
Till it will overflow.
O, shame! The silkworm works
And spins till it can fly.
And thou, my soul, wilt still
On thine old earth-clothes lie!

Man, if the time on earth
Should seem too long for thee,
Turn thou to God and live,
Time-free, eternally.
—Boston Transcript.

The Black Box Murder.

BY MAARTEN MAARTENS.

No. 46 Lovell's Canadian Series.

CHAPTER XIX. (Continued.)

"Humph!" I said. "Then you left the house in the morning with your aunt's dead body packed in the trunk. You are sure of course, that you did not look into your box in the morning after waking?"

"Quite sure. I wished to open it, and I looked everywhere for the key, and could not find it. Ultimately Austin found it."

"And where did Austin find it?"

"In my aunt's room," said Philip, almost in a whisper. "Why deny it? My guilt is sure."

"Your guilt is sure," I repeated, "as far as it goes. You left Southend, then, with the box? You met the Simpkinsons in London, and you, your brother Austin, Miss Simpkinson, her mother, and all your luggage, including the two boxes, travelled down to Dover together from Charing Cross? Is that so?"

"No, Austin took us to the station only. The three of us started together. The Simpkinsons and their luggage were booked through to Paris. I was only going to Dover for a week's fresh air."

"And you remember packing the books in your box?"

"Yes, I had put them in on Saturday. I had left the box unlocked. I lifted the lid on Sunday night to throw in some letters, and I saw the books untouched. I then locked the box and corded it."

"What! You corded it on the Sunday night?"

"Yes; I managed to do that somehow or other. I was very anxious no one should see the letters I had put in."

"You are not a left-handed man, Mr. Harvey?"

"No. Why do you ask?"

"Who saw to the luggage at Charing Cross?"

"I did. But there was a great hurry and confusion. We were late. The boxes were thrown in anyhow. There might easily have been a mistake."

"Why, and when, did you put that 'P. H.' on your box?"

"Philip Harvey looked at me in surprise. 'I never put any 'P. H.' on my box,' he said. 'It was not marked at all. That accounts for the confusion.'"

"You wrote 'P. H.' on the luggage-label. Is that also one of the things you did in a trance that night, I wonder?"

"I certainly never did it consciously," said Philip; "but I no longer know what I have done or not done. I hardly remember I am I."

I went downstairs to my room and got my fac-simile of the letters on Philip's box, as his card to Miss Simpkinson, his letter to his brother, and his brother's letter to me. I brought them all up together.

CHAPTER XX.

"P. H."

I drew a table up before Philip, and spread out before him my copy of his initials.

"Do you recognize those letters," I said, "as similar to such as you would make?"

"Yes," he answered; "they are my handwriting. What of that?"

"They are your handwriting," I said, "and they are on your black box in Paris."

I unfolded the letter and the card, and once more compared them. I was not sorry for the break this scrutiny made in a conversation sufficiently difficult to keep up. I sat examining the various letters with a minuteness engendered by the want of something better to do. All of a sudden I broke out into an impetuous exclamation, I could not help it. I seized my companion's arm and shook it eagerly.

"Have you paper in this room?" I said. "Ink? Get them. Quick!"

"What do you mean?" asked Philip dazedly.

"Don't ask. Get them. Is that an Inkstand? That's right. Now, write down your initials fifty times in succession, without stopping to take breath."

With a wondering look Philip obeyed. He spread out the letters across a great sheet of paper. I watched him breathlessly. I steadied myself against his chair as he drew off line after line. This new idea of mine might be worth nothing at all, but, if the writer's hand swerved only once, it was lost altogether. At last the fiftieth signature was reached. I drew a long breath. I caught up the paper, and once more scanned it eagerly. I compared it with the letter and the card. I compared it with my copy of the luggage-label. There could be no doubt that I had seen correctly.

The letters on the luggage-label were very similar to those made by Philip Harvey, but they were not exactly like them.

In the case of these letters the first stroke was drawn past the down stroke so as to form a blind loop in this manner:—

PL

In all Philip Harvey's P's and H's, this flourish stopped short of the down stroke thus:—

PL

The difference, slight as it may appear, was there. Had Philip once drawn his

stroke through and back again, I should of course, have had nothing to say, but I had first noticed the peculiarity in the "H" of "How jolly" on the card, then I had turned to the letter and found it repeated there, and now I had before me fifty P's, not one of which showed the loop. It was almost incredible that a man who had so accustomed himself to making the letters of his name with one unalterable movement of the pen, should deviate from his rule in a solitary instance. I laid down the paper.

"That 'P. H.' on your box," I said, "was not made by you. This would not matter much in itself, but it was made by some one who purposely imitated your handwriting. That matters more."

Philip did not care to attach much importance to this discovery. He was too broken-hearted at the thought of his guilt.

"Are you sure," I asked, "that those letters were not on your box before Sunday night? Think clearly. It may be of the greatest importance." Philip hesitated a little. Presently he said:—

"I am quite sure. More than that, now I think of it, I am quite sure they were not on the box when I started from Southend on Monday morning. I distinctly remember seeing the old 'Greenwich' label, and wishing I had removed it. I should have noticed if there were letters on it. How were they made?"

"They had been hurriedly drawn on the table. They were rather thick, and must have been plainly visible before the Paris paper was pasted over them. The paste very much obliterated the pencil marks, and at present they are rather faint."

"They were not there," said Philip, "when I left Southend."

(To be continued.)

Cholera Preventative and Cure.

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

BIRTHS.

MACMASTER.—At 735 Sherbrooke street, on the 14th February, the wife of Mr. Donald Macmaster, of a daughter.

GAGNON.—At 1702 Ontario street, on Monday, February 13, 1893, the wife of L. J. C. Gagnon, of a son.

MCGREGOR.—At 1383 Dorchester street, on Feb. 13th, the wife of Mr. James McGregor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PEAGRAM-COX.—On the 14th instant, at St. Anne's Anglican Church, by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, Mr. Clement Peagram, of Southampton, Eng., to Edith Leonard, eldest daughter of Mr. John Cox, Leathers, Herefordshire, Eng.

COURTENAY-BEAUSOLEIL.—At the Archbishop's Palace, February 13, 1893, by the Rev. Canon of Bedford, Mr. E. Courtenay, eldest son of Mr. Courtenay, M.P.

HAYNES-GOMER.—On the 14th inst., at St. Martin's, by the Rev. G. Osborne, Troop, Cecil daughter of Henry Gomer, of Cardiff, South Wales, Eng.

HALL-BUTLER.—At Winnipeg, Man., on the 8th February, by the Rev. A. E. Cowley, of St. James assisted by the Rev. T. C. Coggs, of Poplar Point, Charles E. F. Hall, of Raaburn, second son of W. B. Hall, Esq., to Eva, second daughter of Captain R. P. Butler.

DEATHS.

BRENNAN.—In this city, February 15, at No. 13 Centre street, James Brennan, aged 59 years. Funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, at 2:30 p.m. Friends and relatives will kindly accept this invitation. (Chicago and Cleveland papers please copy.)

DAIT.—On Thursday, 16th February, Elizabeth E. Dait, beloved wife of Henry J. Dait, Funeral from St. Luke's Church, on Saturday, at 3 p.m.

GIBSON.—Thomas A. Gibson, M.A., many years a teacher in the High School in this city. Died this morning, aged 89 years, 7 months. Funeral from his late residence, 4783 Ontario street, to St. Paul's Church, Dorchester street, on Saturday, at 2:30 p.m. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MORISON.—In this city, February 16, John Morison, aged 75 years. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 170 Murray street, on Saturday, February 18, at 7 a.m., for St. Ann's Church.

HERBERT.—In this city on the 16th instant, Mary Dunn, widow of Alex. Herbert, advocate, aged 77 years. Funeral from her late residence, 32 Young street, to St. Ann's Church, at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 18th inst. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

PHILLIPS.—On the 16th instant, Rebecca, oldest daughter of G. C. Phillips. Funeral will take place on Saturday, the 18th instant, from her father's residence, 306 St. Charles street, at 11 a.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this invitation.

THE CELEBRATED



Is the most reliable and best in the market. Gives universal satisfaction. Ask your grocer for it and take no substitute. McLEARN'S COOK'S FRIEND, the only genuine.

HAVE YOU OBSERVED

That Many Old Ladies Look Young and Fresh?

ASK THEM WHY And they will tell you that for many years they used

Hearle's Toilet Soaps!

HEARLE M'FG. CO. MONTREAL.

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

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

DOCTORS, NURSES AND MOTHERS. If you know what Dr. Kirkwood has invented for your benefit you would send him address for full information of Dr. Kirkwood's Scientific Force and Surgical Instruments. Please mention this paper. Address Canadian Agency.

KIRKWOOD HARD RUBBER CO. 6 Lombard St., Toronto, Ont.

JAS. WILLIAMSON, Warehouseman & Commission Merchant 4 PRINCE ST., MONTREAL.

STORAGE FREE OR IN BOND FOR VERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS AT VERY MODERATE RATES.

S. CARSLY'S COLUMN.

DON'T FORGET WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY

In addition to selling at Sale Prices during the balance of this month, one of these

VERY USEFUL BOOKS will be given to all purchasers of \$20 or over in one day, or \$30 in six consecutive days.

THE DIMENSIONS

of the Dictionary are nine inches broad, 10½ inches long and ¾ inches thick.

S. CARSLY.

HALF PRICE HALF PRICE HALF PRICE

Several Lots of Goods still remaining in stock to be cleared at

HALF PRICE.

Lots of Ladies' Costumes at Half Price.

Lots of Children's Fancy Dresses at Half Price.

A Lot of Ladies' Black and Colored Jerseys to be cleared at 50 cents each.

S. CARSLY,

Notre Dame Street.

Cheap Lots!

Cheap Lots!

Lot of Ladies' Colored Felt Hats and Bonnets at 10c each.

Lot of Children's Soiled Pinafors to be cleared at special prices.

Lot of Ladies' Ribbed Natural Wool Vests at 37c each.

Lot of Colored Dress Serges to be cleared at 25c each.

Lot of Fancy Wings and Feathers, only 25c each.

S. CARSLY,

Notre Dame Street.

Cheap Lots!

Cheap Lots!

Lot of Ladies' Moulton Cloth Morning Wrappers at \$1.95 each.

Lot of Colored Silk Dress Gimps at 10c yard, worth 25c.

Lot of Ladies' Heavy Black Wool Hose only 19c pair.

Lot of Misses' Trimmed Felt Hats only 50c each.

Lot of Linen and Damask Towels at Special Prices.

S. CARSLY,

Notre Dame Street.

Cheap Lots Continued.

Lot of Plain and Fancy Colored Dress Goods at 8c yard.

THE HERALD

Until the Close of Parliament

—FOR—
ONE DOLLAR

The Daily Herald will be sent to any address until the close of the present session of the Dominion Parliament for ONE DOLLAR. This will also include the remainder of the session of the Provincial Legislature at Quebec. The Herald will be represented in both capitals by special correspondents of much parliamentary experience, who will give daily a graphic pen picture of the doings of our legislators. The most reliable reports will be those published in The Herald.

MONTREAL HERALD COMPANY,

4 and 6 Beaver Hall Hill,
MONTREAL.

The Montreal Herald

FOUNDED 1838

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Single Copy - - - - - 2 cents
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

One Year - - - - - \$6.00
Six Months - - - - - 3.00
Three Months - - - - - 1.50
One Month - - - - - .50

Persons desiring THE HERALD served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 343. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to this office.

THE MONTREAL HERALD CO.

4 and 6 Beaver Hall Hill.

EDWARD HOLTON, ROBERT MACKAY,
President. Vice-President.
E. G. O'CONNOR, Sec.-Treasurer.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 17.

The Bogus Census Figures.

In one portion of his criticism of the budget Sir Richard Cartwright paid some attention to the bogus manufacturing statistics supplied as per order by the census statistician. The usefulness of these returns, from a party point of view, was apparent in the budget speech, wherein Hon. Mr. Foster gloried in the very great increase of industrial establishments in many towns, as revealed by the official figures. Sir Richard Cartwright, commenting on this, said:

Now, I took eleven towns in the Province of Ontario, and examined the list of the industrial establishments credited to these towns; and I recommend my hon. friend to pay a good deal of attention to this list. I find as follows:

	Population.	Industrial establishments.
Bowmanville.....	3,377	81
Cobourg.....	4,829	83
Collingwood.....	4,940	78
Napanee.....	3,434	84
Napanee is a place I know something about, and I was happy to learn for the first time in my life that we had 84 establishments there.		
Oshawa.....	3,400	21
Trenton.....	4,920	62
Whitby.....	2,755	92
Port Hope.....	5,042	140
Strathroy.....	3,316	132
Mount Forest.....	2,210	92

In other words, in all these favored places under the influence of the national policy every six or seven families had an industrial establishment between them. I believe if he had counted every tinker, carpenter, blacksmith and every sawing mill in all those places they could not have made up the list.

Last summer when this census bulletin was issued, The Herald produced absolute proof that in many small towns adjoining Montreal there has been the most grotesque exaggeration of the manufacturing establishments. A commission, with the utmost inquisitorial powers, could not discover half of them. And yet with all this padding the record of manufacturing growth from 1881 to 1891 shows an increase of only five per cent. over the preceding decade. The effect of the National Policy has not been to foster manufacturing as a whole, though in special instances it may have played the part of a hot house; and it is a question whether there would not to-day have been more prosperous manufactures in existence in this country had the Mackenzie revenue tariff never been altered.

The Witness' Charges Against the Press.

The discussion of the statement which The Witness joyfully made a few days ago as to the venality of the Montreal press, with the exception of its noble self, has not been unproductive of results. The "pocket flask" advertisement, for instance, has disappeared from the columns of The Witness; but otherwise that journal continues to display itself in an odious light. Mr. Carsley, as his interview in yesterday's Witness shows, has got around to the point of questioning whether he may not have been mistaken in making the sweeping assertions he did. But The Witness, no doubt acting on its conception of what constitutes "the charity that thinketh no evil," still asserts boldly that Montreal newspapers were "fixed." The Witness' course throughout the whole of the discussion has been typical of its character—cowardly, pharisaical, unjust and untruthful.

The Herald took immediate and emphatic exception to Mr. Carsley's original statement in The Witness because it was calculated to bring the whole newspaper craft of this city into contempt, and not because it thought it had any special application to The Herald. The newspapers of Canada have their weaknesses, no doubt, but we do not believe that venality is conspicuously one of them; and The Herald did not propose to permit Mr. Carsley, through error, and The Witness, through malice, to put a stigma of that kind on the whole newspaper press of this city.

As for Mr. Carsley, The Herald has nothing to add to what it has already

suggested as his proper course of action. He made a statement, which, as it was given in The Witness, was capable of but one interpretation. It was that the newspapers of this city had, in return for cash, said things about the Auer Light Company which they knew were not true with a view to enticing the public into subscribing stock, or had abstained, for the same reason, from pointing out defects in the company which were known to them, but with which the general public, and indeed the directors of the company, including the vice-president, were not familiar. To "fix" is to "bribe." That is what "fixing" means, according to the universally received acceptance of it. Now Mr. Carsley being an honorable and conscientious man, with a reputation at stake, should justify that charge or withdraw it. We have already pointed out the manner in which, if the newspapers are guilty, Mr. Carsley can convict them. Let him make public: (1) The names of the newspapers who received money from the Auer Light Company; (2) the amounts they received; (3) what value the newspapers gave in return for the money.

Mr. CLEVELAND has now almost completed the task of forming his government, only two portfolios remaining to be apportioned. As rumored some time ago, the Premiership goes to Judge Walter Q. Gresham, whose conversion to Democracy was very recent. His appointment has been well received by the people generally, because his ability and his character well qualify him for this post; but the irreconcilables of the Democratic party are heartbroken over it. The New York Sun has begun a crusade designed to prevent his confirmation by the Senate. The chief grounds for its objection is that if Cleveland and Stevenson were both to die or become incapacitated Judge Gresham by virtue of his position as Secretary of State would succeed to the Presidency. This is going rather far afield for an argument, which when obtained is not a good one, for, under those circumstances, it would probably be difficult in the whole United States to find a man better fitted than Judge Gresham to occupy the White House.

MONTREAL would be sorry to part permanently with either the Hon. Alphonse Desjardins or the Hon. James McShane, yet such a calamity might easily descend upon her were these two statesmen to meet by accident or design. Two planets swinging in the same orbit are sure to collide sooner or later and have their solid matter reduced to star-dust; and so these two great men, who revolve daily about the Mayor's office, are certain to, sooner or later, meet face to face in that sacred chamber. The fates alone know what will follow. Hitherto this calamity has been postponed by the fortunate circumstance that the two mayors have honored the office with visits at different hours, missing one another yesterday morning by half an hour. The whole city is holding its breath with apprehension over the inevitableness of their meeting. It will be an Homeric episode.

WE HEAR CONTINUALLY from the Government orators that the Government has flung off burdens on the people to the extent of twenty millions of dollars annually. The latest person to make this remark was Hon. Mr. Haggart in the budget debate last night. The trade and navigation returns show just how successful the Conservatives have been as remitters of burdens. In 1878, the last year of the Mackenzie administration, the duties paid into the treasury on customs amounted to \$12,795,693.17, or \$3.13 per head. In 1892 the collections were \$20,550,581.53, or \$4.25. If this is what Mr. Haggart terms flinging off burdens the people will thank the Government for doing no more of it. For every dollar that has been taken off two dollars have been added directly and probably as much again indirectly.

IN CONNECTION with our municipal muddle the citizens would like a commission of enquiry appointed to ascertain where we are at. The Cimmerian gloom which we read about does not seem to be at all comparable to the mist prevailing in the City Hall.

THE SOLUTION of the civic problem is the ordering of general elections.

OLD MCGILL'S BENEFACTORS.

A Long List of Donations to the Library and Redpath Museum.

The Corporation of McGill University have pleasure in acknowledging the following donations to the Library and Museum during the quarter ending January 25th, 1893.

TO THE LIBRARY.

From the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, of Scotland—Transactions, Vol. XXXV—1892.
From the American Association for the Advancement of Science, per Sir J. W. Dawson—Proceedings Washington Meeting, 1891.
From Owens College, Manchester—Calendar for 1892-3.
From the Geological Survey of New York—Paleontology, Vol. VIII.
Genera of Paleozoic Brachiopoda, by Hall and Clarke—Part I.

From the Government Observatory Madras, per the Right Hon. the Governor in Council—Meteorological Observations at the Government Observatory, 1861-1890.
From the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania—Summary Final report, 1892, Vol. II—(Upper Silurian and Devonian).
From the same per Sir J. W. Dawson second copy.
From The Department of Agriculture, Victoria, Aust., per Sir J. W. Dawson—Handbook of Destructive Insects, Part I, by C. French, Government Entomologist.
From the Provincial Secretary of Manitoba—Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 189. Vols. 1 and 2 (in one).
From Messrs. MacMillan & Co., publishers, London—Thucydides, edited by G. T. Tucker; The Bacchae of Euripides,

by R. Yelverton Tyrrell; Decimal Approximations, by H. St. John Hunter; Xenophon's Anabasis Book V, by E. H. Hall; Progressive Mathematical Exercises, by G. T. Richardson; Algebraic Factors, Classified and Applied, by J. Abbott Jarman; Arithmetic for Schools, by Smith and Hudson; Macmillan's Course of French Composition, 2nd Course.

From an unknown donor, a present to youths and young men, 1891, 2 vols.

From the Volta Bureau, Washington, per the Smithsonian Institute; Notes and Observations upon the Education of the Deaf, by Jos. G. Gordon, M.A.

From the University of Toronto, Calendar for 1892-3.

From D. C. Heath & Co., Boston—Die Jungfrau von Orleans—Schiller, edited by B. W. Wells, Ph. D.

From the McGill Graduates Society, Edmund Burke—English Men of Letters, D series.

From the National Electric Light Association—Report of the 4th Convention held at Montreal, 1891.

From Dr. Comish—New Testament in the Mota Language; Taravata Mutamala, London 1891; Notes, Grammar and Vocabulary, New Guinea, by Rev. W. G. Laws.

From the Dominion Government, Ottawa—Journal of the Senate, Vol., XXVI, 1892; Sessional Papers, Vol., XXV, 1892; Nos. 1 to 12 (less No. 7).

From the author, H. M. Hain, a complete Grammar of Volapuk.

From the British American Bank Note Co., per Mr. Jeffery, H. Burland—L'Opinion Publique, Vol. I, 1870; Vols. IX, 1878; X, 1879; XI, 1880; XII, 1881; XIII, 1882; XIV, 1883. Canadian Illustrated News, Vols. 1 and 2, 1870; Vols. 5 to 12, 1872 to 1875, and Vols. 19 to 24, 1879 to 1891. Canadian Magazine and Patent Office Records, 1873 to 1892.

From the Melbourne University, Victoria, Aust.—Calendar for 1893.

From the Dominion Government, Ottawa—Journals of the House of Commons, Vol., XXVI, 1892.

From the University of the State of New York—Regents Report No. 104, 1890; No. 1 Bulletin; No. 2, Colleges, No. 3, Academies.

From Mr. W. C. McDonald—Carpenter's Text Book of Experimental Engineering, Colburn's Locomotive Engineering and the Mechanism of Railways; Crownwell's Belts and Pulleys; Dingey's Machinery Pattern Making; Fletcher's Dynamometers and the measurement of Power; Grimshaw's Engine Runners' Catechism; Hall's Cra Lubrication; Holly's Carpenters and Joiners Handbook; Howe's Metallurgy, Hudson's Tables; Kirkwood's Lead Pipe for use as Service Pipe; Lanza's Strength of Wooden Columns; MacCord's Practical Hints for Draughtsmen; Merrill's Stones for Building and Decoration; Merriman's Treatise on Hydraulics, Part II; Metcalfe's Course of Instructions in Ordnance and Gunnery, 2 Vols.; Mahon's Industrial Drawing 2 Vols.; Naudet's Elementary Treatise on Electric Batteries; O. Driscoll's Notes on the treatment of Gold Ores; Phelps' Practical Marine Surveying; Richardson's Blacksmithing, 4 Vols.; Stockbridge's Rocks and Soils; Thurston's Conversion Tables, also Materials of Engineering, Part III, Manual of the Steam Engine, Part II; and Carnot's Reflections on Motive Power of Heat; Wegmann's Design and Structure of Masonry Dams; Wilson's Mine Ventilation; Wood's Principle of Elementary Mechanics, also Treatise on Resistance of Materials; Bresse's Water Wheels, translated by Mahan; Smith's Manual of Topographical Drawing; Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute, from 1871 to 1880, 25 Vols., in all 63 Vols.

From Professor Eggleston—Catalogue of Minerals and Synonyms, by Eggleston, 1891.

From National Electric Light Association—Proceedings at the Montreal Convention, 1891.

Several publications are also received regularly from the publishers, free of charge.

TO THE MUSEUM.

From Professor Penfold—New Haven, Conn., Specimens of Calcite, Dolomite and Marcasite, from Poplin, Missouri.

From James Reid, Esq., Blairgowrie, Scotland—Slab of Zosterophyllum Myrtonianum from Myrton Scotland.

From Mr. James Cameron, South Finch, Ont.—Specimen of Mink.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Best Brussels Carpets,

TO THE TRADE.

Only a few pieces of Our Special

Line in

BEST BRUSSELS CARPETS

Left. We will clear these few pieces at a big reduction off regular prices.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

FILLING LETTER ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

John Macdonald & Co.

Wellington and Front Streets E.,
TORONTO.

Choice Smoked Salmon

Fresh Sugar Cured Salmon.

Fresh in by express.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Loch Fyne Herrings.

With Roes and Melts.

100 Half-Finest Loch Fyne Herrings.

SCOTCH : LING : FISH.

Fresh Supplies now in store.

100 Kegs Holland Herrings, pure milkers, etc., etc.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

MISS MARTIN'S

—CELEBRATED—

Owasco Lake Pickles, Preserves

and Condiments in glass jars.

Miss Martin's Sweet Pickled Peas, in quart glass jars.

Miss Martin's Melon Mangoes, in quart glass jars.

Miss Martin's Cucumber Mangoes, in quart glass jars.

Miss Martin's Chow Chow, in quart glass jars.

Miss Martin's Plum Tomatoes, in pint glass jars.

Miss Martin's Ripe Cucumbers, in pint glass jars.

Miss Martin's Sliced Green Tomatoes for fish, in pint glass jars.

Miss Martin's Peach Chutney, in pint glass jars.

Miss Martin's Peaches in cordial, in pint glass jars.

Miss Martin's Peas in cordial, in pint glass jars, etc., etc.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

CLAM BROTH IN GLASS BOTTLES

Burnham's Celebrated Bouillon of Clam in quart and pint bottles.

Clam Broth in quart bottles.

Clam Broth in pint bottles.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

100 CASES BURGUNDY WINES.

STILL AND SPARKLING.

From the stock of Mr. R. Bruninghaus, Nuits (Cote d'Or), France, comprising

	Per Case.	Per Doz.
Beaujolais.....	10 00	80 00
Macon.....	9 00	72 00
Volnay.....	9 50	76 00
Pommard.....	11 00	88 00
Nuits.....	11 50	92 00
Chablis, white.....	21 00	168 00
Chablis Superior.....	12 50	100 00

Sparkling Burgundies.

Sparkling Burgundy, white..... \$16 50

Sparkling Burgundy..... 19 50

Cote de Perdre Sparkling..... 24 50

All in pints only.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

GENEROUS PORT.

	Per bottle.	Per gallon.	Per dozen.
"Old Reserve," 4000.....	2 00	9 50	20 00
"Oldest and Choicest," 4000.....	1 75	9 00	19 00
"Very Old, Delicate," 4000.....	1 50	8 00	17 00
"Extra Particular Old," 4000.....	1 25	6 00	13 00
"Very Fine Old," 4000.....	1 00	4 50	10 00
"Superior Rich Old," 4000.....	75	3 50	8 00
"Port," 4000.....	55	2 50	6 00
"Tarragona Genuine W," 4000.....	35	1 50	4 00
"Commandador Port," 4000.....	1 50	7 50	17 00

MADEIRA.

Cossart, Gordon & Co.

Crown Madeira, Oldest

and Choicest..... \$2 00 \$9 50 \$20 00

Cote de Lobos, 4000..... 1 50 8 00 17 00

Old, Rich..... 75 3 50 8 00

Pale, delicate, dry..... 75 3 50 8 00

Marsala..... 1 50 7 50 17 00

GOOD SHERRY.

	Per bottle.	Per gallon.	Per dozen.
"Old English Gentleman," superior Old.....	2 00	10 00	21 00
"Aman," superior Old.....	1 50	8 00	17 00
"Pomarine's Club Super," superior Old.....	1 50	8 00	17 00
"Very Fine Old," 4000.....	1 50	7 50	16 00
"Pasto," 4000.....	1 50	7 50	16 00
"Special Amontillado," 4000.....	1 50	7 50	16 00
"Valencia," 4000.....	1 50	7 50	16 00
"Fine Oloroso," magnificent Dinner Sherry.....	1 25	6 00	13 00
"Very Old Sherry," rich and fruity.....	1 00	5 00	11 00
"Light Amontillado," 4000.....	1 00	4 50	10 00
"Very Old, delicate," 4000.....	1 00	4 50	10 00
"Dinner Sherry," 4000.....	75	3 50	8 00
"Pale Sherry," superior.....	55	2 50	6 00
"Cooking Wine," 4000.....	35	1 50	4 00

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

CREAM SUGAR CORN.

Finest Main pack, 1891.

For cases Cream Sugar Corn and Cream

Lima Beans.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

THE EXPERTS' REPORT.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS AND THE TROUBLE OVER THEM.

Plant Which is Necessary—Deficiencies of the New Derricks—Reasons for Delay—Cost of Additional Plant, etc.

The following report was handed to The Herald yesterday for publication:

"The Harbor Commissioners of Montreal:

Gentlemen,—In conformity with the resolution of your board, dated October 18, 1892, appointing experts to report as to the practicability of the construction of the guard pier as described in the joint engineers' report of 23rd June, 1891, with the plant which has been provided for the work, and as to whether the changes recommended by the chief engineer are advisable and likely to attain the object aimed at, at the cost mentioned, or whether some preferable method of working could be adopted to ensure the guard pier being completed at an early date, with the probable cost of any change, we have the honor to make the following statement: We have carefully perused the various letters and reports submitted for our information and which are summarized as under:

On the plant necessary for the harbor improvement plant.

On the deficiencies of the five new derricks.

Reasons for delay in the execution of the work.

Method of remedying the defects in the derricks, and cost of same.

Owing to the lateness of the season at the time of receiving our instructions, we were unable to see as much of the working of the floating derricks as was desirable, and as the double land derrick was unfinished at the close of navigation, we had no opportunity of forming an opinion, after seeing it at work, as to the capacity or capability.

We notice that the "Plan of Progress" outlined in your chief engineer's report of April 28, 1891, and to which he refers in his letter of June 23, of the same year, calls for the completion of the guard pier within the three seasons of navigation during the years 1891-'92 and '93, "subject to such modifications as the trade of the port or other considerations may hereafter demand." We assume from the report of the Harbor Improvement Committee, which recommends the completion of the guard pier at an early date, that in so far as the time of completion is concerned, it has not been thought proper to modify this plan, and this assumption would seem to be justified by the report of your chief engineer of June 23, 1891, which sets forth the means to be adopted for overhauling the delay which at that date had occurred.

Since that time, from causes into which we have not enquired, further delays have resulted, and being satisfied of your desire to overtake the "Plan of Progress" to the extent that it is possible as far as it relates to the guard pier, we beg to state the following:

(1) The additions that are, in our judgment, desirable to supplement the present plant; (2) The changes that are necessary in the plant in view of these additions; and (3) The additional outlay at which the whole can be accomplished.

The plan adopted by the Harbor Engineers, the report goes on to say, involves the constant employment of two floating derricks, a double land derrick, a railway with the necessary sidings and rolling stock, and a sufficient number of dredges to keep the whole in proper balance. The plan recommended by the experts does not differ materially from this, apart from the fact that the working plant is substantially doubled in number and capacity, but it makes a reversal in the mode of working the derricks and railway tracks on the guard pier and the plant generally. The booms are also being changed from the lower to the upper end of the derricks. The experts describe minutely just how this increased plant is to be worked. It is intended that the upper or shore end of the guard pier should be filled in at the end of

THE CURRENT YEAR.

Assuming that it is possible to commence work early in May for a season of say 150 days of 20 hours each, and to handle 72 cubic yards per derrick per hour, it would appear that 864,000 yards may be excavated within the limits of the shore end, and thus the end, as far as the filling is concerned, should approach completion at the close of the season of the current year. To supply the material dredging capacity of say 7500 cubic yards per day for the train and is necessary, to which the present plant is not equal. If, however, it is found that the work on the shore end should progress more rapidly than herein suggested, the plant, as it becomes available, could be used for assisting at the lower end of the pier, which might be proceeded with concurrently to the extent that is possible with the spare plant at disposal. The experts think it possible under such an arrangement the guard pier should be completed during the season of 1894. The experts then take up the defects in the plant and agree with most of the suggestions made by the Harbor Engineer for their remedy. They also suggest a number of changes which they think will be found to materially improve the working of the machines as well as add to their stability and durability. The experts state that the turn tables and swinging engines, are all to be strengthened in various ways, and heavier gear put in. The arrangements of the machinery and hull, anchors and timbers required are all recommended to be changed. The boxes are also to be strengthened. The hoisting and dumping gear should also be strengthened. As to the big double land derrick, the experts state that the main frames and supports are insufficiently secured to successfully resist the working strains to which the machinery will be subjected, and suggestions are made for the altering and strengthening of this. In fact, all the plant and gear needs overhauling and repairing before it will be fit for the work required of it. The experts then come to the additional plant that will be required. In the first place 350 additional cars are necessary, also four additional flat deck scows, which will bring the number available up to eighteen, sufficient to receive six dredges, and these should suffice to deal with the upstream end of the pier. The experts do not recommend the purchasing of any new dredges as they think they can be hired by the month or season. The report concludes as follows:

"If the work on the downstream end should proceed concurrently to the extent the spare plant will admit of, it is likely that a seventh dredge will be wanted, but as the derricks in this case could work with chains, scows of the ordinary contractor's type could be hired. We estimate the cost of proposed additional plant to be as follows:

4 standard ten-ton derricks..... \$23,200 00
20 dumping boxes and chains..... 12,000 00
4 large flat deck scows..... 10,000 00
50 construction cars, with chills and wheels..... 5,000 00
Total..... \$50,200 00

The probable cost of altering the existing floating and land derricks will be:

3 floating derricks..... \$6,750 00
1 double land derrick..... 2,750 00
Total..... \$9,500 00

In concluding this report we desire to acknowledge the courtesy of the chairman, Mr. Bulmer, and also to thank Mr. Kennedy, your chief engineer, who has given us the benefit of his valuable experience and who has spared no effort to furnish us with any information we have required.

We have the honor to be gentlemen, Your obedient servants,
(Sgd) JAMES HOWDEN, M.E.
(Sgd) HERBERT WALLIS,
M. Inst. C.E.
(Sgd) WALTER L. LAUREN,
Mem. Can. Soc. C. E."

THE SUSQUEHANNA FLOOD.

Port Deposit in Great Danger of Being Completely Submerged.

Port Deposit, Md., Feb. 16.—The flood in the Susquehanna river at Port Deposit, which has been threatening the town for some days past, assumed alarming proportions to-day. The citizens are in a high state of excitement, and many have taken refuge on the hills near the town. The situation is critical and hourly threatens the destruction of both levees and property. The gorge is 8 miles in length, and is not only still firm, but appears to be getting heavier. The upper and middle portions of the town are engaged. Many outbuildings and fences have been carried away. The ice gorge at McCall's Ferry, 18 miles up the river, is reported to be giving way. In case this occurs the situation would be frightful.

THE WHEELING STRIKE.

Electric Car Men Cause Serious Trouble by Derailing Cars.

Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 16.—As the electric car strike continues the situation grows more threatening. Another riot occurred at 6 o'clock to-night, this time within the city limits. As a car, manned by non-union men, was running up Market street, it ran the gamut of a mob numbering fully two thousand men and boys scattered along for a distance of several squares. All sorts of missiles were thrown at the car and the operator was forced to desert it. The car was then run off the track. The police were hastily summoned and a squad arriving on the scene the mob was dispersed. But one man was arrested. It is said that the mayor will take summary action tomorrow in accordance with his recent proclamation.

Westerners on the Way to Ottawa.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 16.—Premier Haultain of the Northwest Legislature leaves on Saturday for Ottawa to interview the ministers with the object of getting certain monies refunded to the Territories which lapsed back into the Dominion treasury in consequence of being expended at the close of the last fiscal year. One of these sums amounts to \$19,000. Governor Royal of the Northwest has left for Ottawa.

Collision on the Great Northern.

Grand Forks, N. D., Feb. 16.—The east-bound Great Northern passenger train from the coast with two engines, was thrown into the ditch four miles west of Bartlett, by a broken rail. The sleeper turned over, and the first class coach was telescoped. The baggage and mail car were smashed and the track was all torn up. There were 20 passengers on the train besides the crew. Nine in all were hurt, but only two seriously.

Missing Links.

German dentists now make false teeth of paper. They are said to be a very natural imitation of the real article and last for years.

There were 4,300,000 tons of bituminous coal mined in Alabama in 1891. In 1892 the production was 5,272,000 tons, an increase of nearly 22 per cent.

Experiment has shown that a "Yankee pumpkin" will lift two and one-half tons, provided the weight be so placed as to interfere with the growth of the vegetable.

The largest sheep ranch in the world is in the counties of Dimmet and Webb, Texas. It contains upwards of 400,000 acres and yearly pastures from 1,000,000 to 1,600,000 sheep.

The settlers on the Quillayute prairies, in Washington, are afforded fine sport in thousands of wild geese that come there in the fall and make the region their winter home.

It is not an easy matter to freeze out trichinae. After subjecting to a temperature of 25 degrees below zero for two hours they again became active when exposed to light and heat.

A Mussulman candidate is to contest for a seat in the legislature at the next election in Cape Town. He is the first non-European candidate there since the Cape constitution was granted.

Forty-four guns are fired for a national salute, one for each state. The national flag is saluted with twenty-one guns, the president with twenty-one and the vice-president with nineteen.

A poor French peasant woman whose husband was seriously wounded by a German forerunner on the Alsatian frontier has refused to accept the indemnity of 2,500 francs offered her by the German Government.

Dr. Carver relates the story of a paving-stone, weighing 83 pounds, which was raised from its bed (when joined on all four sides by other stones) by such a substance as a common "puff-ball" mushroom.

A Parkersburg, Va., musician has just perfected and patented a novel musical instrument, which he calls a "key-zither." It is simply a zither played with keys, but it is said to be a revelation in the way of a musical instrument.

American ingenuity in holding the ribbons is extending very rapidly to the manufacture of ribbons as well. The product of American looms has increased, according to the figures just published, from \$6,023,100 in 1890 to \$17,051,447 in 1890.

Another bit of evidence tending to show that prohibition does not prohibit comes from Maine, where a bill has been introduced into the legislature providing that habitual drunkards shall be "Keely-cured" at state and county expense.

One gets an idea of the loneliness of the Pacific when learning that the city of Peking, so long overdue, having broken her shaft and taken to wing, covered 1,240 miles without seeing a sign. She went out of her way in the hope of meeting a sister ship and receiving aid.

British soldiers will wear seamless socks in future, because they insure greater marching efficiency. The old style of seamed socks chafed the skin and made the soldiers foot-sore. The seamless socks do not. Tenders for the supply of 900,000 pairs, a year's estimated requirements, have been invited by the government.

A proposition has been made to connect Scotland and Ireland by a tunnel under the north channel of the Irish Sea at its narrowest part between county Antrim in Ireland and Wigton in Scotland. The length of the tunnel would be 27 miles, and eminent engineers have pronounced the project entirely feasible.

During a recent blizzard in Colorado a large number of elk—started at over 1000—driven by cold and hunger, invaded the cattle ranches near Steamboat Springs, and driving the cattle away from their cribs, took possession of the fodder that had been provided for them. The ranchmen rounded up a large number of them without much difficulty, as the sufferings made them very tame, and propose to try to domesticate them.

The name "bit" for the eighth of a dollar is of southern origin and is little known to the north. It is sometimes said that it started from the practice of cutting a quarter into two equal bits or pieces to make change. But there was a Spanish silver coin of 12 1/2 cents formerly circulating in this country, called in New England "mincepiece," in New York "shilling," in Pennsylvania, Maryland

THE NORTHWESTERN TRICHOLORE OF GOLD INSTITUTE.

LOCATED AT RHINELANDER, WIS.
Furnishes an absolute cure for Drunkenness, Tobacco, Morphine and kindred habits. Full information, terms and testimonials on these diseases furnished on application. "No cure no pay."
H. C. KEITH, M. D., Manager.

and Virginia "elevenpence or 'levy," while further south it was called "bit."

Should the Sandwich Islands really become part of the United States they will be the most picturesque feature of the great republic. They deserve the title "Flower Kingdom" perhaps even better than Japan, since flowers bloom on the islands all the year round, and are peculiarly beloved by all the inhabitants. The foreign residents, and even transient visitors, catch the native fondness for flowers, and at times people of all sorts go about garlanded with abundant blossoms.

Perth Amboy, N. J., is the repository of some of the finest old colonial furniture in the east. The city, which is one of the oldest ports of entry in the United States, still retains a few of its early dwellings, and some of these are occupied by descendants of those who built the houses many generations ago. The consequence is that the old furniture at Perth Amboy is never sold save at the death of some venerable freeholder, and even then is bought in by vigilant relatives or friends.

A student of comparative politics points out the fact that the government of the United States is among the oldest of civilized governments now existing in the world, since most European countries have been to a considerable degree revolutionized since the first election of George Washington to the presidency. The French republic, the German empire, and the Italian Kingdom considered as political entities, are but youngsters beside the century-old American republic.

A marriage took place at El Reno, Tex., a short time after that border on the romantic. A woman who was divorced from her husband some years ago was stopping at a boarding house in that city with her children. Her funds finally became exhausted, and her landlady learning the whereabouts of the woman's ex-husband, wrote him and acquainted him with the circumstances, and he immediately followed and the couple were remarried and at once left for their old home.

Rev. Mr. Pulsford Joins the Unitarian Body.

It will interest the many friends of the Rev. W. Hanson Pulsford to know that he has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Unitarian Church in Waltham, Mass., and will soon take up his residence in that town. Mr. Pulsford's new charge is an important one. It is the "first parish" of Waltham, and was one of the early colonial churches of New England, having been organized in 1696. One of its recent pastors was the Rev. Dr. E. J. Young, for some time Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, Mass. Waltham is about nine miles from Boston, and is an important industrial centre, the American Watch Company's extensive factory being situated there. During Mr. Pulsford's winter residence in Boston he has made appreciative friends, as a man of his culture was sure to do. His new charge over one of the older New England churches will extend his influence, and those who have esteemed him for his scholarship and friendly qualities will wish him prosperity in his new home.

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many lawyers' 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 danger by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Real Estate Exchanges.

G. Mitchell has sold to Jos. Denis, lot 7, Pointe Claire village, for \$1100.
G. E. Cooke has sold to W. W. Dunlop, lot 52, 23, 24, Cote des Neiges, for \$1000.
E. W. T. Braden has sold to W. Robertson, lot 220-4, Notre Dame de Grace, for \$1000.

R. Sharp has sold to Miss Annie Clarke, lot 1434, 93, 94A, Cote St. Antoine, area 1800 feet, with buildings, for \$2300.
Mrs. J. H. R. Molson et al. have sold to C. O. Clark, lot 2421, Cote St. Paul, fronting on the Lachine road, with buildings, for \$1500.

Mrs. A. Benn has sold to A. H. Wilson, lot 141—30, 35, 36, 37, 43, 44, 150, 151, Montreal Junction, area 41,400, for \$8000, or 19 cents per foot.

Mrs. F. Mennier has sold to J. Lapierre, lot 15-16 St. Jean Baptiste, corner Rivard and Duluth streets, 20 feet by 66, with house, for \$2400.

Mrs. J. A. Edwards has sold to J. E. Cookson, lots 3124 and 3125, St. Gabriel ward, fronting on Magdalen street, with double tenement house, etc., for \$2250.

H. P. Wall has sold to W. D. Quintal, lot 10-13, 10, St. Jean Baptiste village, 48 ft. by 94, fronting on Montana street, with wooden building, for \$2200, or 48 cents per foot.

R. Reford has sold to A. W. Morris and T. J. Drummond fifty-nine lots of land on Cote Visitation, total area, 221,900 feet, vacant, for \$13,514.54, or 6 cents per foot.

S. Davis & Sons have sold to M. E. Davis part lot 645, St. Lawrence Ward, 112 feet by 62 1/2 and 143 feet by 16, fronting on Vitre street, with wooden factory building, for \$5800.

J. B. Marcotte, saloon keeper at Saulx Recollet, was fined \$75 and costs or three months by Judge Dugas yesterday morning for selling liquor on Sunday.

Some Children Growing Too Fast

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF Lime and Soda.

Palatable as Milk. As a PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Genuine mark—The Fishman, with a Star on his Back. Salmon Wrappers: at all Druggists, 50c and \$1.00.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Commencing Oct. 9th, 1892.

Leave Windsor Station For

Ottawa—7.40 a.m., 11.45 a.m., 1.45 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 5.45 p.m.
Toronto—8.20 a.m., 12.20 p.m., 2.20 p.m., 4.20 p.m., 6.20 p.m.
Detroit, Chicago, etc.—8.00 p.m.
St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis—11.45 a.m., 1.45 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 5.45 p.m.
St. Anne, Vaudreuil, etc.—8.20 a.m., 5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m.
Brookville—8.20 a.m., 5.15 p.m.
Winchester—8.20 a.m., 5.15 p.m.
Sherbrooke—4.10 p.m., 7.50 p.m.
Waterloo and St. Catharines—10 p.m.
Perth—8.20 a.m., 5.15 p.m., 8.00 p.m.
Newport—8.00 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.20 p.m.
Halifax—N. S. St. John, N. B., etc.—1.20 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 8.20 p.m., Saturday 1.20 p.m., instead of 3 p.m.
Leave DALHOUSIE SQUARE STATION FOR
Quebec—8.10 a.m., 8.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m.
Joliette, St. Gabriel, Three Rivers—5.15 p.m.
Ottawa—8.20 a.m., 4.40 p.m., 8.40 p.m.
Winnipeg and Vancouver—8.40 p.m.
St. Lin, St. Boniface, St. Assathe—3.30 p.m.
St. Jerome—3.50 a.m., 5.30 p.m.
St. Rose and Ste. Therese—3.50 a.m., 8.00 p.m., 1.40 p.m., 3.20 p.m., Saturday 1.20 p.m., instead of 3 p.m.

"Daily except Saturday." Run daily, Sundays included. Three week days only unless shown. *Sundays and sleeping cars, Saturdays only. (a) Except Saturday and Sunday. Connection for Portland Daily except Saturdays.

MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES:

266 ST. JAMES STREET, AND AT STATIONS.

"The J.P.H." DELAWARE AND HUDSON R.R.

New York and Montreal

AIR LINE. SHORTEST LINE

TO NEW YORK

AND TO Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST

QUICK TIME. NO DELAYS.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

8.40 a.m.—Day Express, Daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 8.20 p.m. Wagner Buffet Drawing room car Montreal to New York.

9.40 p.m.—Night Express Daily. Wagner's Buffet Vestibule Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 6.45 next morning.

These trains make close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 10.40 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried to Montreal.

Information given and Tickets sold at the Company's Office.

181 St. James street, Montreal.

J. W. MURDOCK, W. H. HENRY, General Pass. Agt., Albany, N. Y., Montreal.

Adirondack and St. Lawrence

—AND—

New York Central Lines

The Only Dining Car Route

BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND NEW YORK.

Leaving Montreal as follows:

(Except Sunday) for Albany, Troy, New York and all intermediate points, Buffet Parlor Car Montreal to Albany, connecting with Empire State Express to New York, the fastest train in the world.

Daily, "Adirondack Limited" the only solid vestibuled train running to New York. Elegant Wagner Sleeping Car and beautifully upholstered coaches. Table d'hôte dinner served in a superb Dining Car between the hours of 5 and 7 p.m.

Close connections at Herkimer for Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester and all interior New York State points, and at New York for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all points south.

For Tickets, Time-Tables, Wagner Car Accommodations and full information, apply at C. O. Carter, offices, Windsor Hotel, Ticket Office, Baltimore Hotel Ticket Office, or at the Office, No. 154 St. James St., Montreal.

H. D. CARTER, H. S. PHILIPS, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Montreal.

Central Vermont Railroad

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICE.

Taking Effect October 2, 1892.

Trains Leave Grand Trunk Station as follows

For New York.

8.30 a.m. Fast Train via Rutland, Troy and Albany, arriving New York 8.50 p.m.

8.30 a.m. Express via White River Junction and Springfield, arriving New York 10.00 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Fast Night Train via Troy and Albany, arriving New York 6.45 a.m.

6.40 p.m. Night Express via Springfield and New York, arriving New York 11.30 a.m.

For Boston.

8.30 a.m. Day Express via Rutland and Fitchburg, arriving Boston 7.20 p.m.

8.30 a.m. Fast Train via White River Junction and Fitchburg, arriving Boston 7.15 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Fast Train via Bellows Falls and Fitchburg, arriving Boston 6.00 a.m.

6.40 p.m. Night Express via Concord and Lowell, arriving Boston 8.15 a.m.

Wagner New Vestibule Buffet Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars on all through trains.

For Tickets, Time-tables and all information, apply to the Company's office, 138 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent.

S. W. CUMMINGS, F. W. BALDWIN, General Pass. Agt., Gen. Sup't.

St. Albans, Vt.

THOMAS J. POTTER, AUCTIONEER.

Real Estate, Trade Sale and General

201 ST. JAMES STREET.

Sales of Real Estate.

TRADE SALES OF TEAS, LEMONS AND ORANGES, ETC., AND ALL COM-MERCIAL SALES.

A SPECIALTY.

Property bought and sold either at public or private sale.

THOMAS J. POTTER.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

(HANSA LINE)

WINTER SERVICE.

Steamers of the above line will sail as follows:

FROM HAMBURG TO HALIFAX.

SS. Baumwall..... March 11th
SS. Wandrabahn..... April 8th
SS. Plockhuden..... April 15th

Summer Service from Hamburg and Antwerp to Montreal.

SS. Stabenhuk..... April 15th
SS. Grimin..... 22nd
SS. Baumwall..... May 6th
SS. Steinboff..... May 13th
SS. Wandrabahn..... 20th
SS. Kchrwede..... 27th
SS. Cremon..... June 3rd
SS. Plockhuden..... 10th

and so on from Hamburg and Antwerp weekly until close of navigation.

Through bills of lading granted in connection with the Canadian and American railroads to all principal points in Canada and the Western States. Also in connection with the Hamburg-Calcutta Line to East India Ports via Suez Canal. The German-Australian Steamship Co. to Australian Ports; the Deutsche Levante Line to Black Sea, Greek and Levantine Ports; the German Line to West coast and Southwest Coast of Africa, calling at Madeira and Canary Islands, also Cape of Good Hope, Natal and East Africa in connection with the Union Steamship Co.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned General Agents, respecting passage to the HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. D. CONNELLY, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, 14 Place d'Armes, Montreal, regarding freight and other particulars apply to

MUNDENLOH & CO., Montreal.

Montreal, 16th February, 1893.

CUNARD LINE

LANE ROUTE.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Galla..... Feb. 18, 6.30 a.m.

THE RIVAL CLAIMANTS

Mayors McShane and Desjardins at the City Hall.

THREATS OF CIVIL STRIFE MADE.

Doors Ordered Locked Against Mr. McShane—Police on Guard—He Will Not Visit the City Hall Today—Accounts Ordered on Monday of the Mayoralty and St. Ann's Ward Ballots.

The city hall at present is the head centre of sensationalism, and hardly an hour passes during the day but new and interesting developments crop up, arising out of the present very mixed state of civil affairs.

Since Monday last, when the quashing of the writ of injunction gave opportunity to the Board of Revisors to declare the result of the elections of February 1st, which was immediately followed by the swearing in of the gentlemen who then claimed to have been elected, Montreal has had two rival claimants to the position of the city's chief magistrate, Mayor McShane and Senator Desjardins, but it was not until yesterday that the claims of the aspirants came into actual conflict.

Yesterday morning, a little before 10 o'clock, Senator Desjardins, in his official capacity as mayor, visited the City Hall. He at once proceeded to the Mayor's chambers, sat down in the best cushioned chair and sent for the City Clerk.

Mr. David was soon in attendance and he was informed that the Desjardins' object was to visit the several civic departments to gather some statistics for use in the inaugural address he proposes to deliver at Monday's meeting of the council. The City clerk accompanied him to the several departments, and after being introduced to the chiefs of the staff he obtained the required information and left the building about 10.30 o'clock.

Scarcely had the Senator departed when Mayor McShane arrived on the scene. He rang for the elevator, and to the official in charge his first question was, why had Mr. Desjardins been allowed in his apartments? The official explained that he knew very little about the matter and the mayor proceeded to the official rooms. There he at once hung up his coat in his accustomed place, and there he sat down in the official chair. Mr. McShane, claiming as he does that since the election he has been strictly guided by legal advice, at once summoned his old time duties. Several callers were received, and then he rapidly ran through the correspondence that littered the desk and table. As there was nothing particular to require his attention, he departed in about half an hour. Then Mr. Desjardins came back. On being informed by some of the officials of Mr. McShane's visit and action, he appeared to be slightly annoyed, and said that he would at once put his foot down and stop a recurrence of such happenings. He then gave orders that in future the Mayor's chambers were to be closed to Mayor McShane. Mr. McShane's claim, said he, is only an inoffensive mania on his part. He is now only a private citizen and while I have not the slightest objection to his visiting the City Hall as such, still he must come here no longer as Mayor. Then he repeated his orders to have the doors locked and went to lunch.

MAYOR McSHANE INTERVIEWED.

Thinking that Mayor McShane might have something to say to these proceedings, a Herald reporter called on him at his office in the Imperial building, and informed him of the orders that had been issued at the City Hall. Mr. McShane was astonished. "So they have done that," said he. "Well, I can tell you that an official receipt has just been ordered of the ballots cast in the recent election, and until it is positively shown that I have been defeated at the polls, and until that election is declared legal by the courts, I am still Mayor of Montreal and I will assume all the duties of my office. The recount, however, will show that instead of being defeated, I was elected by a very large majority. Then why should I not act as mayor?"

In the afternoon a Herald reporter again visited the City Hall and gave the officials the first information they had received of a recount being granted. This occasioned but little surprise, but when it was stated that the recount was to take place on Monday, the day fixed for the inaugural meeting of the council, there was general dismay, as it was thought if the recount took place, as both the mayors and the City Clerk, as well as the aldermen and the city clerk would have to be present in court nearly all day, the council meeting would possibly have to be postponed.

ANOTHER SENSATION.

During the afternoon another sensation was caused in civic circles by the rumor that spread that Mayor McShane, accompanied by several hundreds of his admirers, would visit the City Hall this morning, and would obtain admission to the Mayor's chamber by force, if necessary. This afforded food for lots of discussion among the officials, and then through one of the higher officials of the City Clerk's office, orders were issued from the City Clerk that under no circumstances was the door to the Mayor's rooms to be opened to Mr. McShane, nor were his claims to the mayoralty to be in any way recognized.

At 5 o'clock Senator Desjardins again visited the City Hall, and not only renewed his orders about the locking of the doors, but also, it was said, arranged for police to be on hand outside the Mayor's chamber this morning to prevent any disturbance.

Regarding this renewed order and the scenes of the morning, Mr. Banet, the mayor's secretary, was seen. Mr. Banet, when questioned, looked the picture of innocence, and positively denied any knowledge of the matter, notwithstanding that the affair and the threatened trouble were the talk of all the officials in the big building.

MAYOR McSHANE WILL NOT BE THERE.

On this new phase of the question Mr. McShane was again interviewed last evening. "So they will lock me out," he said, "and they will have the police to assist them, will they? Well, it is a nice scheme to make capital against me, but this time it will not work. I am still mayor of Montreal until I am legally succeeded in office, but I will not be at the City Hall in the morning. It is not fear that keeps me away, but a painful and sad duty. I have been invited to act as one of the pall bearers at the funeral of the late John Murray, my old and lamented friend. The funeral takes place at 9 o'clock, and it will take up the greater part of the morning. I will be unable to go to the City Hall; but it is not fear that keeps me away, nor is it any relinquishing of my claim to the mayoralty."

THE APPLICATION FOR A RECOUNT.

Mayor McShane is still making good running to maintain his position as mayor of Montreal, and yesterday he entered on a new heat in the race by making a formal demand before the court of an official recount of the ballots cast in the recent elections. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. C. A. Geoffroy appeared before Judge Tait, in chambers, and made the application for the recount above referred to. The petition was signed by Mr. McShane, who also made the necessary deposit of \$50. The grounds set forth in the petitioner's affidavit were that he had good reasons to believe that errors

were made by some of the deputy returning officers in adding up the ballots, and also that the result of the elections had been illegally declared on the hurried copies of the said reports that were sent in on the night of the election. It was also shown that those copies were never compared with the official reports, as had been done in all previous municipal elections, and as is required by the provisions of the Municipal Act governing the said elections. In fact all the points recently raised by The Herald were set forth in the petition. Judge Tait at once granted the application for a recount, and fixed the time for its being made at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

At the same time another petition was presented and granted for a recount of the ballots in the recent aldermanic contest in St. Ann's ward. In this case the petitioner is an elector of the ward, named R. J. Anderson. The ground on which this latter recount is demanded is simply a supposition of mistakes made by some of the deputy returning officers in the ward. This recount will also take place on Monday, and in connection with both recounts, the City Clerk, the candidates interested and members of the board of revisors will have to be present. As this is the recount of the 17,000 odd ballots cast in the election, and the close examination necessary of each ballot, will probably take up the whole day, the meeting of the council called for Monday will be seriously interfered with, if it will not have to be entirely postponed.

HOW THE ELECTION MAY BE INVALIDATED. A leading city lawyer is the authority for the statement that any registered voter of the city, who owing to the writ of injunction against the city failed to cast his ballot at the recent election, can void the said election by making affidavit before the courts of the cause that prevented him from exercising his right of franchise.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Attractions of the Present Week and Those Which Are to Follow.

At the Queen's will be found Annie Ward Tiffany in "Lady Blarney," and the Lester and Williams Co.

THE GONDOLIERS.

It is now certain that a big crowd of Montrealers will welcome the production of the "Gondoliers" at the Academy next week. Rehearsals are being actively carried on.

OUR CLUB.

The Queen's has an attraction for next week which should draw overflow houses if all that is said of it is true. Mr. Henley has certainly received very high praise in the cities which he has visited.

"1492."

Few costumes have been displayed in comic opera which equal in cost and artistic construction the rooms, Sig. Perugini in the last act of "1492" at the Park Theatre, which will shortly be produced at the Academy of Music. It consists of white silk tights, white shoes with jewelled buckles, a hauberk of white satin brocade with gold and embroidered with rubies, emeralds, topazes and other jewels, the whole bordered with gold galons, gemmed with large brilliants. The cloak for this dress is of crimson velvet, with puffed sleeves of jewelled white satin, trimmed with gold passementerie and black fox. The cost of this costume is said to have exceeded \$600.

AT THE ROYAL.

In speaking of the attraction which comes to the Royal next week an American paper says: "Of the many playhouses in the last act of '1492' at the Park Theatre, which will shortly be produced at the Academy of Music. It consists of white silk tights, white shoes with jewelled buckles, a hauberk of white satin brocade with gold and embroidered with rubies, emeralds, topazes and other jewels, the whole bordered with gold galons, gemmed with large brilliants. The cloak for this dress is of crimson velvet, with puffed sleeves of jewelled white satin, trimmed with gold passementerie and black fox. The cost of this costume is said to have exceeded \$600."

WOLFF AND HOLMAN CONCERTS.

The sale of seats for the above grand concert, under the direction of Vert and Harris, commences on Monday morning next, at 9 a.m., at Sheppard's music store. Mr. Harris sets forth in his prospectus, that the talent engaged surpasses anything heretofore provided by him, all of the artists being individually great in their respective lines.

DOUBLE BILL AT THE QUEEN'S.

The management of the Queen's offer a double bill next week, when the brilliant young actor, E. J. Henley, offers the latest New York success, "Our Club," and the "Psycho Drama." Yesterday, the support company is an extraordinary one, and it is seldom so many prominent artists are found in one organization. The organization is the same as has just concluded a long and successful run at the Union Square theatre, New York, and returns to Herman's theatre for a prolonged stay after leaving here.

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. J. Moss, of Fochow, is at the Windsor.

The Hon. Thos. McGreevy, Quebec, is at the Windsor.

Mayor Dinkel, of Germany, is registered at the Windsor.

Mr. H. W. Pierce, of Liverpool, Eng., is a guest at the Hall.

Miss Murphy, of Kingston, is a guest at the St. Lawrence hall.

Mr. J. T. Rose and wife, of Quebec, are registered at the Windsor.

Mr. John F. Stairs, M.P. for Halifax, N.S., is staying at the Windsor.

Hon. J. Hearn, of Quebec, arrived at the Hall last evening on his way to Ottawa.

Miss MacFay, of Halifax, N.S., and Miss Macneil, of Truro, N.S., are guests at the Hall.

Mr. N. K. Connolly, of Quebec, president R. and O. Nav. Company, is a guest at the Hall.

Mr. S. S. Ryckman, M. P. for Hamilton, arrived at the Hall last evening from Ottawa.

Mr. B. T. A. Bell, Ottawa, editor of the Mining Review, is in town and staying at the Windsor.

Mr. J. J. T. Fremont, M. P. for Quebec county, arrived at the Hall last evening on his way to Ottawa.

Ex-Mayor Darbyshire, of Brookville, one of the largest cheese manufacturers of Ontario, is at the Windsor.

Mr. F. K. Moore, of Messrs. Morgan, Moore and Baine, the great coal syndicate of Cleveland, Ohio, is staying at the Windsor.

Mr. James Stephenson, superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, leaves on his annual official tour of inspection along the line this morning.

Miss Pauline Johnson, the celebrated lady leader, who is to appear this evening at the Windsor hall, on the occasion of the first annual entertainment of the Canadian National League, arrived in the city yesterday. Miss Johnson will, by special request, this evening read "A Red Girl's Reasoning."

The Balmoral Hotel, Montreal, has the finest sample rooms for commercial men in Canada.

At the Court of Special Sessions.

Judge Desnoyers presided in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning. The only case before him was the Langevin larceny and murderous assault on February 3rd last. The prisoners found guilty were Frederic Moreau, his wife, Marie Louise, and a youth named Gauthier. His Honor in passing sentence said: "It was not the parties fault that they were not called upon to answer the more serious charge of murder. It is said by the defence, in the interest of society that such characters should be put out of harm's way. He sentenced Frederic Moreau to 14 years hard labor, his wife to three years, and the youth, Gauthier, to five years in the reformatory. The sentence meted out to Moreau is the heaviest given since June 4, 1889, when Judge Dugas sentenced Francois Laurent to life imprisonment for the attempted murder of his wife.

THE KANSAS ROW.

No Shooting Has Yet Taken Place But They Are All Ready.

Topeka Swarms With Armed Men from the Country Round About Representing Both Republican and Populist Factions—The Latter Gives Up Their Siege at Representative Hall—The Danger Not Yet Past.

Topeka, Kansas, Feb. 16, Representative Hall, 8 a.m.—The Republican House is still besieged in Representative Hall and the force of State Militia is still posted about the capitol. Col. Hughes has again declined to obey the Governor's order to eject the Republicans and the only resource the Governor has besides the regular militia is the three companies of provisional troops composed of Populists, who of course sympathize with the Populists. They would doubtless make an attempt to carry out an order to eject the Republicans. Col. Warner, who has planned the Republican campaign, says of these provisional companies: "They are the Governor's pet lambs, we are wolves now and would devour them if given the opportunity." The outlook at this hour is a belligerent one. The refusal of Col. Hughes to obey the Governor's order has backed the Populist program. The Governor will make no statement as to his plans for the day, but it is believed they include an order to the Provisional troops to eject the Republicans. Should that attempt be made it will be met with armed resistance on the part of the Republicans.

ARMED MEN SWARM THE CITY.

Every train which has arrived here during the past two days has brought its complement of troops, and Republican and Populist supporters armed with Winchester, shot guns and revolvers, anxious to take a hand in the fight, which is anticipated for to-day. The capital on all sides is surrounded with soldiers and citizens. At the same time the building is surrounded with a line of armed men. No one is allowed inside without a pass signed by the governor and countersigned by the adjutant-general. Battery A, of the first regiment, guard the principal approach to the capitol. They have with them a Gatling gun and a plentiful supply of ammunition, and Battery B guards the State Arsenal on the square. Business is depressed and there are more school children about the streets and the State buildings than in the school house. Men walk in groups. A lone pedestrian is a rare sight. Many old men have brought out their fire arms in anticipation of graver developments and are seen frequently in the crowds.

The troops are composed of a decided majority of Republicans and are to say the least lukewarm in the performance of their duties. Friends from the outside took well filled baskets of provision to the capitol and the guards on duty allowed them to be drawn into the hall by means of ropes. The Wichita Battery even went so far as to allow their Gatling gun to be placed in position in no condition for use. An examination of the piece showed that a very small part of the mechanism had been removed rendering it entirely useless.

A QUESTION OF LEGALITY.

The sergeant-at-arms of the Republican House has arrived in the city with C. Gunn, of Labor College, in charge. Gunn is arrested at Parsons yesterday on a charge of contempt for having refused to obey a subpoena to appear before the Republican House election committee. Mr. Gunn is a Democrat, and desires to test the legality of the Republican House organization. Last night, through his attorney, he appealed to the Supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus. He was released on bail and the case was set for hearing Friday. Gunn claims his release on the ground that the Republican House is not a legally constituted body, and has no authority to hold him in custody. Through his attorney he made the legal status of the Republican House will depend.

Sheriff Wilkerson is swearing in a posse of 1000 men ostensibly to preserve the peace. He declines to state his ultimate object, but it is generally believed the posse is to suppress the Republican forces. A conflict may take place when the posse is put to work. The Populists have practically abandoned the field. They met at noon in the basement of the capitol and decided to make no further attempt to gain entrance to Representative Hall.

WICHITA CITIZENS EXCITED.

Wichita, Kas., Feb. 16.—On the same train which carried the militia to Topeka were a couple hundred citizens of Wichita, who were going to Topeka to support the Republican cause. They were met by a large force of Populists, who were armed with shot guns and revolvers. The citizens were taken to a hotel and kept there all night. They were released this morning.

The town council of St. Cunegeode called a meeting for last night, but owing to two of the members being in Quebec, there was no quorum and the meeting adjourned until next week. The council of St. Henry also met last night. There was only routine business transacted and the session was unimportant.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and to the Home at Longue Pointe are: Messrs. G. W. Eadie and Hector Mackenzie.

The United Board of Outdoor Relief returned for the week ending Feb. 11, with the following: Families provided with provisions, 158; wood, 68; coal, 2.

The town council of St. Cunegeode called a meeting for last night, but owing to two of the members being in Quebec, there was no quorum and the meeting adjourned until next week. The council of St. Henry also met last night. There was only routine business transacted and the session was unimportant.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and to the Home at Longue Pointe are: Messrs. G. W. Eadie and Hector Mackenzie.

The United Board of Outdoor Relief returned for the week ending Feb. 11, with the following: Families provided with provisions, 158; wood, 68; coal, 2.

The town council of St. Cunegeode called a meeting for last night, but owing to two of the members being in Quebec, there was no quorum and the meeting adjourned until next week. The council of St. Henry also met last night. There was only routine business transacted and the session was unimportant.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and to the Home at Longue Pointe are: Messrs. G. W. Eadie and Hector Mackenzie.

The United Board of Outdoor Relief returned for the week ending Feb. 11, with the following: Families provided with provisions, 158; wood, 68; coal, 2.

The town council of St. Cunegeode called a meeting for last night, but owing to two of the members being in Quebec, there was no quorum and the meeting adjourned until next week. The council of St. Henry also met last night. There was only routine business transacted and the session was unimportant.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and to the Home at Longue Pointe are: Messrs. G. W. Eadie and Hector Mackenzie.

The United Board of Outdoor Relief returned for the week ending Feb. 11, with the following: Families provided with provisions, 158; wood, 68; coal, 2.

The town council of St. Cunegeode called a meeting for last night, but owing to two of the members being in Quebec, there was no quorum and the meeting adjourned until next week. The council of St. Henry also met last night. There was only routine business transacted and the session was unimportant.

course the Populist provisional companies, should be placed under the sheriff's command as peace officers of the county. The sheriff announced that he proposed to take charge of the Capital and to relieve it and the Republican house from a state of siege. The militia having agreed to submit to sheriff's authority, this plan was made easy of accomplishment. The sheriff claimed that under the conditions a serious fracture of the peace was threatened at the Capital. In order to preserve the peace he said he must take possession of the State House.

SHERIFF WILKERSON'S ACTION.

Sheriff Wilkerson summoned a posse to preserve the peace, and in pursuance of his plans appeared in the lobby of the Copeland house and read a proclamation stating that he believed the peace of Jackson county was about to be broken, and, as special officer of this county, he commanded that all citizens come to his aid in preserving peace. He opened an office in the reading room of the hotel and within half an hour men had signed documents pledging themselves to support him. Two other recruiting stations were opened, and a thousand men had been sworn in by noon. A. B. Campbell, adjutant general under Governor Humphrey's administration, was chosen chief deputy.

The matter of arming the posse presented serious difficulty. It was decided that it would be dangerous to place fire arms in the hands of so many men, and the sheriff finally hit upon arming his men with baseball bats. A thousand bats were not to be had, but half that number were obtained. The other 300 men were armed with heavy cut-throats.

At 3 o'clock C. J. Clone, Governor Lewelling's private secretary, appeared in the hall of the House and made a brief address, expressing the hope that the trouble might be adjusted amicably. He read the following proposition from the Governor: The Governor desires that the interest of peace and harmony, that he will withdraw the State militia and not allow the Republican house or its employees to be interfered with by the Populists, provided that all proceedings that have been commenced by the Republicans arising from the arrest of Ben Rich be dropped, and that the Populist members and employees be not disturbed by arrest of officials or otherwise and the sheriff of Shawnee County discharges his deputies, and does not interfere or try to interfere with the acts of the Populists and state officials, including militia; this agreement to terminate in force unless the close next session of the legislature. The Republicans are now considering the proposition.

BREVITIES.

Michael McCarthy, a young married man residing on Congress street, was taken up to the police yesterday afternoon as being missing from his home since Saturday morning last.

Alexander Daoust, the ex-convict arrested by Detectives Arcand and Lafontaine a few days ago on a charge of having entered two dwellings with felonious intent, was committed to the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday morning to take his trial with his pal, Ovide Amyot, also an ex-convict, who was arrested at the time.

John McHugh, Rodger Matthews and G. J. Davis, three young men, were arrested yesterday morning on a warrant charging them with having stolen two fur caps from C. Gouveau, a saloon keeper on St. Catherine street. The enquiry will be opened this morning.

The following are the Lenten regulations in the Diocese of Montreal: All days are fast days, with the usual collations for breakfast and supper. Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays are days of fast and abstinence from meat. So also are the last ten days of Lent.

Before Judge Mathieu and a special jury yesterday, the case of Stock against the Gazette Printing Company came up for hearing. The plaintiff, Mr. George B. Stock, sued defendants for \$15,000 damages, for libellous statements alleged to have been published in The Gazette three years ago. The case will be continued to-day.

The S. P. W. and C. gratefully acknowledge the following subscriptions: Geo. Robertson, \$5; G. A. Frier, \$5; E. P. Holton, \$5; C. Gurd, \$2; Ames, Holden & Co., \$10.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and to the Home at Longue Pointe are: Messrs. G. W. Eadie and Hector Mackenzie.

The United Board of Outdoor Relief returned for the week ending Feb. 11, with the following: Families provided with provisions, 158; wood, 68; coal, 2.

The town council of St. Cunegeode called a meeting for last night, but owing to two of the members being in Quebec, there was no quorum and the meeting adjourned until next week. The council of St. Henry also met last night. There was only routine business transacted and the session was unimportant.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and to the Home at Longue Pointe are: Messrs. G. W. Eadie and Hector Mackenzie.

The United Board of Outdoor Relief returned for the week ending Feb. 11, with the following: Families provided with provisions, 158; wood, 68; coal, 2.

The town council of St. Cunegeode called a meeting for last night, but owing to two of the members being in Quebec, there was no quorum and the meeting adjourned until next week. The council of St. Henry also met last night. There was only routine business transacted and the session was unimportant.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and to the Home at Longue Pointe are: Messrs. G. W. Eadie and Hector Mackenzie.

The United Board of Outdoor Relief returned for the week ending Feb. 11, with the following: Families provided with provisions, 158; wood, 68; coal, 2.

The town council of St. Cunegeode called a meeting for last night, but owing to two of the members being in Quebec, there was no quorum and the meeting adjourned until next week. The council of St. Henry also met last night. There was only routine business transacted and the session was unimportant.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and to the Home at Longue Pointe are: Messrs. G. W. Eadie and Hector Mackenzie.

The United Board of Outdoor Relief returned for the week ending Feb. 11, with the following: Families provided with provisions, 158; wood, 68; coal, 2.

The town council of St. Cunegeode called a meeting for last night, but owing to two of the members being in Quebec, there was no quorum and the meeting adjourned until next week. The council of St. Henry also met last night. There was only routine business transacted and the session was unimportant.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and to the Home at Longue Pointe are: Messrs. G. W. Eadie and Hector Mackenzie.

The United Board of Outdoor Relief returned for the week ending Feb. 11, with the following: Families provided with provisions, 158; wood, 68; coal, 2.

The town council of St. Cunegeode called a meeting for last night, but owing to two of the members being in Quebec, there was no quorum and the meeting adjourned until next week. The council of St. Henry also met last night. There was only routine business transacted and the session was unimportant.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and to the Home at Longue Pointe are: Messrs. G. W. Eadie and Hector Mackenzie.

The United Board of Outdoor Relief returned for the week ending Feb. 11, with the following: Families provided with provisions, 158; wood, 68; coal, 2.

Chase and Sanborn's Coffee



The quality of the Coffee we sell under our trade mark is our best advertisement.

This Seal is our trade mark, and guarantees perfection of quality, strength and flavor.

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

A BIG LAND DEAL.

The Canada Life to Erect a Building Worthy of Montreal.

The Canada Life Assurance company has been for some time negotiating for a suitable site for its new building. It is understood that the purchase of the block, extending from the People's building to Fortification lane, has been decided upon. The building is known as the Davey block and the present tenants are Messrs. Frazer Viger & Co. and Messrs. Hyman & Cooper. The price of the premises was \$185,000. The officers of the company declined to give any information on the matter, on the ground that the deal had not yet been consummated, but intimated that full details of the purchase and particulars of the new building would be made public in a few days.

Shipping Notes.

The Allan steamer Sibirian, from New York for Glasgow, which arrived out on Monday morning, landed her 450 cattle without loss.

The Allan steamer Sarmatian, from Boston for Glasgow, which arrived out on Monday afternoon, landed her 300 cattle without loss.

New Organ for Stanley Street Church.

A congregational meeting of the members of Stanley Street Presbyterian Church took place on Wednesday evening for the purpose of deciding whether a new organ should be purchased for the church.

Upon a vote being taken, the purchase was favored by 28 to 18, but it is necessary to have the congregation unanimously favor the change before purchasing. It is thought, however, that those who voted contrary may be persuaded to acquiesce in its purchase.

An Expropriation Muddle Now.

And now it is the expropriation assessments that are becoming beautifully and wonderfully mixed. It was stated by an authority yesterday that the city would be unable to collect the assessments for the expropriations now going on, as owing to the frequent adjournments of the commissioners, there was at present practically no assessment rolls. These expropriations are Cathedral street \$130,000; Bligny street \$400,000; Pine Avenue \$250,000; Milton street \$150,000; St. Catherine street, east \$175,000; and Inspector street \$129,000. It is thought by some that the only way out of this new looming difficulty will be for the Legislature to pass a new special bill legalizing the assessment rolls.

Congregational Club Meeting.

The second annual meeting of the season of 1892 and 1893 of the Congregational club was held in the college, McEwen street, last evening. A large number of members and guests were present.

After supper had been disposed of the theme of the evening, "Business Ethics," was introduced. "How it looks to a pastor," was told by the Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., while Mr. R. Stanley Weir, B.C.L., spoke of it "From a lawyer's standpoint." Mr. C. T. Williams, the secretary of the club, explained "How it strikes a business man," and Mr. Robert Donaldson spoke on the theme "What I have heard from working men."

A general discussion took place on each paper, which was joined in by a large number of those present.

Selections during the evening by the Donaldson quartette added variety to a most enjoyable and interesting evening's entertainment.

Alleged Smuggling of Drugs.

An important seizure of sulfonal and phenacetine was made by officers of the U.