If you want, as you do, a reliable match,
A match that will light at the very first scratch,
Just mind what I tell you, and think of this catch, and ASK FOR EDDY'S.

Montreal Daily Herald

When needing a basin, a tub or a pail,
Whether fibre or wood, be sure and don't fail
If you want a real good one from bottom to bail, to ASK FOR EDDY'S.

EIGHTY-SIXTH YEAR—NO. 292. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1893. PRICE, THREE CENTS.

Legislative Council Reading Room 292

WITH THE DAIRYMEN.

Yesterday's Proceedings at the St. Hyacinthe Convention.

PROF. ROBERTSON WAS INSTRUCTIVE

He Addressed the Convention on the Benefits of the Dairying Industry—Some Rules to Observe in Making it Profitable—Interesting Discussions and Reading of Papers.

[Special to The Herald.]

ST. HYACINTHE, Dec. 6.—The Convention of the Dairymen's Association of the Province of Quebec, which opened here yesterday, has filled the hotels to their utmost capacity, and many of the late comers had to find a sleeping place in private houses. There was a better attendance to-day, especially in the afternoon. To-morrow afternoon will close the convention for this year.

MORNING SESSION.

The second sitting of the Association was held this morning at 10 o'clock, with Mr. Sydney Fisher in the chair. The entire morning was taken up by a lecture delivered by Prof. J. W. Robertson, of the Government Experimental Farm at Ottawa. He referred to dairying as the most productive and beneficial occupation in Canada. His remarks were illustrated with charts which showed conclusively that it was much better for farmers to feed the product of the soil to cattle than to dispose of it in the market. They also illustrated how much more the richness of the soil was preserved and how much more money could be made by keeping cattle for the purpose of supplying the necessary ingredient for the manufacture of butter and cheese, which products brought a large return. A ton of wheat was worth $20, while a ton of good butter brought $500. Land in this province was not as rich as it would be if the raising of cattle for the purpose was more general. He cautioned the members of the association, especially on the need of preserving liquid manure, which was a much more efficacious fertilizer than the solid manure.

In speaking of stock, he said the annuals should be selected for their constitutional qualities rather than for their pedigrees. Their power of producing was to be judged solely from the former quality.

Several charts were shown, illustrating how best to select stock. Broad and deep chested cows should always be bought. Good heart-power and circulation were other necessary qualities and these could be determined by the condition of the hide and hair of the animals. A soft coat and a mellow, movable flexible skin were evidences of good health and a good digestion. To leave a profit, cows must consume large quantities of cheap food. Any cow could produce good milk if fed on delicacies, but this was too expensive to be profitable. Cows with large pouches were preferable, and in buying cows those with wide ribs should be selected.

One crying evil of the stable of to-day was the lack of juicy food. Cows could not be kept in good condition unless this was supplied, as dry food necessarily produced a poorer quality of milk. Silos for the storage of ensilage should be on every farm. June grass was known to be good for cows. Corn was one of the best known foods. Mangles, carrots, beets, etc., should be fed if ensilage was not kept. Stables should be dry and warm, with plenty of light and ventilation, and as 87 out of 100 pounds of milk was composed of water, care should be taken that the latter was derived from a pure source. A quarter of a pound of salt should be fed to milking cows daily, as this improved the quality of the product.

As an example of the profit through winter and summer of raising cattle for this purpose, he cited a case where a farmer's herd had averaged 6,093 pounds of milk each throughout the year, and the profit on each animal on butter and cheese was $19 and $45 respectively, or a total of $64 for each animal. He explained in detail the anatomical construction of the cow and showed how intricate and important was the process by which milk was generated, and how butter fat was created. A cow gently handled would produce a richer quality of milk than one roughly treated. He advised the use of a Babcock milk tester to see that the quality was not deteriorating, and if so determine the cause of such loss. From 108 to 110 pounds of butter should be produced from 100 pounds of milk fat. If such a result was not found to exist, a search should be made for the cause of the loss.

In the manufacture of butter and cheese, extreme cleanliness should be observed. Clean surroundings and an atmosphere free from odors was necessary to the production of a good quality of either of those two articles.

More prizes would have been awarded at Chicago on butter, if the heat had not destroyed some of its qualities. The test with butter 12 days in transit, and that only one day out of a cold storage warehouse was not a fair one. A much better showing was made in cheese. The judges in Chicago had complained that the salt used in Quebec butter had a very bad flavor. This had opened the professor's eyes to a new phase of affairs, and he advised that salt and all other feed be kept in a clean place and where it would not be contaminated by bad odors, etc.

One of the worst features of the industry at present was the use of wooden pails in milking. Milk cans should be used and kept pure and sweet. The cheesemaker should be an educator in the matter of cleanliness. The flows and gutters of their establishments should be kept clean, and the necessity of these precautions called for the attention of the farmer. The example thus set would be productive of good. A good finish should be given to butter and cheese, so as to make it more inviting in appearance.

Winter dairying should be a profitable occupation. It would furnish a revenue each month throughout the year. The idea that silos were expensive must not be allowed to gain ground. A good silo could be built for $25. It should be made strongly, so that it would last. It would pay for itself in one season. Corn, sunflower heads and horse beans combined made the finest kind of ensilage, and had the advantage of being inexpensive. Prof. Robertson said that these charts would be embodied in a report shortly to be published by him.

Ed. A. Barnard, secretary of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, asked the assistance of J. C. Chapais and Prof. Robertson in the translation and compilation of this report in French for distribution throughout the province. This was agreed to and the Convention adjourned until 1.30.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. C. J. Coulombe, of Maskinonge County, was the first speaker at the afternoon session, at which the Rev. M. Montmany presided. Dr. Coulombe advised that the young people of the farm be practically taught the technicalities of the industry. The good opportunities offered for education now should not be overlooked, and if followed would make better and more prosperous citizens, and would make the farming industry one which young men would seek. A diary should be kept of the business of the farm and its product. The cultivation of ground vegetables should be given more attention, and let all commence, even if a small piece of ground only was first broken, let it be enlarged next year, and the result would be eminently satisfactory. The diary would be found invaluable for reference in after years.

The question of weighing cheese in the cities was next taken up. Mr. Sydney Fisher said many complaints had been received as to shortage of weight and differences existing on this score between the dealers and the manufacturers.

Rev. Mr. Cote, of Shefford County, told of certain instances of shortages of weight in his county. He had purchased a standard scale in Montreal, and only in one instance was there any difference. It was therefore necessary to have the proper kind of scale and no differences could possibly occur. Many scales used by farmers were defective and incorrect. There should be Government inspection of the scale, and no differences could occur then without an explanation.

J. A. Vaillancourt thought that the differences occurred in the weighing of cheese at factories, and competent people should be employed for this purpose. Sometimes they are marked less than they really weigh. A disinterested party should be employed for this purpose, as in Montreal, whose decision, of course, would be final and irrevocable. The same remarks could be applied to butter as well. A public weigher would supply the remedy.

A discussion developed the fact that the differences in weight were sometimes caused by the lapse of time between weighings, but the opinion prevailed that a uniform system of weighing, or the appointment of disinterested public weighers would settle the question in a satisfactory manner. A hanging balance was preferable to a platform scale in the opinion of many.

Mr. Vaillancourt called attention to the fact that cheese loses a small portion of its weight in transit, and it was unfair to ask the dealers to pay for this short weight.

J. C. Chapais, St. Denis, Kamouraska Co., said that in his factory and district the cheese was paid for at the weight sent out. There was no reason in his opinion why this rule should not prevail throughout Canada.

W. H. Walker, Huntingdon, thought too much allowance was made by weighers in Montreal.

D. M. McPherson, of the Board of Trade, Montreal, had cheese weighed by the city weigher. He believed that some equitable arrangement should be arrived at. There should be a uniform standard in weighing cheese so that the producer should not be compelled to stand all the shrinkage. An even beam should be the universal standard. He intended to bring the matter up before the Cheese Board some time this year.

It was finally moved that a committee be appointed to draft a resolution asking the Cheese Board to adopt some uniform system of weighing, and that this committee should report before the meeting adjourned. The committee consists of W. H. Walker, Wm. Parent and A. Clement.

Rev. Abbe Chartier, of the College of St. Hyacinthe, proposed, seconded by Mr. Chapais, that the creamery and cheese industry especially be encouraged by the giving of prizes as in other industries for the growing of green fodder.

It was moved by Mr. Gerin: That the Council of Agriculture be applied to for the successful carrying out of this plan. Both of these motions were unanimously carried.

Dr. Grignon, St. Adele, Terrebonne Co., read a long paper giving good advice to young farmers, and advocating the presidents of all the agricultural circles should be members of the Dairy Association.

D. M. McPherson referred to the able address of Prof. Robertson delivered in the morning. Many farms were looking deserted and he wished to give some suggestions as to the best way to reclaim the deserted land. The momentous question now with farmers was how best to do this. His paper was a scientific dissertation on this subject. The nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained in virgin soil was able to produce about 50 to 75 crops. When this soil was exhausted it must be given new life by the application of fertilizers. Stable manure varied in quality to be useful must be carefully preserved. Fertilizers were good, but were expensive. Successful farming was directly attributable to the stable. Soil might be too rich for grain, but not for grass and corn. The results from his own farm by the application of intelligent principles were eminently satisfactory.

L. T. Brodeur said he would suggest some things which would benefit the dairymen. Manure was an important factor in the farmer's success; this could not be too thoroughly impressed. He dwelt especially on the value of silos and ensilage and on the proper education of the farmers in the practical work of the farm.

Samples of ensilage were then submitted for examination. A great deal of interest was manifested by the members of the association in this collection, and much valuable knowledge gleaned from its inspection. While no prizes were offered, there was an incentive to exhibitors by receiving the commendation of the Society. The judges were Sydney Fisher and Abbe Choquette. There were thirteen exhibits.

The awards were made as follows:

Clover—1st mention, Mr. Chappelaine, La Presentation; 2nd and 3rd, L. P. Brodeur, St. Hyacinthe.

Robertson Ensilage—1st and 2nd, Arsene Gatien, St. Marie, and J. Plomondon, Wotton.

Corn—1st, L. T. Brodeur, St. Hughes; 2nd, Xavier Bellheumeu, St. Hughes.

Many of the samples submitted were sour or too wet, but those for which awards were made were in excellent condition, especially those by Messrs. Chappelaine and Brodeur.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in examining the different samples submitted and an interchange of opinions was made in the best methods to keep and preserve ensilage.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening proceedings commenced with the reading of the President's address, which was read by Rev. Mr. Montmagny. Mgr. Decelles and a large number of the members of the Association were present. The address treated of the progress made by the Society and the legislation which had been introduced since the last meeting for its benefit. The inspection of the cheese syndicates of the province by Messrs. Chapais, Cote and Livingston was quite satisfactory. Out of all the prizes awarded in Chicago, the Province of Quebec have carried away nearly three-quarters of the same. He expressed thanks to all who had aided the affairs of the Association and hoped they would continue in the good work. Then followed a eulogy on Mgr. Decelles for condescending to lend his presence to the gathering. Mgr. Decelles wished to testify his admiration of the association and its work.

Ed. Barnard in reply spoke of the interest taken by the clergy in the dairying industry in the Province of Quebec and of the beneficial effect received from their influence

Continued on Page Four.

PRIZE WHITE-WASHERS

Mr. Allard Gets the Initial Coat in Committee.

THE STREET RAILWAY BILL PASSED.

Several Unsuccessful Attempts Made to Amend it—Four Per Cent. Beer Cannot be Sold at the Zoological Gardens on Sunday—The City Charter Amendments.

[Special to The Herald.]

QUEBEC, Dec. 6.—The House held a quiet session to-day, yet managed to dispose of a fair amount of work. After the usual number of questions had been asked and the usual lucid explanations accorded, the House in committee considered a number of public bills. The first of these was Mr. Auge's, respecting masters and servants, which was passed.

The debate was then resumed on Mr. Morris' resolution, imposing a tax of one mill on the dollar on all taxable real estate in the province. The members had no further eloquence to devote to the matter, and a vote was immediately taken. Mr. Tessier's sub-amendment was lost by 47 to 20. Mr. Marchand's amendment went it one better and was lost by 47 to 21. Both amendment and sub-amendment, however, fared well compared with Mr. Morris' main motion, which was lost by 61 to 7. The following voted for the motion: Carbray, Morris, Parizeau, Kennedy, Martineau, Auge and Villeneuve, 7.

Before the vote was taken on the main motion, Mr. Mercier proposed in amendment that the following be inserted after the clause abolishing the Mercantile Tax. "As well as the taxes imposed on transfers of property, on successions, on municipalities for the care and keeping of the insane in the asylums, and for the care of children in reformatory and industrial schools."

Mr. Taillon thought the amendment out of order, the speaker ruled accordingly.

The House in Committee then passed Mr. Auge's Newspaper Libel Act.

Mr. Auge's motion respecting the early closing of shops, next came up for second reading, and was opposed by Mr. Martineau, who characterized the measure as a Socialistic one, and tending to destroy individual liberty. The second reading passed on a vote of 35 to 27.

Mr. Cooke's bill providing for the non-taxation against the defendant of attorney's fees in ex parte or default cases under $50, was accorded the six months' hoist by 43 to 19.

STREET RAILWAY BILL.

At the evening session Mr. Hall moved the third reading of the Montreal Street Railway bill.

In amendment Mr. Auge moved that the following words be added to clause 2: "But the said Street Railway Company shall exercise such power only with a bona fide company actually in existence and possessing a line of railway already wholly or partially constructed."

This clause was explained to be intended to prevent the payment by the M. S. R. Co. of $50,000 for the Bickerdike franchise to run through St. Cunegonde and St. Henri.

Mr. Morris spoke in favor of the bill. He had, he said, been approached by persons holding charters granted by the legislature in former years and who offered him an interest in these charters if he would assist in defeating the bill. Mr. Hall also favored the motion.

On division the amendment was lost, 22 to 34. But the bill was not safe yet. Mr. Descarries had the following clause which he desired to have added: "Nothing contained in the said bill shall be interpreted in such manner as to prevent other railway lines from passing within the limits of the municipalities mentioned in this act or of conferring exclusive privileges to the said Montreal Street Railway Company."

By a vote of 33 to 23, however, the House decided to refuse Mr. Descarries' request. The bill was then read a third time.

The House next went into Committee on Mr. Martineau's bill respecting the Montreal Zoological Gardens. This was passed as amended by the Committee on Private Bills permitting Sunday opening, but not the sale of 4 per cent. beer.

Mr. England's bill, incorporating the Pettes' memorial, also passed, as was that of Mr. Descarries, extending the powers of the municipal Corporation of Nicolet and St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet.

At ten o'clock the House adjourned to allow the Private Bills Committee to resume consideration of the Montreal charter amendments.

CITY CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

The Montreal city charter amendments were again before the Private Bills Committee this morning.

The clause in the amendments, as proposed by the Volunteer Electoral League, calling for the stationing of two constables at each poll during a civic election was passed. This clause was first ruled out of order by the chairman, but on appeal was carried. The clause also providing for a fine of $100 or in default imprisonment for a term of three months for cases of impersonation was also passed. Another clause called for the appointment by the Montreal City Council, Board of Trade and Chambre de Commerce, of a board of revisers of the city; this board to be composed of one representative of each of the above named institutions, appointed at their first meeting in December. This was also passed.

The bill in connection with the widening of Bleury street, between Craig and Sherbrooke streets, was passed. The bill provides that the cost of expropriation shall be paid one quarter by the residents on each side of the street and one half by the city.

The following bill was also passed:

"The cost of the expropriation made for the widening of Notre Dame Street, between Lacroix Street and Papineau Avenue, shall be paid as follows: five-eighths by the city and the other three-eighths by the property owners on the said Notre Dame Street, to a depth of fifty feet, from Dalhousie Square to Papineau Avenue."

MR. ALLARD WHITEWASHED.

From the first the acquittal of Mr. Allard by the Privileges and Elections Committee has been a foregone conclusion. During the examination of witnesses the determination of the majority which, by the way, comprises the three ministers implicated in the charges, to restrict evidence and shield Mr. Allard, and incidentally, themselves, at all costs, has been apparent.

When the committee met this morning Mr. Turgeon asked that he be allowed to summon three witnesses to refute the evidence of J. A. Genereux, Mr. Allard's clerk. The committee decided by a vote of 4 against 3, the former including the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Flynn, that the case for the prosecution was closed and these witnesses could not be heard.

Mr. Allard then submitted a list of witnesses whom he was willing to summon in his behalf in case the committee desired him to do so, which, however he thought unnecessary.

The Committee desired to deliberate upon the matter with closed doors, and accordingly all but the members left the room. Mr. Casgrain then remarked that he did not think anything had been established against Mr. Allard, and so it was not necessary that the latter should summon witnesses. Needless to say, the Committee were of the same opinion on a vote of 4 against 3.

On Tuesday next the Committee will report to the House their decision in the matter.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Railway Committee this morning passed the act incorporating the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlebois Railway Company.

The Special Mingan Seigniory Commission have elected Hon. Mr. Flynn chairman.

The report of the special committee appointed last session to take evidence in the matter of the Fish and Game Laws of the Province was laid before the House yesterday. The report contains the opinions of forty-seven persons interviewed by the committee on the workings of the present game laws. The general consensus of opinion seemed to be that the existing regulations were satisfactory, but this enforcement, at all times a difficult matter, was especially lax. The result was being felt mostly in the rapid disappearance of moose and deer of all kinds. The animals were being extensively killed during the close season of the winter when the snow was deep and they were easily got at by hunters on snow shoes.

[By Associated Press.]

The rumor is circulated about the Parliament buildings that the Conservative wing of the house will endeavor to expel Mr. Turgeon, M.P.P. for Bellechasse, on the ground of false accusations against Mr. Allard, member for Berthier. The Liberals are aware of such a move on the part of the Conservatives and are preparing to fight the Government most bitterly. They will oppose every item of the budget as given yesterday in Treasurer Hall's speech. Other Liberal members say that they will prolong the session until the month of March if such an attempt on Mr. Turgeon's parliamentary rights are attempted.

HON. RODOLPHE LAFLAMME, Q.C.

Seriously Ill With Bronchitis at His Residence.

The Hon. Rodolphe Laflamme, Q.C., is lying seriously ill at his residence, 406, Sherbrooke street, an acute attack of bronchitis. He is being attended by Dr. H. Jeannotte and Dr. Fenwick. His condition was very low at eight o'clock yesterday evening, but became a little easier later. He still lies in a critical state.

PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES.

Distribution of Prizes to No. 3 Company.

The annual prizes won by No. 3 Company, of the Prince of Wales Rifle regiment, were presented to the lucky winners last evening in their armory in the Drill Shed. Lieut.-Col. Butler presided, and he was supported by Captains Findlayson, Porteous Lefevbre; Lieutenants Simpson and Stewart. The cup won by the company at the annual regimental matches was presented by Lieut.-Col. Butler on behalf of the men to Captain Findlayson, who in response to repeated calls made a very eloquent reply in which he spoke of the excellent relations existing between himself and his men.

The prizes were next presented as follows:

FIRST CLASS.	Pts.
1st Pte. J. L. Sharpe	75
2nd Pte. D. Finlayson	65
3rd Pte. Morgans	64
4th Sergt. McDonald	58
5th Sergt. Norris	56
6th Staff-Sergt. Batchelor	55
7th Sergt. Lindsay	47
SECOND CLASS.	
1st Pte. S. Thompson	66
2nd Pte. McCool	58
3rd Lance Corporal Pendleton	53
4th Pte. W. Thompson	41
5th Pte. S. Goodbody	33
6th Pte. F. Sands	30
7th Pte. H. Hudson	28

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the donors of prizes, viz: McBride, Harris and Co., R. W. Forrester, Canadian Plating Co., Findlayson, Hirsch and Co., A. T. Wiley and Co., A. Wall, R. Walker, McLeod and Stott, B. Goldstein and Co., R. E. Boyer and Co., J. E. H. Quipp, Col.-Sergt. Cooper and Sergt. Norris.

A unanimous vote of thanks to the commanding officer, Col. Butler, concluded a very harmonious evening.

THE QUEBEC CARNIVAL.

Some Unique Features Arranged For.

(Special to The Herald.)

QUEBEC, Dec. 6.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Winter Carnival last evening, several unique and handsome plans were submitted by the Construction Committee. These, as well as the final definite arrangement of the whole program were left over for consideration till Tuesday next.

It is proposed to erect the ice fort on the fortification wall, between St. Louis and Kent gates. It will be placed immediately in rear of the powder magazine on the esplanade, and will be 63 feet in height, which added to the height of the wall, 20 feet, will make a total of 83 feet. A huge snow tower will also be raised on the same wall.

In St. Rochs and St. Sauveur magnificent ice arches will be erected. On Jacques Cartier Square an ice statue of the discoverer of Canada will be raised, while upon the Citadel Hill, at the spot where the brave American, General Montgomery, lay buried for 43 years, a statue of him will be erected. The subscriptions now total $5,000.

Ocean Travellers.

The following is a list of saloon passengers on board of the R. M. S. Numidian, Captain Angus MacNicol, from Portland 7th, Halifax 9th, December, 1893, to Liverpool; Miss Almon, Miss Helen Armstrong, Mr. W. Ball, Mrs. J. C. H. Binny, nurse and two infants, Mrs. Crichton, Miss Crichton, Mrs. Crooks and child, Mr. Herbert S. Chaytor, Mr. H. E. Carstens, Mr. C. Cannon, Mrs. Cannon, Mr. W. Collins, Mr. J. J. Camont, Mrs. Pelham Clinton, Mr. T. H. Dean, Capt. Wm. M. Ellis, Mr. A. R. Ellin, Mr. Donald Gordon Forbes, Mr. A. Harrison, Miss D. J. Hurcomb, Miss L. S. Jaques, Mr. Jens Johnston, Dr. Y. Jokinen, Mr. C. Kerr, Mr. J. E. Maakestad, Mr. Robert Milligan, Mr. Peel, Miss Passow, Mr. F. Pilkington, Mrs. Bromhead Russel, Mr. Seeman, Miss Constance Stewart, Mr. B. A. Sugden, Major Stone, Dr. Tompkins, Mr. W. Toole, Mrs. Waldron and maid, Miss Madeline Waldron, Miss Janet Waldron, Master Francis Waldron, Master Freda Waldron.

The usual fortnightly dance of the sergeants of the Prince of Wales Rifles took place yesterday evening. Some thirty-five couples were present and an enjoyable time was spent.

WON BY ARBITRATION.

Peace at Last Declared on the Lehigh.

OFFICIALS AND MEN ARE SATISFIED.

The Former Employees Are to be Taken Back and Treated as Though a Strike Had Never Taken Place—Several Expressions of Opinion on the Result in Detail.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6.—At 2.35 a.m., the Lehigh Valley strike was declared off. President Wilbur says an official statement will be made this morning. He has not receded from his position, taken early in the strike.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 6.—The correspondence which passed between President Wilbur and the State Board of Arbitration, and which settled the strike, was given out this morning. It is as follows:—

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Dec. 5th, 1893.

E. P. Wilbur, Esq., President Lehigh Valley R. R. Company.

DEAR SIR,—The State Board of Arbitration of New York and New Jersey desire to know whether, if the existing strike is declared off, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company will agree to take back as many of their old employees as they have places for, without any prejudice on account of the fact that they struck, or that they are members of any labor society; that in employing men formerly in its service, the available time shall be so divided among the men so re-employed that they may feel they are again in the service of the Company and self-supporting; that in making promotions hereafter the Company will make no distinction as between men now in its employ and those so re-employed on account of seniority in service or otherwise; that when in the employ of the road, committees from the various classes of employes from the branch of service in which the aggrieved party is employed, will be received and their grievances considered and justly treated, and that in employing men in the future the Company will give the preference to former employes, when the strike is decided off.

We further think that to prevent misapprehension, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company should confirm the rules posted by Mr. Voorhees on August 7th last, as first vice-president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company; we believe that those suggestions are reasonable and that if they are accepted by your company the present strike will be at once terminated.

Respectfully yours,
G. ROBERTSON, JR.,
of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.
J. P. McDONALD,
Chairman of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration of New Jersey.,

The following is President Wilbur's reply:

GENTLEMEN;

I beg to acknowledge your communication of this date. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company agrees to the suggestions contained therein, and in the event of the strike being declared off, will abide by them. We recognize and willingly respond to your modification of our former understanding that the available time may be divided so that the men re-employed may have some certain source of support. We further, of course, confirm the rules posted by Mr. Voorhees on August 7th last. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company resumed possession of its lines on August 8th, and the rules in question have not been rescinded.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 6.—The settlement of the strike on the Lehigh Valley is due wholly to the work of the State Boards of Arbitration of New York and New Jersey. The Lehigh Valley officials and arbitrators had a friendly and satisfactory audience and the amicable settlement was effected by the arbitrators' intercedence solely. When the strike was declared off at three o'clock a. m. there was rejoicing in the arbitrators' camp. Judge Robertson said: "We came into a foreign land; were met like men, and through our deliberations the wolf is kept from many doors this winter. We feel proud of achieving the settlement, for the strike was an awfully big and bad one."

President Wilbur this morning issued a circular setting forth all the correspondence and asking the employes to govern themselves accordingly. The circular says the strike was declared off at 2.45. There is rejoicing here over the settlement. The Brotherhood chiefs and other strike leaders have all left Bethlehem, and it cannot be learned whether they have issued any instructions to members of their unions relative to the settlement of the strike.

EASTON, Pa., Dec. 6.—The committee of strikers started from Bethlehem, and will report at the meeting this afternoon. They stated that the conditions under which the strike had been settled were entirely satisfactory to them, and would be to the men. They said that in securing the consent of the company to hear complaints through committees, together with the company agreeing to abide by the agreement posted last August, was more than they had expected to gain at this time. When asked when they would report for work, the men said either to-night or to-morrow morning. There will be no scramble for places. The men will be taken back as fast as places can be found for them.

Edward Feeney, of Brooklyn, one of the New York State Board of Arbitration, said: "This has been the best work by our board, and the most appropriate victory for arbitration since the New York State Arbitration laws were passed. I am in a position to know that the results are satisfactory to both the Company and the men. The Company regretted the strike, and it is anxious to have its old men back."

The understanding is that all incompetent men will be discharged without delay.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6.—Messrs. Clark, Wilkinson, Thurston and Sargent, the Brotherhood chiefs, arrived here from Bethlehem this afternoon. Mr. Clark, who is chairman of the body, stated that he and his fellow officials regard the settlement as a victory for the strikers.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Dec. 6.—The Lehigh Valley strike is not settled so far as the men residing here are concerned. At a meeting held here this afternoon, they voted unanimously not to go back to work unless all would be accepted by the company. Messages were received by the men that similar action had been taken at Lehighton, Whitehaven and Wilkesbarre. During the day it was announced that the strike was declared "Off," but when members of the local committee returned from Bethlehem and reported that there were no prospects that immediate work would be given to all on strike, the above action was taken.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Vice-President Hartshorn views the result as a victory for the company. He said: "I fail to see how anything excepting a complete victory for the company can be taken out of the settlement of the strike. The company does not recede from its position, which has been that employees would be received at any time as individuals representing any particular body of employees, but not as representing employees whose occupations are foreign to theirs or as representing a labor organization."

President Wilbur, of the Lehigh Valley telephoned from Bethlehem to-day:

"The men can claim if they wish the settlement of the strike is a victory for them. We know that it is not."

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 6.—General Manager Voorhees said to-night that the Lehigh Valley Railroad would be running trains as usual to-morrow, and that men are returning to work in large numbers."

FROM THE CAPITAL.

No Appearance of Opposition to Sir James Grant.

[Special to The Herald.]

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.—A meeting of the Reform Association of Ottawa was held to-night in the hall of the Reform Club, when it was unanimously decided not to place a candidate in the field to oppose Sir James Grant in the Federal election here. The nomination takes place to-morrow. There were no special reasons given by the meeting for this cause, but the general consensus of opinion was that owing to the early expiration of the present parliament and the condition of the voters' lists, which have not been revised for nearly three years, many being disfranchised, and considering that about two thousand of the names on the lists are in the pay of the Government, the Reformers are placed in an unfavorable position for a contest. Although this decision was unanimously arrived at there are a large number of Reformers here who still think, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, that they might carry the seat with a strong candidate. The opinion is therefore general that when dissolution does come, even Ottawa can be redeemed, so strong is the dissatisfaction with the present Government.

THE MASCOT DIFFICULTY.

Notwithstanding applications for royalty or any other obstacles the Mascot will be put on the boards Friday and Saturday. So say those in charge of the affair. Wm. Strachey, the manager, when seen to-day in reference to the royalty question, said: "There are three editions of the opera, one "The Mascot," published by Oliver Ditson and Co., Boston; another, "La Mascotte," published by White, Smith and Son, Boston; and a third, also called "La Mascotte," published by Boosey and Son, London. The opera to be produced here is according to Ditson's score, and is called "The Mascot," not "La Mascotte." The "La Mascotte" alluded to as being published by White, Smith and Son, may possibly be a reprint of Boosey's edition of "La Mascotte." The words in "The Moscot" and "La Mascotte" differ entirely. It is a non-royalty opera and has been produced before in Canada without the payment of any royalty. This I have ascertained personally from a party who staged "The Mascot" in Montreal last summer, and also from Mr. Sallard, manager of the Opera Francais, Montreal, who produced it only three weeks ago. The fee claimed is a very small one and upon their establishing a valid claim the fee claimed will certainly be paid. The matter will be arranged to the entire satisfaction of everyone without affecting the opera. Some operas are royalty operas, that is to say, certain people hold the right of producing it, for instance, Mr. Francis Wilson holds the rights of "Erminie." If Mr. Ashdown, of Toronto, claims fees on account of copyright how was it that American scores were used in getting up this production?

The Earl of Ava, son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, is the guest of Mr. F. A. Dixon, of the Department of Railways and Canals. The Earl will remain in Ottawa for over a month renewing old acquaintances and visiting old scenes. Mr. Dixon was at one time his tutor.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen visited the Normal School to-day. In answer to the address presented them, Lord Aberdeen said they had certainly received a most delightful greeting. The three distinctive addresses were like notes in a score of music making together one harmonious whole. In concluding his address, he took the liberty to move for a whole holiday for the school, which was carried by a unanimous show of hands. His Excellency resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic applause from the little folks. Principal McCabe thanked the Vice-Regal party for their visit and said the request would be granted.

It is now stated here that Sanford Fleming's project of an all British cable across the Pacific between Australia and Vancouver, is to have the active opposition of the French company that has contracted a cable between Queensland and New Caledonia.

Michael Connolly, who was here last evening, says that the only hope he has of getting his brother and McGreevy free is through the action of the Court of Appeals. The Appeal Court sits in Toronto to-morrow, and an effort will be made to bring on the appeal there early.

An order is about to be issued by the Militia Department prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the canteens at all future military camps in Canada, as well as its use in the regimental mess. It is said this order is the result of careful observations made by the Major-General commanding during the progress of the camps of instruction last summer. The order makes the officer commanding the several corps responsible for the carrying out of these regulations.

There were about 200 people met in Harmony Hall to-night to give a send-off to Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh, who leaves on Saturday night with his family for Regina. Mayor Durocher was in the chair, and several of the aldermen along with Sir John Carling, Senator Clemow and other leading citizens of Ottawa were present. An address from the citizens of Ottawa, was tendered to Mr. Mackintosh. In reply Mr. Mackintosh spoke of his parliamentary and municipal experience in Ottawa. Speeches were tendered by Sir John Carling, Senator Clemow and ex-Ald. Heney. A gold headed cane was also presented to Mr. Mackintosh. After the affair was over a supper was given in the Bodega, there being about 50 present.

Liberals Meet at Simcoe.

SIMCOE, Ont., Dec. 6.—A well attended meeting was held in the Opera House here to-night, at which addresses were delivered by John Charlton, M.P., and B. C. Carpenter, M.P. The chair was occupied by Wm. Sullon, president of the local Reform Association.

Canadian Hay for the States.

Mr. J. P. McDougal, of Montreal, has been in the city during the past few days making arrangements for the shipment of twenty car loads of hay from the Gatineau district to Boston for a Montreal firm. Mr. McDougal states that the hay from this district is in big demand in various places in the United States, being considered more nutritious than the ordinary class of hay. As the hay crop of last summer was much larger than usual, there will likely, he said, be large quantities shipped to American points during the winter.—Ottawa Citizen.

ZANARDELLI GIVES UP.

Unexpected Resignation of the new Italian Premier.

COULD NOT MANAGE HIS CABINET.

He Came to the Conclusion That it Was Impossible to Form a Cabinet Which Would Work Harmoniously and Successfully—Deputy Sonninos Hastened Zanardelli's Retreat.

ROME, Dec. 6.—Unexpected complications arose to-day in the Cabinet, which Zanardelli finally completed yesterday. The President, after vain efforts to restore harmony, went to King Humbert this afternoon with his resignation. He had found it impossible, he said, to form a Cabinet which would work harmoniously and successfully. The King summoned Sig. Farron, President of the Cabinet, this evening and had a long conference with him.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Rome correspondent of the Central News says: "Zanardellis' decision to retire was hastened by Deputy Sonninos' avowal that he would put new life into the Centrist opposition. Senator Zaroccos' difference with Zanardelli arose from his demand to revive the corn and flour import duties, which were abolished by Magliany. Fears of a popular agitation impelled Zanardelli not to comply.

A special despatch to The Times from Rome says: The Zanardelli ministry does not inspire confidence in financial and political circles. The general position in Italy is becoming worse and the prices of all securities are falling.

The correspondent in Rome of The Daily News says that with two exceptions the new ministers do not possess abilities to fit them for their positions. Several of them have figured badly in the bank scandals. There is discord already among the Ministers. Napoleon Colajanni, a Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, has purchased a work on the bank scandals relating to the facts in connection with the struggle to obtain a Legislative inquiry into the matter. The work is eagerly purchased. It will become an historical document.

GUY STREET RESIDENCE BURNED.

The Home of G. P. Cunningham Badly Damaged by Fire.

An alarm was rung from box 58 in No. 10 Fire Station at 11.55 last evening for a serious fire which had broken out in the residence of Graham P. Cunningham, a well known civil engineer, on Guy Street. Upon the arrival of the firemen from stations 5 and 10, it took a good twenty minutes' hard work before the fire was extinguished. The residence of Mr. Cunningham, 480 Guy street, near the corner of Lincoln Avenue, is a handsome structure of gray stone, standing slightly back from the street, and is very badly damaged inside both by fire and water. The fire started from the furnace in the basement, and as the flames spread the upper part of the house was filled with smoke. Mr. Cunningham was awakened by this and finding that the basement was burning he aroused the family and servants and ran to No. 10 Station, giving the alarm. A few articles of clothing were saved and the family sought refuge for the night in the house of Mr. Chipchase on the opposite side of the street.

Nearly every article of furniture in the upper part was badly damaged, and the ground floor gutted. The loss will probably be $5,000. Mr. Cunningham said that although he carried some insurance he did not know the exact sum, or what company it was in.

Vessels Stuck in the Ice.

AMHERSTBURG, Dec. 6.—All efforts to release the boats caught in the ice floe at the head of Lake Erie have been in vain. The steamers Susquehanna and Kitty M. Forbes attempted to force their way out of the River but are now securely fastened in in the ice at Bar Point. The schooner Lemmatsworth which was caught in an ice floe yesterday has been carried to Belle Island. The Detroit tug returned here at midnight unable to find her. The steam-barge Simpson was 12 hours coming from Colchester Light to this port. She will likely go into winter quarters at Detroit. The steam barge White Star, with the schooner Sweepstakes, is still in the ice floe, off Colchester. The tug Kate Williams is trying to force a passage for the boat but so far without success. The steamer Wotan with lumber for Buffalo, tried to force her way out but came back. The steam barge Weston and barges Eleanor and Jeannette will stay here until a passage is cleared. Tugs attempted to take the keeper off the Colchester lighthouse but did not succeed. Capt. Geo. P. McKay, of the Lake Carriers' Association, telegraphed here to-day asking if it was possible to place the old light ship at Bar Point until all vessels had passed. The tug Home Rule will attempt to mark the spot until all boats have passed.

Sons of England President Killed.

TORONTO, Dec. 6.—Thomas Abbey, aged 35, a slater employed by Ald. Stewart, while working on the roof of the new R. C. Industrial School, Blantyre Park, East Toronto, this afternoon, fell a distance of 45 feet and received injuries from which he died at 8 o'clock this evening. On Monday night the deceased was elected president of St. George's Lodge, Sons of England.

AMUSEMENTS.

QUEEN'S THEATRE—"L'Enfant Prodigue," 8.10 p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL—Weber and Field, 2 and 8 p.m.

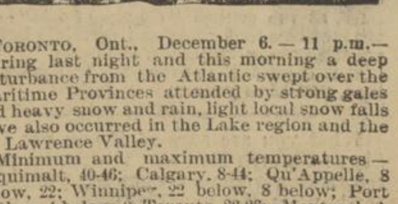
THEATRE FRANCAIS—"Le Maitre de Forge," 8 p.m.

ART ASSOCIATION—Permanent Exhibition.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

DEC. 6.	ARRIVED AT	FROM
Empress of Japan	Hong Kong	Vancouver
Aller	Southampton	New York
Lahn	New York	Bremen



TORONTO, Ont., December 6.—11 p.m.—During last night and this morning a deep disturbance from the Atlantic swept over the Maritime Provinces attended by strong gales and heavy snow and rain, light local snow falls have also occurred in the Lake region and the St. Lawrence Valley.

Minimum and maximum temperatures—Esquimalt, 40-46; Calgary, 8-44; Qu'Appelle, 8 below, 22; Winnipeg, 22 below, 8 below; Port Arthur, 4 below, 2; Toronto, 22-26; Montreal, 6-28; Quebec, 8-18; Halifax, 30-38.

PROBABILITIES.

Lakes—Fair and cold.

St. Lawrence, Gulf and Maritime—Winds mostly easterly, fair and colder.

CHARTER CHANGES

Mr. Parizeau's Bill as It Got Through Committee.

The City's Borrowing Power Limited to Fifteen Per Cent. of the Taxable Property, Not Ten, as Stated—Volunteer Electoral League Amendments.

There appears to have been widespread misapprehension as to the action of the Private Bills Committee at Quebec on the Real Estate Association's amendment to the city charter limiting the city's borrowing power to ten per cent. of the taxable property. It has been telegraphed from Quebec that this clause passed, but a copy of the bill as amended in the committee has reached The Herald and tells a different story. According to this the section was amended in committee to read as follows:

Notwithstanding everything contained in this title XIV. No civic or municipal loan shall be contracted when the amount of such civil debt shall exceed the proportion of 15 per cent of the value of the taxable property assessed under sub-section 1 of section 81 of the city charter.

Which means the limitation of the city's borrowing power to 15 per cent. of the taxable property of the city.

VOLUNTEER ELECTORAL LEAGUE AMENDMENTS

Into this measure of Mr. Parizeau's has been incorporated several amendments proposed by the Volunteer Electoral League. Some of these are:

The property qualification of the aldermen is to be "the total value of such real estate to be established by the amount mentioned as the valuation thereof the existing valuation roll." The object of this is to prevent the recurrence of a case similar to the following: "An alderman recently qualified on a piece of property assessed at $3,700, which was at the same time mortgaged to the extent of $5,150. When the qualification was questioned the alderman claimed that although his property was assessed at but $3,700, he could bring forward all the witnesses required to swear that the property was of the value, as real estate, of the sum of $9,000. This, it was claimed, left a margin on which he might qualify as alderman."

Another amendment more clearly defines the tenancy qualifications for voting to prevent colonizing. The League quoted a case where a certain alderman caused a number of his friends to temporarily remain in rooms in a hotel on the day it was known that the assessors would visit the hotel for the purpose of being enrolled as voters.

Provision is made for striking from the electoral list names of dead persons and minors.

This provision is added to the end of section 53: "It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to station at each poll during any civic election two constables for the purpose of aiding in the preservation of order and arresting parties personating or attempting to personate. If the police force of the city is insufficient in number for this purpose, the Chief of Police shall swear in and appoint special constables for this purpose who shall be entitled to two dollars per diem for such services, which sum shall be paid by the City Treasurer upon the order of the Chief of Police. For neglect to observe the provisions of this section, the Chief of Police shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each poll not provided with constables as aforesaid, such penalty to be recovered by any parties suing for the same."

Sec. 38 of 53 Vic. Chap. 79, is hereby repealed and replaced by the following:

The Board of Trade, the Chambre de Commerce and the City Council of Montreal shall each choose, on their first meeting day of December in each year, one representative, and the three persons so chosen shall constitute the Board of Revisers of the city. They shall perform the duties of the revisers, and shall receive for their services five dollars per diem for a term of twenty days. Any term required to complete their duties exceeding twenty days shall be gratuitous. Two members shall form a quorum. This provision shall apply only to elections subsequent to 1st February, 1894.

The bill is to come into effect as soon as sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE DELAYED HARBOR WORKS.

Joint Meeting of the B. of T. and Corn Exchange Association.

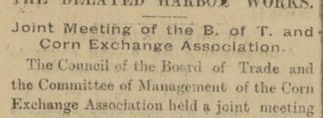
The Council of the Board of Trade and the Committee of Management of the Corn Exchange Association held a joint meeting yesterday afternoon to receive explanations from their representatives on the Board of Harbour Commissioners as to the progress of the works in the Harbour. There were present:—From the Board of Trade, W. W. Ogilvie, President; Jas. A. Cantlie, 1st Vice-President; W. C. Munderloh, 2nd Vice-President; Edgar Judge, Treasurer. Members of Council: Wm. Cunningham, Thos. J. Drummond, R. M. Esdaile, Frank J. Hart, D. L. Lockerby, John McKergow, John B. McLea, J. D. Rolland, Chas. F. Smith, A. A. Thibaudeau, Jas. Williamson. Corn Exchange Association: D. A. McPherson, President; David Robertson, Treasurer; Committee of Management, John Baird, W. A. Hastings, A. J. Brice, R. Peddie, E. F. Craig, Jos. Robillard, A. G. Thomson, Hugh McLennan, representative of the Board of Trade on the Harbor Board, and Chas. H. Gould, representative of the Corn Exchange Association on the Harbor Board.

The president of the Board of Trade, Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, was in the chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting. The meeting was a lengthy one, the interest in the important matter for which it was called being evidenced by the fact that every member of the Council of the Board of Trade and of the Committee of Management of the Corn Exchange Association was present, and all these expressed in urgent terms their concern respecting the interrupted progress of the harbor works, and their anxiety that the Harbor Commissioners should so arrange matters that no further delay should occur.

The two representatives, Messrs. Hugh McLennan and G. H. Gould, detailed very fully the present condition of the works and the interruptions to which they had been subject, the following being a digest of their statements:

The slow prosecution of the work was owing to the delay in completing the floating derricks and land derrick which were essential to the construction of the guard pier, and were to be completed in May 1892. The floating derricks were not, however, available until the autumn of 1892, while the land derrick, which was the most important feature of the work, was not put into operation until September, 1893, when for about thirty days it did good work, performing the full amount of service that was anticipated in distributing upon the guard pier the material deposited thereon by the floating derricks. Unfortunately, a part of the appliance of the land derrick broke on October 3rd, and owing to a difference of opinion existing between members of the Board, it was decided that instead of promptly going on with the repairs that the derrick should be laid up for the season. The season of 1893 has closed with an estimate on the part of the engineer that about thirty per cent. of the work on the guard pier is completed, and the engineer adds that with the present plant sixty per cent. will be completed by the end of next season, and the guard pier finished during the season of 1895.

The representatives concluded their remarks by stating that they recognized that their duty is now to endeavor to get the Board of Harbor Commissioners into such harmony of working that the plant will be in efficient order for the opening of next season, and the work thereafter carried on with very much greater success than has characterized it during the season now closed.



PUT TO FLIGHT

—all the peculiar troubles that beset a woman. The only *guaranteed* remedy for them is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For women suffering from any chronic "female complaint" or weakness; for women who are run-down and overworked; for women expecting to become mothers, and for mothers who are nursing and exhausted; at the change from girlhood to womanhood; and later, at the critical "change of life"—it is a medicine that safely and certainly builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures.

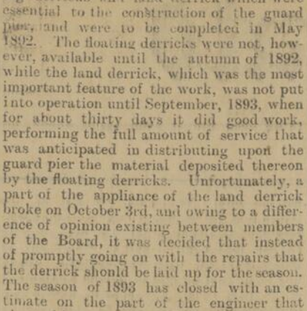
If it doesn't, if it even fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

What you are sure of, if you use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, is either a perfect and permanent cure for your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case may be, or $500 in cash. The proprietors of the medicine promise to pay you the money if they can't cure you.

THE D. C. T. A. PRESIDENCY.

A Short Sketch of the Life of One of the Candidates.

Lawrence A. Wilson, one of the two candidates for the presidency of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, is the eldest son of A. E. Wilson, a former well-known wholesale hardware merchant of this city. He is also a nephew of the Hon. Charles Wilson, the first mayor elected by the people of Montreal. Mr. Wilson is now twenty-nine years of age, having been born in this city in 1864. He spent ten years in the schools of Montreal. At the age of fourteen he went out on the road as a commercial traveller, and was known far and wide as the "boy traveller." Gradually the boy grew into manhood, and, after ten



LAWRENCE A. WILSON.

years of travelling from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island, he settled down in business for himself. This was five years ago, and it may be safely said that under his careful attention, few businesses have grown to greater success in so short a time. Mr. Wilson, during these five years, travelled in the interests of the various firms which he represents, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and France. He was married in May of this year to one of Montreal's social favorites, Miss Perrault, daughter af Mr. H. M. Perrault, the architect. The wedding was a fashionable one, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson at once left for the continent, from which they returned but a short time ago. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Metropolitan Club, City Club, Cosmopolitan Club, Club Canadien, St. Denis Club, St. Lawrence Yacht Club, Bel-Air Jockey Club, a life member of the Union Club, Quebec; and is interested in many local sporting and fraternal societies.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.

Gaston Hughes Was Not Summoned as a Witness.

American papers yesterday published a despatch purporting to come from Montreal, in which it was stated that Gaston Hughes, son of the Chief of Police, who was a witness in the case against the three students charged with the attempt to blow up Nelson's monument, had been sent to New York. A Herald reporter saw Chief Hughes last night respecting this rumor.

"I was not aware that my son was a witness in the case," said the Chief.

"He was not subpœnaed by the Magistrates, and neither directly nor indirectly has my son or myself been informed that he was required as a witness. If he had been summoned to give evidence in the case, most certainly he would have attended."

"Is your son at home at present?"

"He is not."

Chief Hughes reiterated his statement that Gaston Hughes was never notified that he was needed as a witness. The Magistrate had only to say that the young man was required and he would have attended the investigation.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ANNA BROWN.

The death is announced of Mrs. Brown, daughter of the late Campbell Sweeny, one of the founders of the Board of Trade, and widow of Lawrence Brown, agent for the seigniory of Beauharnois for many years. Deceased was the mother of Mrs. James Rose.

May Run in St. Lawrence Ward.

A large number of electors in St. Lawrence Ward have urged Mr. James Baxter to become an aldermanic candidate in that district. Mr. Baxter has heavy interests in that section, and is therefore regarded as a very desirable man. He has not yet, however, made any statement of his intentions.

A Ten-Hour Movement.

Amongst the organized boot and shoe makers and leather cutters of the city there has just been started a movement having for its object the reduction of daily working time to ten hours a day. Several physicians have given it as their opinion that the present long spell of diurnal labor in the boot and shoe factories is detrimental to the health of the employees. The Corporative Assembly of Working Shoemakers, Knights of Labor, have passed strongly worded resolutions on the subject, which will probably be brought before the legislature during the present session.

A duplicate of the Heintzman Upright Piano furnished Lady Aberdeen last week would be an acceptable gift—Xmas present. Mr. C. W. Lindsay, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine Street, could arrange terms we think to your satisfaction. How would $25 deposit and monthly payments of $10 please you?

Go to the Oxford Restaurant between acts and after performance for chops, steaks, Welch rarebits, golden buck, fried oysters, stews, etc.

Vocalists should see the Heintzman Piano with the patent transposing key board now on view at the warerooms of Mr. C. W. Lindsay, 2270 St. Catherine Street.

The Oxford Restaurant, 43 and 45 University street, is supplying a long-felt want—A first-class dining room for ladies and gentlemen.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

Uptown little girl's comment on hearing that a friend had two half-brothers—Why don't she stitch them together?

Scrofula eradicated and all kindred diseases cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by its vitalizing and alterative effects, makes pure blood.

Secret societies have charms that are especially attractive to the man who likes to make a gaudy display on his watch-chain.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

He (in anger)—I don't know why we men marry, anyway; women are such fools. She (sweetly)—That's just the reason, dear.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her feel like a different person, so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

"Girls is queer things," wrote Tommy on on "composition" day. "Why? Because a girl is not in it in society till she comes out."

You can get a Turkish Bath any time in the night now at the Turkish Bath Hotel.

One of the cranks arrested in New York asked Supt. Byrnes to give him $25,000, all in pennies. He wanted common cents badly.

For sale, $169, 2 American Upright Pianos; also other cash bargains in good pianos and organs, from $25 upwards, at C. W. Lindsay's warerooms, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine Street, open evenings until after the holidays.

"I guess I'll quit," said a boy who was scraping a perch at a market fish-stand. "I'm tired of doing business on such a small scale."

For sale, $199 and $149, Kraniek and Bach Upright and Square Pianos, that have been given us in part payment for a new, 18 Heintzman Upright Pianos; also other bargains at C. W. Lindsay's warerooms, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine Street, open evenings this month.

What the news dispatch describes as a right whale was washed ashore on Long Island last week. But it appears to have been left.

A. S. Brosseau, L.D.S.
Surgeon dentist, 7 St. Lawrence street. Teeth extracted without pain. Teeth fixed without palate. Dentistry according to the newest methods.

There is a great deal of truth in the saying that politics makes strange bed-fellows. Ballots of all parties lie together in the ballot-box.

Sale of Paintings of Masters.

The Society of Arts, of Canada, Nos. 1666 and 1668 Notre Dame Streets, sells paintings of masters. Moreover, it gives purchasers large facilities of payment.

The man who keeps his temper is like the tempered sword. They can both bite with dexterity, ambi-dexterity, or in sinister fashion.

For sale, $99, at $5 per month, Marshall and Wendell American Square Piano, 7 octaves, full iron plate, overstrung bass, top dampers, handsome rosewood case, tone and action perfect, warranted for five years; also other bargains, at C. W. Lindsay's warerooms, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine Street, open evenings this month.

Mrs. Wickwire—Just think——. Mr. Wickwire—Guess I'll have to. I never get a chance to do anything else when you have started in to talk.

For sale, Peloubet and Pelton American organ, $49, at $3 per month; for $39 cash. 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds of 2½ octaves each, 7 stops, 2 knee swells, nice solid walnut case; sound and perfect, good for 15 years to come. It is a chance that should not be missed. Call to-night and secure it. C. W. Lindsay, 2268, 2270, and 2272 St. Catherine Street. Ask to see the new Doherty Piano, cased.

It was the old bachelor who said that he never read the women's corner in his paper, although he was something of a woman scorner himself.

For Sale, $59 at $5, or $49 cash, Alexandre Organ of Paris; 16 stops and two knee swells. This is a grand instrument and a most unusual bargain. Call this evening and secure it at C. W. Lindsay's, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine Street. N.B.—We have a large holiday stock of new organs by Mason and Hamlin, and Doherty. Write for catalogues.

No marriage engagement should be more than six months long; the most ardent lover gets tired of living up to his girl's ideal any longer than that.

For Sale, Emerson (Boston) Piano, $169 on instalments, or $139 cash. Gabler New York Piano, $149 on instalments, or $129 cash. Both these fine instruments are full compass, every modern improvement, etc., and we guarantee them for five years, and warrant them sound and perfect in every respect. They are bargains. Call this evening and take your choice at C. W. Lindsay's warerooms, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine Street. Also several small pianos at $29 each for cash, suitable for learners.

Deacon Jones (in saloon)—Wh-hy, Bro. Smith, I-I 'spect yer surprised to see me h'yer——. Smith—Oh, no, I'm surprised to have you see me here.

For Over Fifty Years.

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

"You say that my work is easy compared with yours," said the hand-organ man to his monkey attachment, "but I tell you it is an everlasting grind."

"A Transposing Piano."

Canada's renowned pianoforte manufacturers, Messrs. Heintzman & Co., of Toronto, have with characteristic enterprise secured for many thousands of dollars a patent transposing piano keyboard by which the pitch can be raised or lowered 2½ tones. The device overcomes the difficulty that has always dismayed inventors, namely, the overstrung bass. One of this firm's latest Upright Pianos containing this attachment has just been received at the warerooms of Mr. C. W. Lindsay, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine street, and an invitation is extended to the profession and the musical public to call and inspect the instrument.

ALL WHO HAVE TRIED

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

Strange to say, it is not the angular maiden who is most successful at angling for men.

There have not been so many revolutions on the seas since the close of the bathing season.

When the hands of a clock are arrested they stop doing time. It is quite different with a man.

GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL.

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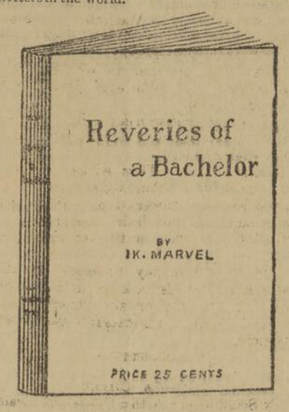
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There is a profound mental study in this world-wide American classic. It contains a series of very vivid and picturesque studies of individual character and feeling. It has a fascinating power over the reader while its graceful diction charms the literary appreciation and fills the mind with delightful, though sometimes pathetic pictures.

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By C. M. Yonge

This is just the book to put into the hand of youth, circulating a healthy morality, and true manly and womanly sentiments. Few books are better formed than this to develop and mould the tastes of the rising generation and encourage optimistic and patriotic ideas.

10 Mosses from an Old Manse,

By Nathaniel Hawthorne

Another delightful companion for idle hours is this collection of magazine papers, which Hawthorne entitled "Mosses from an Old Manse." Like all his works, it is distinguished for its simplicity and truth. Its high literary excellence commends it anew to public favor

11. The Scarlet Letter,

By Nathaniel Hawthorne

A romance of intense interest, exhibiting extraordinary power of mental analysis and graphic description. For an artistic exposition of Puritanism, as modified by New England colonial life, we have nothing like it in our literature. Like the best of Scott's novels, it is true at once to the local manners and scenic features of the age and place.

12. Essays of Elia, By Charles Lamb

These charming essays are full of gay humor, interspersed with many sly hits, happy puns and bright scintillations of wit; carefully elaborated as they are, they are written with the utmost ease and grace, and composed in a spirit at once delicate and unobtrusive. Seeking his material in the common paths of life—even the humblest—Lamb gives an importance to everything and sheds a grace over all.

3. Vicar of Wakefield,

By Oliver Goldsmith.

This beautifully illustrated edition of a famous English classic will increase its attractions for those who recognize the claim it has as essentially a "home book" for the whole reading world. Goldsmith has shed over the work the tenderest light of his genius, and the pastoral scenes in it are unrivalled, we had almost said unapproached, by any other writer of fiction. As Sir Walter Scott said of it, "we read the Vicar of Wakefield in youth and in age, and return to it again and again, and bless the memory of an author who contrives so well to reconcile us to human nature."

15. Paul and Virginia,

By Bernardin de Saint Pierre

This idyllic story, by a classic French writer of the wholesome romantic school, is an immortal book, and has won a place for itself in the homes of almost every people who possess a literature and can appreciate the work of genius. It may, with some literary propriety, be termed an idealized Robinson Crusoe, and it has all the fascination of that renowned work. It is a book that is sure to go down the centuries, charming as well as edifying generations yet unborn. "Paul and Virginia" fitly finds a place among the books of the "Premium Library."

16. Story of an African Farm.

By (Ralph Iron) Olive Schreiner.

Under the nom de plume of Ralph Iron, Miss Olive Schreiner has written an extraordinarily powerful story, full of graphic descriptions and the most appealing pathos. The author seems to have followed no recognized model of romance, but struck out a new path in fiction for herself. Her novel consists of a series of studies illustrating the wild life of an ostrich farm in South Africa, and setting before the reader, with striking vigor, the problems which trouble a strong intelligence and an imaginative ambition, remote from any possibility of culture. The work which leaves an abiding memory on every reader is one of the most remarkable novels of the age.

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By Wm. Edmonstoune Aytoun.

These stirring ballads of Professor Aytoun, of Blackwood fame, have their only rival in "Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome. Their popularity is not lessened by the fact that they are to be met with in every school reader and in the repertoire of most elocutionists and platform declaimers.

18. Lucile, - By Owen Meredith

(Robert Lord Lytton.)

"Lucile," by the second Lord Lytton, late Governor-General of India and British Ambassador at Paris, is a novel in verse, with rhymed couplets, cast somewhat in the mould of Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh."

19. Dreams. - By Olive Schreiner.

Though unlike the "Story of an African Farm," "Dreams" has many of the characteristics which made Miss Schreiner's early work famous. The book is both interesting and suggestive, and, besides its high meditative qualities, is rich in the discussion of those mental and moral problems which this clever writer delights to propound to herself and lay before the thoughtful reader.

20. Black Beauty. By Anna Sewell.

The tale well deserves its great popularity, for it is wonderfully realistic, and makes a strong appeal to those who love dumb animals and possess the instinct of common humanity. It is a book to charm and impress all who have to do with horses, especially those who seek to suppress that most senseless of all vices, cruelty to animals.

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The book chains the interest of the reader from the first chapter, embodying all that fascination and mysterious charms which the player, having one life in a mimic world before all men, and another mysterious unknown will always have for the people on the other side of the footlights.

22 Sartor Resartus,

By Thomas Carlyle.

Few men have given a mightier impulse to the intellectual and moral life of his age than Thomas Carlyle. He is perhaps the most profound, the most dramatic, the most imaginative, and the most original writer of the century. With great acuteness of thought and a marvellously forceful power and description, he has enriched the literature of the time as no other writer has enriched it. "Sartor Resartus" (the tailor remade) is of the same unique type as Carlyle's own character. It professes to be a review of a German treatise on dress; but it is this only in an allegorical metaphysical sense. It is in reality under a figure of a vesture of clothes, a veiled metaphysics, according to which all things visible, especially we ourselves, are but a garment of sensuous appearance. Every object has a double significance; but far down, in the heart of things, and under every apparition, is the fair and indestructible reality.

24. The Pleasures of Life.

By Sir John Lubbock, Bt

This is one of the most instructive as well as the delightful books of the time. It is written with a student's devotion and interest, and the authors enthusiasm infects every reader. The book deals with the intellectual upbuilding and informing of the modern man, and will be found well nigh an education in itself. The contents of the chapters are: Part I.—Chapter I.—The duty of happiness: Chapter II.—The happiness of duty; Chapter III.—A song of books; Chapter IV.—The choice of books; Chapter V.—The blessing of friends; Chapter VI.—The value of time; Chapter VII.—The pleasures of travel; Chapter VIII.—The pleasures of home; Chapter IX.—Science; Chapter X.—Education. Part II.—Chapter I.—Ambition; Chapter II.—Wealth; Chapter III.—Health; Chapter IV.—Love; Chapter V.—Art; Chapter VI.—Poetry; Chapter VII.—Music; Chapter VIII.—The beauties of nature; Chapter IX.—The troubles of life; Chapter X.—Labor and rest; Chapter XI.—Religion; Chapter XII.—The hope of progress; Chapter XIII.—The destiny of man.

25. The Lady of the Lake,

By Sir Walter Scott.

This, the most popular of the great modern troubadour's poems, is of the same chivalric type as "Marmion," and the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," though it is more richly picturesque, as well as more interesting in plot. The same glow of national feeling breathes through the poem, the same felicity of description, the same light and color, the same instinct for and love of martial ardor, with many inimitable touches of tender passion. Scott's fervid patriotism and love of country are equally distinguishable in the poem and animates and illumines every line. In the power of simple narrative this famous metrical romance is almost unequalled.

26. Mornings in Florence,

By John Ruskin, LL.D.

There is no greater writer of English prose than Ruskin; his diction is magnificent, while his feeling for the beautiful in art or in nature is unexampled. He is not only a versatile artcritic, but perhaps the most learned as well as the most enthusiastic exponent of architecture. His "Mornings in Florence" are charming studies of the beauties of the historic Florentine capital, told with a lover's interest in art, and with much elevated thought and inspiring reflection. The passages are many that fascinate the reader by their eloquence and suggestiveness. None has said truer or finer things.

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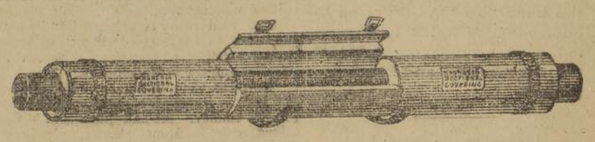
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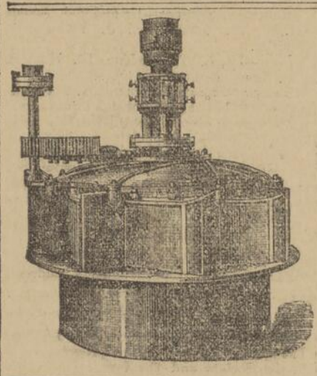
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WOMAN'S WEAR.



HOW TO SERVE DINNERS.

Two Course Dinners—Serving and Removing a Four Course Dinner.

In removing the meat course from a dinner table, if no salad is to follow but the dessert comes at once, the mode of procedure is as follows: Remove the plates first, next the sauce dishes if any have been used—that is, clear the table before each person before taking the main dishes from the table. It is usual to serve as much as possible from the sideboard. Where this is not done, the next in order is the meat; then vegetables, bread and whatever small dishes may be on the table. Take the salt and pepper dishes on a separate tray, and place tray and all upon the sideboard. When this is done, remove the crumbs from the table before serving the next course.

It may be of assistance to some reader to give the most universal mode of serving and removing a four course dinner—i. e., a dinner to consist of the following courses: Soup; roast, potatoes, vegetables; salads; dessert, coffee.

The table is set with the silver needed for all the courses, including the dessert and coffee, the bread and butter plates, napkins and soup plates—i. e., a plate at each place. The soup is served by the hostess. As each soup plate is removed the dinner plate is put in its place; then the soup removed to the kitchen. The roast is put before the host, the vegetables and bread being kept upon and served from the sideboard. Remove the dishes for this course as described above, leaving the bread and butter plates, also salt and pepper, upon the table until the salad is removed.

The salad is usually prepared upon the plates. If not, it should be placed before the hostess to be served, and in this case after clearing the table a salad plate should be placed before each person before bringing the salad to the table. Remove the salad plates, the bread and butter plates, the salad, then the pepper and salt dishes, etc. As soon as the crumbs are cleared from the table a plate should be placed before each person, then the dessert served.

It is a matter of preference in regard to the coffee whether it should be served with or after the dessert. When there is time, especially when there are guests in the house, perhaps there is no nicer way than that of serving the coffee in the library or sitting room after all have left the table. In this case, of course, no provision is made for it on the dining table, according to Table Talk, from which the foregoing is gleaned.

One Way to Cook Steak.

It is not always convenient to broil a beefsteak, but there is a way of cooking it that gives almost if not quite as satisfactory results. Heat the frying pan quite hot. In this put the steak. No butter nor grease, remember, nor salt. Allow the steak merely to glaze over. Then turn it quickly, turning it often until it is done. When it is done, lay it on a hot platter, butter and salt it, and you will find it delicious and juicy. Allowing the steak to heat but a moment on each side sears it over and retains all its sweet juices, and salting it at the last moment while on the platter draws out these juices.

An Apple Shortcake.

One-half cup each of sugar, butter and milk, two cups of flour, a teaspoonful of cream tartar, half that amount of soda. Bake in four jelly cake pans. Four large apples grated, an egg, a cup of sugar, the grated rind and juice of a lemon. Let it come to a boil and spread between the cake like jelly. Some prefer to eat this cold, in which case do not spread the apple filling until cake and filling are both cold.

For the Baby's Picture.

A baby's picture may be effectively framed at a very small expense by following these directions from Country Gentlemen:

Out of a piece of heavy pasteboard or (better) millboard, such as is used for book covers, cut a circular piece 7 inches in diameter. In the center of this round cut a circular opening 4 inches in diameter. The sizes given are for what are known as cabinet photographs. Cover this round of pasteboard with a layer of cotton batting, put on loosely and held in place with a few long stitches.

From a delicate shade of rose or blue silk cut a strip 3½ inches wide and 1 yard long. It will puff more gracefully if cut on a true bias. Sew together and



CIRCULAR FRAME OF INDIA SILK.

press all seams. Gather each edge with a strong thread. Sew one edge of this puff around the inside opening of the pasteboard circle about half an inch from the edge on the side not covered with the batting, making the gathers as even as possible. Draw the silk through the opening and over the outer edge of the circle, fasten in place with slip stitches—that is, stitches taken into but not through the pasteboard. Do not draw the silk tightly, but let it puff softly over the cotton.

Cut a circle of heavy rose or blue paper to match the silk about six inches in diameter, and after putting the photograph in place, paste it over the back, using stiff flour paste, not forgetting to put a loop of ribbon exactly at the top to suspend the frame by. A pretty variety can be had by using brocades of small flowers on light grounds and making the frames oval in shape instead of round.

ON PAPER HANGING.

Hiring the Walls—How to Cut, Paste and Hang the Paper.

Often a room is entirely transformed by a new paper of pleasing pattern and harmonious colorings. Fortunately for the great majority of housewives, very pretty designs and attractive colorings are to be found in the wall papers of medium cost; hence, when one becomes his own paper hanger the expense of newly papered rooms is comparatively small.

Paper hanging is not such a difficult process when the apartment is low, though a high room is trying, as it requires so much reaching from tall steps. If the walls have never been papered before, they should be washed with vinegar and water, all cracks in the plaster filled neatly and smoothly with putty, and the whole sized before the papering process commences. New plastered walls must also be sized. The size is made by soaking a pint of linseed in a pail of cold water over night, the seed in a cheesecloth bag, from which all the mucilage must be squeezed. Give bag and all a good boil for 15 minutes and apply the size with a whitewash brush, advises The Housewife.



FLOWER-DE-LUCE PATTERN.

The paper should be first cut in lengths two inches longer than the wall, care being taken to match the pattern from the marks given on the margin. Cut off the left hand edge of each piece, and lay the lengths one over the other on a long, firm table. There should be two workers, one to paste and one to hang the paper. Begin at the window of the room, working from left to right.

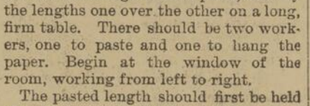
The pasted length should first be held about a foot from the top and laid evenly against the wall. See that it hangs straight down the wall, then descend from the steps, take the lower end, lift it a little from the wall and let it fall gently into place without a crease. Then with a clean, large, soft cloth press the paper to the wall down the middle from top to bottom.

Avoid large patterns for small rooms and select colors with a view to the carpet, draperies, etc., of the apartment. North rooms ought to have light hangings. A pretty pattern for the drawing room is the flower-de-luce so popular in other lines of decoration. It is quite the fashion nowadays to have the border repeat the principal design in the paper. In some of the papers the pattern merges into the frieze in an artistic manner, giving the idea of a spiral decoration for the apartment.

Crocheted Lace Edge.

A pretty lace edging may be easily crocheted by readers understanding the art, if they will only follow these instructions from The Housewife:

Make a chain the length required. 1st row: S. c. in 2d stitch; * chain 6, miss 4 stitches, s. c. in next. Repeat from * to



PATTERN FOR LACE EDGING.

the end of the row; turn. 2d row: S. c. 11 times under the first two loops of 6 chain, s. c. 6 times under next, * turn; chain 6, s. c. in top of next loop; chain 6, s. c. in top of next loop, turn, s. c. 11 times in loop of 6 chain, s. c. 6 times under the next loop, turn; chain 6, s. c. in top of next loop, turn, s. c. 11 times under top loop; s. c. 6 times under each of the half loops down the side; s. c. 11 times under next loop, s. c. 6 times under next loop, turn, chain 6. Repeat from * the second six chain you make; this time join to loop on last point you made.

A Recipe For Mincemeat.

Here is The Housewife's recipe for making mincemeat: Three pounds of tender, lean beef, 1½ pounds of suet, 2 pounds of chopped apples, 2 of raisins, 3 of currants, 1 of citron, 2 of sugar, 1 gill of rosewater, the juice of 4 lemons and the peel preserved and chopped fine, 1 pint of brandy. Have salt, mace, cloves, allspice, pepper, cinnamon and ginger pulverized in the proportions you like, and add sugar to your taste. Never use much mace or cloves. Mix it thoroughly. Cider or wine added when the pies are baked greatly improves them

A Fruit Cake Recipe.

The season is at hand when fruit cake is in greatest demand. The following recipe from Good Housekeeping is therefore presented:

If fruit cake you essay to make,
One pound of sugar you must take;
Three pounds of raisins; flour, one pound;
Two pounds of currants; cloves, well ground;
Three-quarters pound of butter; one
Gill of molasses. This being done,
One and one-quarter pounds you'll take
Of citron, and eight eggs you'll break;
One nutmeg and one-half, and one
Half gill of brandy add. This done,
And all well mixed, with care you'll bake;
'Twill make eight pounds of fine fruit cake.

Homely Hints.

Very hot soda in a solution, applied with a soft flannel, will remove paint splashes.

Turn the garments inside out and let the air and sunshine disinfect and deodorize them. All night airing is good, but a day of sunshine and wind is better.

"Roman toilet paste" is merely white of egg, barley, flour and honey.

Your dress skirts will wrinkle less if folded right side out.

Violet and orris make the best combination for bureau and chiffonier sachets. The orris imparts a delicious odor of cleanliness and the violet gives just the suspicion of actual fragrance that is needed.

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AFTER LONG YEARS.

PART THIRD.

CHAPTER III.

CONTINUED.

Gordon Kennedy obeyed. The defiance was gradually melting out of her face, but there was a visible constraint there still. With straightforward precision she narrated her adventure of the night.

"I ran away from Glasgow," she said, boldly. "Joan died, and I hated him. He was a brute, and he tried to beat me. I threw a plate at his head and cut one cheek open. It was a horrid gash," said the young virago, with a shudder; "but I didn't care; he was a brute; I had to run then, and I came here. I had some money; Joan gave it to me; I have some yet, and might have taken a cab when I got to Paris as well as not, and gone to your theatre, but the streets were so bright and dazzling, the shops so splendid, I thought I would walk. I was a fool for my pains. I don't know what would have happened, only Mr. Dennison came. Ah, I like him—he was awfully good."

"But surely, surely, child, you did not tell him who your were?" madame cried in horror, as she listened to this outspoken confession,

"I told him nothing," Gordon answered, proudly, "only my name, and where I come from, and how I got lost, and that I wanted to find you. He said he knew you, and would take me to you, and here I am."

"It is the most extraordinary thing I ever heard of," madame said, bewildered; "and you are the most extraordinary child. Surely there is a Providence that watches over children and fools."

"I am no child, and I am no fool. I'll thank you not to call me either," cried little spitfire, blazing up.

"No, no, certainly not. Why, child, will you be angry with me, your own mother?" madame said, in her sugariest tone.

"You don't look very glad to see me, if you are my mother," retorts Miss Kennedy, sulkily.

"You have surprised me so much, don't you see, and I don't want it known that you are my daughter. It would me a very bad thing for me, and create no end of talk."

"You are ashamed of me, I suppose?" the young girl cried. "I knew you would. You are a fine lady, and I am—yes, look at me. I am a miserable, draggle-tailed object, am I not?"

"What a temper you have," madame said, still smiling, still holding her hands. "Don't speak so loudly. I am not in the least ashamed of you. Properly dressed you will be quite like me."

The black eyes lit.

"Do you think so," eagerly; "Joan always said I was like you, but you are so beautiful, and I am so thin, and black, and pale. You will let me stay with you, then, will you?"

"Certainly—that is for the present. I think I shall send you to school. You would like to go to school, would you not, Gordon. By the bye, I would not rather not call you that."

"Joan called me Donny."

"Donny be it, then. I will dress you properly and send you to school, and you are not to say a word—no, not a whisper—about our relationship. You can keep a secret, I think, by your face."

"Try me," the girl said, proudly. "I'd die before I'd tell, if I promise not."

"And you do promise. It would never do for me, Donny, at least not just yet, to acknowledge you. People here do not know I ever was married."

"If you wish it—yes, I promise," the girl said, a wistful light in the great eyes.

"Then for the present you shall remain here—for a few days, that is. You will sleep in my dressing-room, and I will tell my maid and the rest that you are my cousin—yes, a cousin from Scotland. And now, as it is late, and have been travelling are tired, I will see you safely in bed myself."

"And may I see him again—the gentleman who was so kind to me?" the girl asked, only half satisfied after all.

"Mr. Dennison? Oh, well—yes—yes I suppose so. Tell him you are a cousin, and I will indorse your story."

"I hate telling lies," Donny muttered, rather suddenly; but madame prudently took no notice. In her own mind she had resolved that long before Prince Di Venturim's return to Paris, this obnoxious daughter should be safely out of sight for good and all.

With her own hand she led her to the dressing-room, helped her to arrange the little lace-draped bed there, and saw her safely in it, before retiring to her own room.

It had been a very unexpected and rather disagreeable ending to a pleasant evening. Contretemps will occur, and must be made the best of. Madame had reached that age when we learn the folly of disturbing ourselves for trifles. A composing draught of wine and spices stood on the table. She rang for her maid, and dismissed her, drank her sleeping portion, and went calmly to bed.

CHAPTER V.

WHAT LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM SOMETIMES COMES TO.

It is twelve o'clock, more or less, by all the clocks and watches of Paris—high noon by the broad brightness which is pouring a flood of golden light through the blue silk curtains, over the glass, and silver, and china of a dainty breakfast. table set for two over two blonde English heads—Lord and Lady Dynely.

They are breakfasting tete-a-tete, and in profound silence. His lordship hides a very sulky, dissatisfied and conscious face, behind that day's Moniteur. Her ladyship, on the other side of the big shining urn, droops over her teacup, pale as the dainty cashmere robe she wears, with blue eyes that jaded and dull from want of sleep. She has not slept all night, and it tells upon her not used to "tears o' night instead of slumber." In the garish morning sunshine, the pretty little face looks wofully white and pitous, poor child, and he sees it; how can he fail to see it, and is in a fine rage with her and with himself in consequence. No words have passed between them concerning last night—no words as yet. That pleasant conjugal debate is still to come. He had found her feigning sleep, the tears undried upon her cheeks, so peachily plump five weeks ago—then like the heart of a blush rose—now paler than the palest lily. This morning only monosyllables has been exchanged, but the tug of war is to come, and although he dreads it horribly—as he dreads and hates all things unpleasant to his own super-fastidious selfishness—his lordship throws down the paper at last and begins.

"I suppose," he says, in a voice he tries not to render harsh, but which is, "I suppose you know Dennison came last night? Confounded meddling prig! I suppose you know, or will know, he followed me, and tried to play parson for my benefit. I wonder now I did not knock him down for his impertinence—I will, by Jove, if he tries it again. I hope, Crystal, you did not send him?"

She shrinks and shivers away at his tone—at his words. He sees it, and the string of remorse that follows and tells him he is a brute, hardly tends to add to his good-humor.

"Did you send him?" he angrily repeats.

She lifts her eyes for an instant to his irritated face, then drops them, shrinking into her more and more.

"I sent no one," she answers, in a a voice so low as to be hardly audible.

"Oh," Eric says, in a grumbling tone. "You saw him though. He was here?"

"He was he here—yes."

"How did he know so well where to find me then? I told you I was going to dine with some fellows at the Cafe de Paris."

"Yes, you told me," she repeats, in the same faint voice. Then she looks suddenly up at him and her blue eyes flash. "We went to the theatre, Eric," she says, boldly.

"To the—," so astonished is Lord Dynely that the last word fails on his lips.

"To the theatre—yes." Crystal goes on quickly and gaspingly. "I wanted to go—it wasn't his fault, poor fellow—I asked him to take me—I made him take me."

"And may I ask," says his lordship, with labored politeness, and turning quite white with anger, "which theatre you honored with your preference? Les Italiens, no doubt?"

"We went to the Varieties. We saw that woman. We saw you," she answers in the same gasping tone.

His lips set themselves with slow, intense anger—his blue eyes gleamed with a dangerous light.

"You saw that woman! Be more explicit, if you please, Lady Dynely. You saw what woman?"

"That actress. That wicked, painted, dancing woman. And we saw you. You threw her the flowers I gave you. She wore them in her hair. And then you were in the box with her—as if—as if—"

But Crystal can say no more. At the recollection of his look as he bent over that woman, she breaks utterly down, covers her face and bursts into passionate weeping.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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BIRTHS.

BOUCHER—On the 1st instant, at 388 Craig Street, the wife of George Boucher, of a son. 294

DAGENAIS—On the 2nd instant, at 542 Lagauchetiere Street, the wife of Henri Dagenais, of a daughter. 294

DESPATIES—On the 1st instant, at 10 St. Marguerite Street, the wife of Joseph Despaties, of a son. 294

MARRIAGES.

LENEY-IRVING—At Greenfield Farm, Point-aux-Trembles, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Wm. Leney, of Longue Pointe, to Ella, youngest daughter of George Irving, Esq. 294

WAUGH-BOGGAN—On Wednesday, the 29th of November, at St. Ann's Church, by Very Rev. Bangart, Matthew Waugh, son of John Waugh, to Bridget Walsh, widow of James Boggan, both of Newfoundland. (Newfoundland papers please copy). 294

DEATHS.

JARVIS—On Wednesday, the 6th Dec., at 46 Metcalf avenue, Côte St. Antoine, Amy Agnes Elliot, beloved wife of W. C. Jarvis. Funeral on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2.30 p. m.

BROWN—On the 6th instant, Anna, daughter of the late Campbell Sweeny, and widow of Lawrence George Brown, of Beauharnois, in the ninety first year of her age. Funeral private.

BOURETTE—At St. Cunegonde, on the 4th inst., Delia Bougie, wife of Joseph Bourette, aged 20 years and 2 months. 294

DUQUETTE—On the 5th instant, at 686 Sherbrooke street, Natalie Bourdon, wife of Francois Duquette, aged 73 years. 294

FERGUSON—On Wednesday, December 6th, at his late residence, Thomas Ferguson, aged 83 years, of the parish of Devonish, Co. Fermanagh, Ireland. 293

DUVAL—In this city, 6th December, Joseph Leon, aged 5 months and 18 days, son of Joseph Duval. 293

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

No. 198—In the matter of Leopold Denis, of the City and District of Montreal, there doing business alone as dealer in wine and canned goods under the name and style of L. Denis & Fils, Insolvent.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the judges of this Court, in the Court room for Insolvency matters, in the Court House at Montreal, on the 14th day of December instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator to the property of the said insolvent and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

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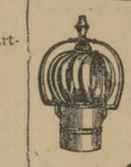
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MONTREAL, DECEMBER 7.

A SINISTER MOTIVE.

As the circumstances of the transfer of the Beauport Asylum are more fully and clearly revealed, the action of the Government in procuring that transfer is shown more surely to be entirely without defence. It is apparent that from the beginning of their attempt to obtain a renewal of their contract Mr. Landry and his associates were actuated by a determination to get for their property more than it was worth. With Mr. Mercier's Government the proprietors, for reasons which are now quite immaterial, were able to make little headway in that direction. But with the present Provincial Secretary their dealings were from the first of a nature more satisfactory to themselves. That gentleman appears to have been in no sense abashed by the evident reluctance of the Sisters of Charity. It was plain that the Sisters were not at all eager to assume the care of the unfortunates of Beauport, and it is incidentally to their credit that one of the avowed motives of their reluctance was the consciousness that in that hell of filth they would be utterly unable to give the patients such aid as their sorry state and the public weal demanded. It might have been too much to expect that the sentimental consideration should have counted for anything with the manipulators of the infamous transfer. But the Government showed itself quite as ready to override an obstacle of a much more substantial nature. The Sisters based their offer to the proprietors upon the sale of one sixth of the property made by Ernest Landry to Messrs. Landry and LaRue. Upon this basis the Sisters fixed the value of the property at $270,000. It is interesting to recall that prior to the invocation of the special providence of the present Government, Mr. Landry himself would not have been unwilling to accept $300,000. In view of these two valuations, which, under ordinary conditions of transfer, might have been reconciled, the eagerness of the Government to insist that the proprietors should receive a much larger sum, $427,000, for their property furnished the mind of the general public with the first real evidence of the sinister motive of the transfer.

The Government offered to become security for the payment of this $427,000 by the Sisters to the proprietors. The sum would be paid in sixty years by annuities of $18,600, which would result in a total payment of $1,116,000. The Sisters declined this offer. The Government made a further bid. It would make with the Sisters a contract for ten years, and would bind itself to pay the annual instalment of $18,600, whether or not the credit of the Sisters with the Government arising from the care of the insane amounted to that sum. If, at the end of ten years, the Sisters should find themselves unable to pay the vendors under the agreement, the Government would relieve them of the contract, and pay the annuities due and to become due. Upon these terms the Sisters at last consented to accept the charge.

The iniquity of the terms of the transfer is glaring. It is fair to dismiss the Sisters entirely. They were from the beginning unwilling to assume the responsibility which the Government sought to impose upon them. They went the length of offering to build an entirely new asylum with all modern improvements, and to cost less than had been asked for the Beauport property. The refusal of the Government to accept such an offer is a reasonably clear proof of its determination to consult the interests rather of Mr. Landry than of the patients and the public. The Sisters would have persisted in their refusal, which was based upon grounds partly humanitarian and partly financial, had not the Government guaranteed the payment of the yearly instalments of the purchase money. That indicates pretty clearly that the Sisters will not be asked to make any attempt to meet these yearly payments, but that they will apply to either the improvement of the service or the increase of their own funds, such profits as the concern may produce. It is true that they have undertaken the care of the patients, but in the eyes of the Government and its beneficiary that is a minor matter. The Sisters have consented to pull fat chestnuts out of the fire for Mr. Landry.

The province, then, pays $427,000 for a property for which quite recently the proprietors would willingly have taken $125,000 less, a property which at a fair valuation would not be held to be worth more than half the sum which the Government has pledged the Province to pay. Hard upon this enormous initial expenditure travels the expenditure upon the highly necessary improvement of the asylum. This improvement will cost at least $75,000, and there is little enough guarantee that at its conclusion it will have placed the Asylum in a much more effective condition than at present. Since the Government has determined to maintain Beauport, direct objection to the improvement of the Asylum may be hardly raised. But the radical nature of the improvements which are now in progress and the probability that what is now being done will have to be done all over again within a short time emphasizes the most infamous feature of the transaction.

Had Beauport Asylum been new and equipped well and thoroughly and in keeping with the humane requirements of the age, the circumstances of the transfer would have indicated clearly enough that the Government had had some unrighteous motive in a transfer of such a nature. It would be hard to imagine that any body of sane men would have thrown away a quarter of a million of the people's money unless an unlawful proportion of that money had reached some private pocket. But this case is even worse. The report of an engineer appointed upon conditions that, if anything, would render his judgment favorable to the attitude of the Government proves that Beauport is not a fit habitation for any cleanly animal To herd within those foul walls several hundreds of unfortunate human beings whose restoration to the use of their reason depends almost entirely upon the pleasant and salubrious nature of their surroundings is a public crime. To sanction, for considerations of a purely private nature, a bargain which looks to the continuance of this outrage is to trade upon the misfortunes of the insane.

In its mad desire to line Mr. Landry's pockets, the Government has pledged itself to a robbery of the Treasury, and in that robbery is perpetrated an atrocious crime against a common humanity. This offense is rank, it smells to heaven, and although the bargain has been carried into effect, it is the duty of every friend of good government to review it and to mitigate its ill results.

MALICIOUS AND UNTRUTHFUL AS USUAL.

We are thinking of offering a handsome reward to the person finding any reference to Mr. Laurier in The Hamilton Spectator which is not dishonest and untruthful. This is one of its latest remarks :

French Mr. Laurier went to Ottawa yesterday with his silver tongue, to persuade the Ottawa Grits to put a candidate in the field to oppose the Conservative candidate. But the Ottawa Grits knew their case was hopeless, and the silver tongue failed to induce them to be foolish. Then Laurier made a speech in which, according to The Toronto Globe, he "spoke most hopefully of the prospects of the Liberal party throughout the Dominion !" When a party is in the hole to such a depth that it dare not nominate a candidate its prospects are exceedingly brilliant !

There is no excuse for The Spectator because all the Toronto newspapers on which The Spectator relies for the bulk of its news, had perfectly accurate information. They said that Mr. Laurier's presence in Ottawa at the time was accidental, that he took no part in the deliberations of the Ottawa Liberals, but that he approved of their decision not to contest the seat at the by-election. This is a true statement of the facts of the case.

As for the Spectator's sneer at the failure to nominate a candidate in Ottawa, it will disturb no one. If the Dominion Government at a by-election could not carry the capital, where at least a third of the voters are civil servants, it could not carry a constituency in the whole of Canada. The Ottawa Liberals decided, wisely we think, that it would be well to reserve their strength for the general election, when they will have something more than a fair chance to win. The Spectator may rest assured that there will be very few Conservatives elected by acclamation at the next election.

HOT AND COLD.

Contradictions in the several speeches of a cabinet minister are, after all, rather in terms than in spirit.

Sir John Thompson has persuaded the manufacturers of Montreal that their taxing privilege will not be disturbed, and he has just been telling the farmers of Pictou that the Government measure of tariff reform will satisfy the most discontented and exacting consumer.

Sir John has not actually lied either in Montreal or in Pictou. Shorthand reports of his two speeches would reveal such caution in the choice of terms and such labor in the accumulation of language as would disconcert the keenest scented seeker after inconsistency. But promises to defend the respective interests of two such hostile bodies as the consumers and the manufacturers constitute evidence of a desire to deceive one of them.

Sir John did not deceive the manufacturers.

THE DISMISSAL BY the Winnipeg Police Magistrate of the charge of criminal libel preferred against Mr. Richardson, editor of The Tribune, by Mr. A. W. Ross, M. P., and candidate for the Lieut.-Governorship of Manitoba, is an event of some importance. On the day of the Winnipeg election a man named Chamberlin, hailing from Toronto, was arrested for personation. On him was found a questionable letter signed by "J. S.," addressed to Mr. A. W. Ross, purporting to be an introduction. The Tribune published the letter and commented upon it as being proof that corrupt methods had been resorted by the Conservatives. The editor was thereupon jailed, but at the close of the preliminary investigation he was released on the ground that he had not exceeded his rights as a journalist. This is a righteous judgment and shows that the muzzling of journals by cheap politicians of the baser sort cannot be everywhere effected in Canada.

MR. HALL and his friends are doing an uncommon amount of cackling over a very insignificant egg. It may be admitted without question that the Government has reduced the yearly expenditure somewhat; but it has not reduced it to anything like the extent that its members gave the people to understand it would if given a firm lease of power. In many respects it has shown culpable extravagance and disregard for the public interests; and it has increased its revenues by saddling on Montreal and her sister cities the most outrageous taxes. We don't imagine that Mr. Hall with his magic lantern views will ever again captivate an audience of Montreal tax-payers. We do not question his sincerity in trying to improve the financial position of the Province, but it is not easy to forgive his weakness in permitting his colleagues to fasten on the shoulders of his own constituents an altogether disproportionate burden of taxation.

L'EVENEMENT, of Quebec, edited by a Conservative M.P., says that McGreevy and Connolly may have been led into indiscretions by their enthusiasm for a cause that was "dear" to them. It was rather dear to them, as a matter of fact. According to the latest statement it cost Mr. McGreevy just $840,000 in a little less than twenty years, while Mr. Connolly had to contribute a quarter of a million in a much shorter space of time. They will also serve a year in jail as a mark of their devotion to the great cause.

FRENCH PRESS.

A UNION OF CATHOLICS.

L'Electeur says : "We said yesterday that the fanatics would end perhaps by forcing the Catholics to organize to defend themselves. This language perhaps will alarm certain timorous people. If we act thus, they will say we are going to consolidate against us the whole Protestant majority of the Dominion. It shows want of judgment and foresight to be led by these fears. Did the 3,000,000 Catholics of Ireland by uniting to claim their rights solidify against themselves the 34,000,000 of Protestants in England and Scotland? No! They received the support of all the friends of justice among the Protestants, and they control to-day the Imperial Commons. This union of persecuted Catholics thoroughly purified the Liberal party by alienating from it all the fanatics. Chamberlain abandoned Mr. Gladstone and led with him 60 other members. But Mr. Gladstone, in face of this defection, preferred to fall in 1886 rather than withdraw his protection from an outraged minority, and England rewarded him by carrying him back to power in 1892. There is a lesson, a precious precept. It is this, that if certain people wish to make the French and Catholic element of this country disappear, we can rely on the support of the English Protestant Liberal Party to protect us, although all the Catholics should join together irrespective of party. The ranks will become thin without doubt, but there will remain enough to make us triumph. Let us no longer lose sight of the fact that we have to-day, as chief of the Executive at Ottawa, a man of great breadth of mind, the friend and the confident of Gladstone, imbued with his large, generous and Christian ideas. He alone is worth an army."

THE M'GREEVY-CONNOLLY CASE.

L'Evenement, Mr. L. Z. Joncas, M.P., editor, in an article urging the liberation of Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly says : "It is a well-known fact that neither Mr. McGreevy nor Mr. Connolly made a cent profit out of the sums of money which they received for political purposes and which they distributed during the election campaign of 1887. Perhaps they were carried away by excessive zeal for a cause which was dear to them, but it is not for those who profited thereby, to blame them for it. In all constitutional countries they raise subscriptions in time of elections, in order to meet the expenses of the struggle. The thing is practised on a great scale in England, and especially in the United States. What passed here was only a repetition of what has taken place elsewhere very often. Why then so much severity exercised towards these two gentlemen? The fact of having undergone a costly trial, of having suffered condemnation are in our opinion punishment proportioned to the responsibility which they assumed in this regrettable affair. It is the opinion of a great number that they ought to be immediately freed. In our opinion, this would be simple justice."

CITY CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

The amendments made to the city's charter by the Private Bills' Committee at Quebec are strongly objected to by La Presse. The first reducing the number of aldermen from 36 to 24, it declares, will diminish the majority and influence of the French Canadians. At the present time the council is composed of 21 French and 15 English aldermen, but with the reduction of two from each ward there would be only 13 French and 11 English aldermen. This would leave a French majority of only two, which would be reduced to one when the acting mayor is a French Canadian. The reduction of the number of aldermen is an excellent measure in itself, but ought to be undertaken only at the same time with a redistribution of the wards. Adopted at the present time, it constitutes an attack against the French-Canadian majority of the council, which can be transformed into a minority by the absence of a single one of its members. It is to the Real Estate Association, led by Mr. G. W. Stephens and defended at Quebec by Mr. Parizeau, that the French-Canadian population of Montreal will owe the loss of its influence and the return of the fine days when the English majority embellished the west with the money of the taxpayers of the other parts of the city. The second amendment, to fix the limit of borrowing power at a percentage of the value of the taxable property, La Presse regards as an excellent idea, but to fix the limit at 10 per cent. is so dangerous that one may well ask how men in their senses could do it. To fix at 10 per cent. of taxable property a borrowing power which now rests on a basis of 15 per cent. of the total assessment is to stop abruptly and for a number of years all works in Montreal. What will become of our workingmen? This decrease will put absolutely at an end the improvements to the east end of Montreal. Every one knows that Mr. Stephens has nearly all his property in the West end. Public works have been made everywhere in the west end, and they perceive that it is time to stop now that the East End asks something. It is at the moment when the east was going really to profit by a considerable expenditure by the construction of the Pacific station that Mr. Stephens and the Real Estate Association, in the name of the interest of the West, comes to stop everything and put an end to the hopes to which this project gave birth.

Shipping Notes.

HONG KONG, Dec. 6.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship Empress of Japan arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning.

WITH THE DAIRYMEN.

Continued from Page One.

and moved that thanks be offered them. This was unanimously carried.

J. C. Chapais dwelt on work accomplished by the association and the beneficial results which must accrue to it from the services of such men as were identified with its interest. The differences of opinion which existed between the inspectors and their chief must be reconciled. Inspectors should be unprejudiced and should have no direct interest in the industry. The remedies suggested for relieving the evils which the industry is suffering from, were amusingly illustrated. He dwelt especially on the benefits to be derived from the syndicate arrangements. It was decided to consider Mr. Chapais' remarks in detail at another time.

G. A. Gigault, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, also spoke on the good work accomplished by the industry and for his part and that of his colleagues, he would say they would ever do what was possible to benefit the work of the association.

PERSONAL.

Hon. A. R. Angers, Ottawa, is at the Hall.

Captain John T. Towers, St. Catharines, is at the Hall.

Major Sam Hughes, M.P., is in town stopping at the Balmoral.

Prof. Robertson, the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, is at the Windsor.

Ald. Hurteau left last night for New York. He will sail in company with a party of other Montrealers, on December 12th, for Egypt.

Mr. H. B. Ames has returned from Quebec, where he advocated, before the Private Bills Committee, the amendments to the city charter proposed by the Volunteer Electoral League.

An Egyptian paper printed in French and English just received here, chronicles the arrival at Alexandria of Major-General Henderson to take command of the British troops. The General is accompanied by Mrs. Henderson, daughter of Hon. H. Starnes.

BREVITIES.

The first patrol was tested in front of Ledoux's carriage factory yesterday.

A gang of men was put to work this morning removing the snow from the G.T.R. yards.

A deputation from Montcalm County has interviewed Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Minister of Public Works, on the subject of the proposed railway from Montcalm to Ste. Julienne.

Partnerships have been registered between Sinai Robillard and T. Deschamps, grocers (S. Robillard and Co.); N. P. Lamoureux and P. O. Tervault (Montreal, Printers' Supply Agency).

Chamberlain Did Not Appear.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 6.—Chamberlain, the alleged personator, failed to put in an appearance when his case was called in the Police Court this morning, Mr. Haggart appeared on his behalf and said that Chamberlain was ill at his son's residence in Crary, N. D. The Magistrate refused to enlarge the case and called upon his bondsmen to deliver up the body of Chamberlain. They failing to do this, Chamberlain's bail was escheated and the Magistrate said he would send notification to the Attorney-General to that effect.

26 of the Crew Drowned.

HIGHLANDS LIGHT, Mass., Dec. 6.—When daylight came this morning, it was seen that the ship Jason, ashore off Eastham had broken in two amidships. Her main and mizzen masts are gone and every man of her crew on board, numbering 26 were washed into the sea and lost.

Little All-Aloney.

Little All-Aloney's feet
Pitter-patter in the hall,
And his mother runs to meet
And to kiss her tottling sweet,
Ere perchance he fall.
He is, oh, so weak and small!
Yet what danger shall he fear
When his mother hovereth near
And he hears her cheering call :
"All-Aloney!"

Little All-Aloney's face
It is all aglow with glee,
As around that romping place
At a terrifying pace
Lungeth, plungeth he!
And that hero seems to be
All unconscious of our cheers—
Only one dear voice he hears
Calling reassuringly :
"All-Aloney!"

Though his legs bend with their load,
Though his feet they seem so small
That you cannot help forbode
Some disastrous episode
In that noisy hall;
Neither threatening bump or fall
Little All-Aloney fears,
But with sweet bravado steers
Whither comes that cheery call :
"All-Aloney!"

Ah, that in the years to come
When he shares of Sorrow's store,
When his feet are chill and numb,
When his cross is burdensome,
And his heart is sore;
Would that he could hear once more
The gentle voice he used to hear—
Divine with mother love and cheer—
Call from yonder spirit shore :
"All, all alone!"

—Eugene Field.

HON. WILFRID LAURIER.

How to Get The Herald's Fine Portrait.

The Herald has published a fine portrait of the Hon. Mr. Laurier. It is printed by the zinc-etching process, on superior paper, and is 18 by 24 inches in size.

Thousands of these portraits have been distributed throughout Canada, and have given unbounded satisfaction. The Herald is in receipt of hundreds of letters in commendation of this portrait, which is unanimously voted to be the best likeness of the Liberal leader ever published.

Readers of The Herald can secure this portrait by sending in their names and addresses with two three-cent stamps to pay for tubing and mailing.

Open All Night.

In consequence of the increasing popularity of the Turkish Bath, and for the convenience of busy business men and travellers arriving at night, the management of the Turish Bath Hotel has decided to run the Turkish Bath Department all night, beginning November 27.

Sleeping accommodations for the night when required.

Business after 9 p.m. (Saturdays 10) for cash only. Full Turkish, $1.00 ; water baths, 35c. Hours for ticket-holders same as usual.

Free bathing privileges to guests of the house same as in the past—not extended to night hours.

The public should remember that a Turkish Bath is not worthy of the name, and in many cases should not be taken, except under all the conditions necessary to its perfection — namely, warm dressing rooms and hot shampooing rooms, with every convenience; three or more hot rooms properly graded in temperature; skilled attendants and shampooers; all the varieties of water baths so that each bather may be treated according to his case; gradual changes only of temperature from the sweating rooms to the finishing or cooling rooms; facilities for cooling off comfortably, and safely, for quiet, rest and sleeping.

These conditions require extensive premises, well-adjusted arrangements and great variety of detail, and can be had in this country only in the bathing departments of the Turkish Bath Hotel, Montreal.

The Oxford Restaurant is the best place to go for silver grilled chops and steaks.

DIED FOR THE POOR.

Strange Suicide of a Toronto Man.

News has just reached Toronto of the tragic death of H. C. Howard, who was a former resident of that city.

Mr. Howard came to Toronto from London, Eng., about four years ago, and, having a large English legal experience, secured an important position in the firm of Blake, Lash & Cassells.

Mr. Howard had a small fortune of his own, and being a man of most genial nature speedily made friends in Toronto. When he returned to England after spending 18 months in this country his friends numbered hundreds of citizens. His departure was the occassion for a large presentation from the members of the firm of Blake, Lash & Cassells, and one of the sincerest friends he made was the Hon. Edward Blake.

MR. HOWARD A SINGLE TAXER.

Mr. Howard's especial hobby was the single tax theory, and he was a passionate believer in the teachings of Edward Bellamy and Henry George. He identified himself especially with the more radical theorists of this city.

Recently he has lived in Sheffield, England, and during the recent strikes he has been one of the most devoted workers in the cause of the poor.

In the slums of the city, where "the submerged tenth" has been experiencing the keenest distress during the hard times and the paralysis of labor which have cursed England of late, he was an untiring worker. He went among the idle miners and investigated the vastness of their need. Always an excitable and extremely compassionate man, the sights he saw ate into his soul. He was crazed with a desire to relieve mankind of its sufferings.

HE SPENT HIS ALL.

So deep was the effect on his mind of the general poverty that he resolved to spend his entire fortune in alleviating public need. He sold or gave away all his wardrobe for the same purpose, and a fortnight ago, when it seemed that he had done his all, he ended his existence by a jump from Sheffield bridge and was swallowed up by the waters of the river.

When his room was examined after his death a well-thumbed copy of Bellamy's "Looking Backward" was found lying on the open desk.

Forty new pianos received at C.W. Lindsay's warerooms, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine Street for the holidays.

The Oxford Restaurant is the only place in the city where you can get a first-class meal for 25c from 12 until 2.30.

Correct : Observatory : Time
AT
J. B. WILLIAMSON'S
1741 NOTRE DAME SREET,



Just received per SS. Sardinian, a large consignment of
FINE STERLING SILVER GOODS,
Suitable for Wedding Presents.
J. B. WILLIAMSON,
TEL. 972. 1741 NOTRE DAME ST

CROWDED!

WE ARE GETTING SIMPLY CROWDED WITH
HOLIDAY GOODS.

It is true, it is sometimes very difficult to see our Goods to advantage with such a heavy stock in such limited space, but then
DON'T FORGET
Large buying and well utilized space is and ought to be a saving advantage to the
PURCHASER.
— ASK TO SEE THE —
CASE OF $1 KID DOLLS.
Dolls, Games, Blocks, Iron Toys, Leather Goods, Dressing Cases, Pen Knives, Showshoes,
Hockey Sticks, Moccasins, Books, Hair Brushes, Bamboo Easels, etc., Baskets, Purses, Photo Albums.
In fact our Stock represents Goods from nearly all over the world.

G. A. Holland & Son,
1738 & 1760 Notre Dame St.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
Christmas and New Year Holidays.
Excursion Tickets will be Issued as Under:
SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE—Good to go Dec. 22nd, 23rd, 24th or 25th, valid for return until Dec. 26th; also good to go Dec. 29th, 30th, 31st or Jan. 1st, valid for return until Jan. 2nd, 1894.
FIRST-CLASS FARE AND ONE THIRD—Good to go Dec. 22nd, 23rd, 24th or 25th, valid for return until Jan. 2nd, 1894.
TO STUDENTS AND TEACHERS at first-class fare and one-third on surrender of standard form of school certificate signed by the principal, good to go Dec. 9th to 30th, inclusive, valid for return until Jan. 31st, 1894.
For tickets and full information apply to any of the Company's Agents.
L. J. SEARGEANT,
General Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

SECOND SALE

325 Horses,

Harness, Collars, Halters, etc., etc., at Auction.

The Subscribers have received instructions from the Montreal Street Railway Company to sell
At the Stables - Hochelaga,
—ON—
Thursday, 7 and Saturday, Dec. 9
325 horses. Also harness, collars, halters, etc., without any reserve whatever. Sale each day at ONE o'clock sharp.
BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

5%
Have You Mortgages Falling Due at a Higher Rate? You Can Save Money by Calling on
R. K. THOMAS,
30 St. John Street.

Notre Dame Street, West.
In the Matter of Expropriation for the widening of Notre Dame Street, from Chaboillez Square to the Western City Limits, in the St. Antoine and St. Ann's Wards of this city.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the 11th day of December instant, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned Commissioners shall apply on behalf of the City of Montreal to the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, sitting in the division of Practice, Room No. 4, at the Court House in the said City in order to obtain an extension of delay to permit them to complete their proceedings in the present instance.
LOUIS ALLARD, S. ST. ONGE, J. H. KENNEDY, Commissioners. 1st Section.
J. L. LEPROHON, J. J. BEAUCHAMP, B. CONNAUGHTON, Commissioners. 2nd Section.
COMMISSIONERS' ROOM, CITY HALL, Montreal Dec. 5, 1893.
(To be published in The Herald and Gazette on the 6th and 17th Dec. inst.)

NOTRE DAME ST., West.
Widening of the Said Notre Dame Street, from Chaboillez Square to the Western City Limits.
1ST SECTION.
NOTICE TO TENANTS.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the commissioners for the present instance in expropriation will be ready and will begin to hear the tenants who have the right to file claims for damages caused by the said expropriation, THURSDAY, the 14th of December instant, in their room, City Hall, in this City, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
The tenants who desire to submit claims must produce them immediately.
LOUIS ALLARD, S. ST. ONGE, J. H. KENNEDY, Commissioners.
COMMISSIONERS' ROOM, CITY HALL, Montreal, 5th Dec. 1893.
(To be inserted in The Herald and Gazette on the 6th and 7th Dec. instant.)

WANTED
For Hire 1,000 single and 1,000 double sleighs for hauling snow. Apply J. J. FRANKLIN, Supt. Montreal S. R. Co. Hochelaga.

FOR FIRST-CLASS FOOTWEAR FAULTLESS FIT and FINEST FINISH, in FOREMOST FASHIONS, at FAIREST FIGURES FIND GRANBY RUBBERS and OVERSHOES THEY WEAR LIKE IRON.

CALLING IN CREDITORS.
In the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.
No. 200—In the matter of Sinai Robillard, grocer, of the City and District of Montreal, insolvent.
The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the judges of this Court, in the court room for insolvency matters, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the 13th day of December instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator to the property of the said insolvent and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.
H. COLLARD, Deputy Protonotary, S. C.
Montreal, 5th December, 1893.

Just Like Finding Money
to buy your Furniture from the old established house of Owen McGarvey & Son, 1849 to 1851½ Notre Dame Street. BEDDING we make a specialty of.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 1847, Superior Court. Philomene Charlotte Cherrier et al plaintiffs, vs. Adolphe Perrault, defendant. On the 16th day of December, 1893, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the said defendant, No. 7 St. Vincent street in the City of Montreal will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of presses, paper cutters, etc. Terms cash. D. A. ST. AMOUR, B. S. C. Montreal, Dec. 6, 1893.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE QUEEN'S.
TO-NIGHT, 8.15; Saturday Matinee, 2.15, The Artistic Success
L'ENFANT PRODIGUE
NEXT WEEK—With Wednesday and Saturday Matinees—MR. JOHN DREW and Superb Company present
THE MASKED BALL.
Prices—Orchestra, $1.50 and $1; Orchestra Circle and A and B row Balcony, 75c; admission, 50c. Seats now on sale at Theatre, N. Y. Piano Co., Sheppard's and Hotels. Monday, Dec. 11th—PRESS NIGHT.

THEATRE : ROYAL
Afternoon and Evening—WEEK Commencing Dec. 4.
WEBER & FIELD'S OWN COMPANY
Positively the Largest and Strongest Vaudeville attraction on earth, consisting of the following well-known artists:
Mlle. Paquette, eccentric French dancer and singer; McIntyre & Heath, James F. Hoey, Mache & Masaud, Marion & Bell, the Fansons and Weber & Fields, the German Senators
Prices 10, 20 and 30c; reserved seats 10c extra, plan at Theatre from 9 a. m., to 10 p. m.
Coming—THE IVY LEAF.

OPERA FRANCAIS,
M. R. SALLARD, - Manager.
Thursday—10th Gala Soiree—Le Maitre de Forge Friday—Carmen. Saturday—Le Maitre de Forge. Saturday Matinee—Josephine Vendue Par Ses Sœurs.
Tickets at Theatre, also at Hardy's, 1637 Notre Dame Street. Popular prices.

The Art Association of Montreal.
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
NEW GALLERY NOW OPEN.
Loan Exhibition of Paintings, including THE COMMUNICANTS.
9 a. m., to 6 p. m. 8 to 10 p. m.
ADMISSION - - - 25c

MARTEAU CONCERT
MR. RUDOLPH ARONSON begs to announce that there will be One Concert only on
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12th
The Second Concert will take place later in the season, the date of which will be duly announced. Programmes of the approaching event can now be had at the music stores.
Box plan open at George J. Sheppard's 2274 St. Catherine Street.
Reserved Seats $1.00 and $1.50 each.

MRS. JAMES McSHANE
Will preside at Five O'clock Tea To-day at
TEMPLE EMANU-EL FANCY FAIR
And PROF. J. CLARKE MURRAY will open the Fair this evening at 8 o'clock.
M'GILL NIGHT.

Grand Re-Opening
....OF THE....
VICTORIA SKATING CLUB
For Season 1893-94
....ON....
SATURDAY, DEC. 9,
AT 3.30 P.M.
The Band of the Victoria Rifles of Canada will play during the afternoon, from 3.30 to 6.30 and in the evening from 8 to 10.
Five O'clock Tea from 4.30 to 6.30 and in the evening from 8.30 to 10, to which all subscribers are cordially invited.
Season Tickets can now be procured at the Secretary-Treasurer's office, 1709 Notre Dame Street, from 9.30 to 5 p.m., and at the Rink from 3 to 5 p.m., at the following rates:
Gentlemen's Tickets, $7; Ladies, $4; Boys' $5; Girls', $2.50; Non-Residents' Tickets, $1 per week, or $3 per month.
Subscribers are entitled to free admission to the Rink at all times during the season, including fancy dress carnivals, races and games, hockey matches, etc. Band and Five O'Clock Tea every Saturday afternoon.
W. ALEX. CALDWELL, Secretary-Treasurer.
Offices of the Victoria Skating Club, Royal Insurance Chambers, 1709 Notre Dame Street. Take elevator to fourth flat.

The Society of Arts
OF CANADA, (Limited.)
CAPITAL STOCK $100,000
A Society established with a view to disseminate the taste for Arts, to encourage and help Artists.
Incorporated by Letters Patent, of the Government of Canada the 27th February, 1893.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS
Nos. 1666 & 1668 Notre Dame St. Montreal,
EXHIBITION AND SALE
ADMISSION FREE.
From 10 o'clock a.m. to 4 p.m.
The only chance in this country to purchase works of masters.
All the paintings are originals, mostly from the French school, the leading modern school.
Eminent artists such as Francais, Rochegrosse, Aublet, Baron, Pezant, Petitjean, Marius Roy, Scherrer, Sauzay, and a great many others, are members of this society.
Ask for Catalogue and Circular.
H. A. A. BRAULT, Director.

Mount Royal Cemetery Company.
The Annual General Meeting of the proprietors of the corporation will be held at the office of the secretary-treasurer, 190 St. James street, on Thursday, the 14th Dec., at 3 p. m., to receive the report of the trustees and for transaction of the general business of the company.
By order,
G. DURNFORD, Secretary-Treasurer.
December 5th, 1893.

THE MAN WHO EARNESTLY desires relief but is possessed of an insatiable craving for strong drink, and the use of Morphine and other opiates, will find a perfect antidote if he will call on the GERMAN REMEDY CO., at the Turkish Bath Hotel, 140 St. Monique street. It is no Gold Cure, but a purely vegetable remedy, entirely harmless, giving strength by its use, and affording an infallible cure, or the remuneration will be returned.
T. H. SCHNEIDER, Manager.

SPORTING WORLD.

The Latest English Athletic Sporting Gossip.

Proposed Changes in the Ontario Rugby Football Rules — The Money That is in American Football—The Prince of Wales' Snowshoe Club to Tramp.

The latest English mails bring an interesting budget of sporting news. One of the most interesting items gives the account of the "Colquhoun Sculls," a historic rowing event among Cambridge University men. The trophy was originally presented by Sir Patrick Colquhoun in 1837 to the Lady Margaret B. C. The latter organization transferred the prize in 1842 for competition among the members of Cambridge University. The latest contest ended on Nov. 23, after three days' racing. R. P. Croft, of Trinity Hall, came through the ordeal victoriously after a series of heats with such celebrities as A. R. Green, Sidney: T. G. Lewis, Third Trinity, and A. T. L. Rumbold, First Trinity. The fastest time made over the standard course was 8 minutes 34 seconds by Croft in the final heat.

President W. E. Lutjens, Cambridge, U.A.C., sprung one of his periodical surprises on the amateur athletic world at the recent games of Sidney College. His previous reputation had been entirely based on his ability to go a distance, and when he turned out for the sprints the talent were all at sea. He commenced by running second in the scratch hundred. A similar place rewarded his efforts in the high hurdles. He started from scratch in the 440-yard run, and was only beaten half a yard for premier honors in 51 2-5 seconds. Then his staying power began to tell, and he polished off a smart field in the 220-yard handicap, winning from scratch in 23 3-5 seconds.

The feature of the Corpus Christi College games was furnished by the fast work of W. Fitz Herbert, the speedy freshman. He was conceded 1½ yards in the 300-yards strangers' handicap from C. H. Lewin, the famous "Blue." The latter took command of his field in the stretch, but the irrepressible freshman came again in the last twenty yards, and won by three feet in the exceptional time of 31 4-5 seconds. At the same games B. S. Matthews created somewhat of a sensation by winning the 100-yard run in 10 4-5 seconds; the 440 yard run, from 8 yards behind scratch, in 56½ seconds; the broad jump, at 20 feet 10¼ inches, and the high jump, at 4 feet 10 inches.

At the Jesus College, Cambridge, games, on Nov. 17, G. Gomer Williams practically swept the decks. He won the 100-yard run in 10 4-5 seconds, the hurdle race in 19 4-5 seconds, the freshmen's 120-yard run in 12 4-5 seconds, and the quarter-mile run in 55 4-5 seconds. He topped off this rare all-round exhibition by running into second place in the 200-yard handicap.

Lutjens gave himself another airing at St. Catherine's College games. He went for his pet distance, one mile run, but collapsed in the stretch, where he is usually expected to come with a wet sail. The 'Varsity president was promptly forgiven when it was found that H. W. Thomas, an old L.A.C. man, had landed the prize from the 115-yard mark in the exclusive time of 4 min. 15 1-5 seconds.

Athletics at Oxford University have been booming along recently with scarcely a day's intermission. At the Hertford College games, November 21st, C. G. C. Lillington won the half mile and one mile handicaps from scratch, in the respective times of 2 minutes 11 2-5 seconds, and 4 minutes 56 3-5 seconds. Another dual winner turned up in the sprints, W. S. Schofield, taking the 150 yard handicap, from scratch, in 16 4-5 seconds, and the 100 yard run, from a yard behind, in 11 1-5 seconds. The strangers' 120 yard handicap resulted in a clever win for H. J. Badeley, Trinity, from the 7 yard mark, in 12 3-5 seconds. The winner was cut down to 3½ yards in the strangers' 100-yard handicap at the Pembroke College games three days later, but again ran so prominently that the judges momentarily placed him first. A big kick and subsequent investigation deposed Badeley from premier position in favor of Christie Miller, Christ Church, 6 yards, who reached the worsted in 10 3-5 seconds.

On Saturday, Nov. 18, Blackheath Harriers beat Cambridge in their annual inter-club cross-country run. The same afternoon Oxford University team defeated the Lea Harriers' combination. Harold Wade, ex-one-mile champion, was first man home.

Will the Vigilant be Sold?

A London despatch says that an American naval officer is authority for the statement that Emperor William of Germany is negotiating for the purchase of the Vigilant which recently defeated the Valkyrie in the races for the American cup. It is added that if the Emperor is successful in securing possession of the Vigilant, he intends to have her brought over to Cowes, where she will be refitted for racing in British waters during the next year's season.

The Vigilant syndicate in New York give an emphatic denial to the report.

FOOTBALL.

Money in the American Game.

There is evidently money in American football. The treasurer of the University Athletic Club foots up the gross receipts of Thursday's match at $41,000. After the expenses of Thanksgiving day's match have been paid each college will receive about $14,000, which is about a thousand dollars more than last year. The treasurer says that 26,000 people were present on Manhattan field at the great match.

Thirteen championship matches have been played between Princeton and Harvard. The first was played in 1876 and the latest in 1889. Princeton has won eight, Harvard four, and one was a tie. Prior to 1883 scoring by points was unknown. From 1876 to 1889, according to the point system, Princeton scored 187 to 92 for Harvard.

The Excelsiors to Meet.

The annual meeting of the Excelsior Football Club will be held at 236 Delisle street on Tuesday, December 15th, at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present.

Changes in Rugby Rules Proposed

The Ontario Rugby Football Union meets on Saturday in Toronto for the election of officers and other business. The amendments to the constitution and rules are not very numerous. The only amendment to the constitution is one proposing that the Executive's financial powers should not exceed any of the regulations, and that the Executive should not have the power to change any of the regulations under which the challenge cup is held. This amendment will doubtless be carried, as it limits a very wide power while still preserving for the Executive ample freedom as regards the rules. An important change proposed is to make a goal scored from a penalty kick count only two instead of four as at present. This point has been discussed before, but the experience of the past season goes to show that four points is rather too high a penalty for play that may not be intentionally unfair. Another proposal is to have the ball kicked off from the centre of the field instead of from the twenty-five yards after a try, whether a goal is scored or not. This seems a reasonable proposition, as it is difficult to say why the mere fact of the success or non-success of a place kick, a condition which frequently depends on luck, or the weather, should make such a great difference. Another proposal is to change the off-side rule, so that a player may be put on side immediately after the ball has touched an opponent instead of as at present when it has moved five yards after it has touched an opponent. A rule in accordance with the union's ruling, and one which is sure to be passed, although there should have been no question about it in the past, is to give the umpire power of stopping the game. The only other amendment proposed is to admit obstructing and charging "during" a scrimmage, where the present rule reads "in" a scrimmage. On paper this looks a very modest little proposal, but it is really a radical suggestion, and one which will require much consideration.

CHESS.

The Continental Congress.

TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 6.—It has been decided to hold the next annual Continental Chess Congress in this city, beginning Feb. 27, 1894. The number of contestants will be limited to forty, and each player will play with every other player. The tournament will be held, if only twenty-six contestants are present on the opening day. The tournament will be open to all recognized chess players of the world. The entrance fee will be $25, and must be sent to Charles Jackson of Kokomo, Ind., President of the State Association, by Jan. 27, 1894.

The prize fund of $1,800 has been collected, together with $1,200 for an entertainment fund and $700 for a special prize. The entertainment fund is a new idea. It will go to defray the expenses of board and lodging of the contestants. The entrance fees will be divided between the prize winners. There will be eight prizes, the first being $550 and the eighth $75. The special prizes will be for brilliant playing and best scores.

TURF.

Tramps Destroy Valuable Horses.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 6.—The costly stables on Nathaniel Bruen's great stock farm here were burned to-day. The valuable trotting stallion Republican, 2.19¼, six years, by Almont Wilkes, dam by Coaster, valued at $8000; the stallion Shellmont, 2.24¼, by Egmont, valued at $2000; Sam. Keith, 2.24½, $2500, and a dozen other valuable horses, were burned to death. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance $2700. Tramps set the buildings on fire.

THE SNOWSHOE.

All Up, Prince of Wales!

The first tramp of the Prince of Wales Rifles Snowshoe Club will take place this evening, and a good attendance of members with their friends is confidently looked for. The tramp will start from the foot of McTavish Street at 8.15 and thence to the Athletic Club house. All should be sharp on time, for a jolly good night's fun is anticipated.

ATHLETIC.

Horseshoe Athletic Club.

The third annual meeting of the Horseshoe Athletic Club will take place Monday, December 11th. A lengthy program has been prepared for the occasion, consisting of dumb-bell exercise, club swinging, bag punching and several boxing bouts. The entertainment will wind up with a set-to between the instructor, Geo. Glover, of Birmingham, Eng., and Dick Robertson, of Boston.

STAGE AND PLATFORM.

Successful Production of "Carmen" at the Theatre Francais.

"L'Enfant Prodigue" is drawing good houses at the Queen's. A matinee performance will be given Saturday.

At the Royal, Messrs. Weber and Field's Company are receiving good patronage.

BENEFIT NIGHT AT THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Bizets "Carmen" is at all times a serious undertaking for an Opera Company, and more especially when that Company is a light operatic one and the opera is so often essayed by comic opera companies that the public are often puzzled to know if it is really a grand opera or not.

This uncertainty is mainly due to the indifferent rendering that is given to the score which is of the most uniformly beautiful character. The production by the French Company last evening was particularly strong in this direction for the orchestral work was almost above reproach, and not only was every line of the score played with ability but the reading of it displayed a correct and very graceful conception on the part of the conductor. But it must not be thought that because prominence is given the orchestral work (which is not often merited here in "Carmen") that the balance of the production is not in keeping with the demands of the score. The staging was very effective and the choral work was well done and displayed little signs of a first performance, although a little ragged. The chorus of street lads in the first act is also never seen here in "Carmen" and was a distinct feature. Madame de Goyon made a charming "Carmen," and both in music and acting gave an exceedingly attractive rendering of her part. She was in splendid voice and so put on the mantle of the heartless, cold hearted cigarette girl that it was hard to recognize in her the vivacious soubrette that played "Boccace" and "Josephine." Madame Sorgin as "Michaela" played that part with the true disaffectedness of an artless and innocent girlhood. Her stage presence seems to have a certain fascination for the audience, who gave her the reception of a favorite. She rendered the beautiful music of her part with great taste, although her voice is somewhat lacking in power.

M. Butat, as Dan Jose, was somewhat inadequate for the role, although he no doubt did his best.

Mr. Sallard, as Escamillo, received a great ovation, and after the Toreador song was presented, by the company, with a testimonial, it being his benefit. He has a most beautiful voice and sang the famous song with great effect, if somewhat heavily. The second act was particularly well done, (it is usually cut) and the quintette, so seldom heard, was given with great brilliancy and effect. The whole production, in fact, was most artistic in every detail and only requires a little more rehearsal to be a first class rendition. As it is, it is an antidote to the idea that "Carmen" is a pseudo-grand opera that can be done effectively by any company comic or otherwise. It requires every histrionic and musical attribute.

To-night, the tenth gala soiree will be given, the performance being "Le Maitre des Forges." To-morrow, "Carmen" will be repeated, and Saturday, at the matinee performance, "Josephine Vendue par ses Soeurs" will be presented. "Le Maitre des Forges" will be given Saturday night.

"THE MASKED BALL."

There is every indication that next Monday evening will be a notable one at the Queen's Theatre. Preparations are in progress to make it a gala event in every sense of the word. Fully one hundred and fifty newspaper men have signified their intention of being present. The house will be elaborately decorated with bunting, flags and flowers, and it is very probable that John Drew will receive a welcoming speech. He is certain to highly amuse his audience with "The Masked Ball." From all accounts it is a charming comedy, with many laughable complications and a plenitude of wit and epigram. Mr. Drew's supporting company is admirable. Maude Adams, the leading lady of the organization, is a particularly clever young actress with a rarely magnetic personality. The production of "The Masked Ball" will probably be one of the best attractions which the Queen's will offer this season.

"IVY LEAF."

This Irish comedy, which appears at the Royal next week, is no stranger to Montreal. It has been received here by crowded houses. During the action of the play a number of songs, dances and other specialties are introduced and add in no small degree to the entertainment.

TRINITY CHOIR CONCERT.

A concert will be given at Trinity Church (in the Lecture Hall) this evening at eight o'clock by the choir of the church, assisted by a number of friends. Professor Charles T. Aves, an accomplished pianist (Berlin), will be heard for the first time in Montreal. His selections are "Prelude" in D. and "Fantasie Impromptu" in C. minor, Chopin. The programme is an excellent one and comprises a number of songs and duets, as well as an instrumental quartette, violins and piana. Miss Hughes (Royal Academy, London) will sing twice.

This concert is the first of a series of entainments arranged for the season 1893-94, and will afford a treat of an unusually interesting character. Trinity Church Choir has recently been reorganized and under the management of the new organist, Mr. J. H. Lauer (A.C.O.), has made great progress, and that its old reputation will be fully maintained it is easy to predict from the improvements already secured.

The Advent Sunday Services were impressively rendered. Characteristic Advent music predominated and particularly noticeable were the preludes and postludes from the organ. The offertories were "Comfort ye my people" and "The trumpet shall sound" (Messiah).

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DEBTS OF HONOR, NOT COLLECTIBLE BY LAW, SO REGARDED.

In Austria, France and England Gambling Debts Take Precedence Over Those Owed to the Butcher—A Chinese Will Sell His Wife or Daughter For Debt.

One of the most curious illustrations of the kinship of nations is had in the results of an inquiry made by the state department concerning debts of honor. At the request of the national board of trade a circular letter on the subject was sent to the consuls in foreign countries, and the replies have been published in the circular reports. Debts of honor are defined as those not collectible by law, and the almost uniform practice in all the countries from which reports have been made is to regard drinking, gambling and betting obligations as paramount to debts to the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker.

Consul General Goldschmidt at Vienna writes that gambling and betting debts, as well as usurious loans, are paid because honor is at stake and from fear of publicity. Drinking debts are settled with a view to obtaining more drink, while the payment of fees for physicians' cures and matchmaking may be considered as arising from gratitude. Any debt contracted on a pledge of honor by an officer of the army or navy is not only collectible at law before the usual courts, but the officer, if he fails to discharge his debt of honor in full, may also be called before a military court of honor. Belgian law is hostile to gambling debts, and George W. Roosevelt, consul at Brussels, writes that it is now held by the superior court of Belgium that it is a question of public and moral law not to acknowledge a gambling or betting debt, and under the force of this new view there is no doubt that many people will find that they are not in honor bound to satisfy and pay such debts.

Honorary debts in France arise mostly between clubmen, says Consul Charles P. Williams at Rouen, and nonpayment of them would incur expulsion and degrade the person who could not pay. Therefore clubmen do their utmost to pay these debts. Although absurd, it is a fact that a man can become quite isolated and cut off from society if he fails to pay 1,000 francs lost on the turf or at his club in baccarat or some other game, but can maintain his standing if he owes 10,000 francs to his upholsterer, bootmaker or tailor. This is the fashion, nothing else. In former times a man unable to meet his debts of honor committed suicide. Now he retires from the place for a greater or less time and sometimes fails to return. A man once disgraced in his club seldom returns to satisfy his debts of honor.

Though gambling debts in Germany are not recognized by the code, drinking debts are collectible, but Frank H. Mason at Frankfort writes that the obligations among professional men, students and military and naval officers are in the highest degree sacred and binding, and that they are paid at any sacrifice and in preference to a legal indebtedness of a commercial character, for the reason that if repudiated or neglected they would ruin the social standing of the delinquent.

Lorin A. Lathrop at Bristol is of the opinion that Englishmen would pay their debts of honor before they would pay their legal debts, though he understands that bookmakers at the races lose largely by bad debts. The penalties of social ostracism are so severe against a defaulter in England that the most reckless of gamesters will pay his debts of honor, while his tradesmen seek in vain for their money. A similar state of affairs exists in Ireland, but the contrary is the case in Scotland, where gaming and betting are forbidden.

Probably China furnishes instances of the most vigorous adhesion to the rules of honor. In the Flowery Kingdom, the land of inertia and contradictions, Consul Edward Bedloe at Amoy found "no great magazines, no trusts, syndicates, pools, patents, copyrights or monopolies and few of those influences or causes whose end is bankruptcy." If from the legal systems of the United States and England every statute were stricken out, the writs and more especially such enactments as the statute of frauds, the statute of limitations and the statutes of descent and distribution, the remainder would bear a striking resemblance to the present jurisprudence of the Chinese empire. The lawbooks, so called, of the country are hardly commentaries. They profess to be statements of what is considered right and proper by the community at large. In the second place, the Chinese regard litigation as an evil and try to reduce it to a minimum. There are no lawyers, no costs, fees or allowances. There are no calendars, rules of practice, judgment rolls nor any of the machinery which makes the attorney so prominent a feature of civilized life. A magistrate hears and determines a case very much as a father does a dispute between two children. In the third place, litigation being an evil, public policy has increased to a very large extent the number of obligations which have no legal nature except the honor of the debtor.

Drinking, gambling and betting debts are not collectible at law in China. The first named is practically unknown. The only saloons and barrooms are those owned and patronized by Europeans. The natives regard alcoholic stimulants as food or food accessories, using them at meals, and then in minute quantities. Drunkards and total abstainers are almost unknown. It is a disgrace of the deepest sort for a Chinaman to be a dipsomaniac. It is equally disgraceful to supply him with liquor or to do business with him when under its influence. For this reason drinking debts are extremely rare.

It is very different with gambling debts. They are pre-eminently debts of honor and are more willingly and speedily paid than debts of any other kind. To meet obligations of this type a Chinaman will pawn all his personal property and borrow from all his relatives. Numerous cases are recorded in which he has sold a daughter, a concubine or even a son to obtain the means to discharge a gambling account. Nor are such actions regarded as anything but praiseworthy by the general public. The debtor is held up to praise as an upright man, and the luckless subject of the sale is highly esteemed for being willing to be sacrificed in order to pay the debt of him he or she loved. Several cases have occurred in which a daughter, concubine or wife has sold herself without the knowledge of a father or husband who was heavily involved and unable to clear himself. In such instance the heroine has been universally lauded for filial or domestic piety. But the same people will allow their tradesman creditor to starve to death without the least compunction. Equally remarkable is the fact that a Chinaman will not accept the credit of a gambling debt, nor will he buy or sell one, no matter how responsible pecuniarily the debtor may be.—Washington Post.

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ART THAT WILL WASH.

A Chinese Colorist's Works on Exhibition In the Sandwich Islands.

A Chinese artist came here on an oriental steamer and has been selling some queer things in red, green and yellow to his admiring countrymen. He paints on silk and linen as a rule, but will turn off genre pieces on white paper. His taste, however, runs to large pictures on grasscloth, painted in a panoramic way, which permits him to sketch a scene along several linear feet of space. Accustomed as he has been at home to paint by the acre and with both hands, he is not dismayed by a huge canvas, but with calmness and industry will proceed to illuminate a whole set of bed sheets with blue elms and green roses and diabolical Chinese gods and women and lovers.

One picture that he showed a reporter was said to represent a garden party, though it needed some assurance at first to dispel the idea that it was a catastrophe at sea. What looked like the raging main, however, was really a Chinese turf, and the bent and bedraggled object in the foreground was not a wreck, but a tree. An awful print of a lost Celestial maid in the grasp of a devilfish proved to be one of an almond eyed damsel twined in the leaves and tendrils of a flowering shrub. Instead of slippery squids, as one might have supposed, were tambourines, and a rock in the boiling surge was only a pagoda set in the heather and bushes.

A series of small paintings told a romantic story very dear to the Chinese heart. The hero of the pictorial tale was the strongest man in the empire, having become an athlete under the teaching of his wife, who was a female Samson. Together they challenged the world without soft gloves and "bar none." In course of time, however, war came, and the wife was overpowered and taken away, leaving the husband very miserable. As the artist paints him standing mournfully at the door of his deserted lavender house, great vermilion tears roll down his mauve complexion, stain his green vest and trickle along his chromatic trousers and sink into the scarlet and yellow earth.

Then 20 years go by, and another war ensues. Two armies meet, and the strongest champions go forth for a preliminary combat. Behold! The man and wife are sent against each other, and the artist rises to the occasion. He shows the husband holding his dulcinea out at arm's length by her belt, and as he bears her away toward a saffron river which runs between sky blue banks he has a fierce, bewhiskered joy on his face that invites not a pearl tinted breeze, but a crimson hurricane to blow through it. Meanwhile the captured giantess, demure and sweet, has surrendered without a murmur.

The visiting knight of the brush uses pigments that will wash, and he says that one of his pictures can go through a Chinese laundry without the loss of the natural blue tint on a maiden's cheek or of the delicate bronze flush of an opening flower or leaf.—Hawaiian Star.

Queer Visiting Cards.

Many are the uses to which the cactus is put, but one of the queerest is that which prevails in Cape Town, South Africa, where cactus leaves are made to serve the purpose of visiting cards. It might occur to the reader that a package of thick leaves covered with prickly spines would not be easily accommodated in an ordinary cardcase.

The leaves of the special kind of cactus used for this purpose are not very prickly, however, and furthermore these unique cards are not carried about, but are left growing on the plant which stands at the foot of the front steps. When a lady calls, she has only to take a hatpin from her bonnet and scratch her name on the glossy surface of the leaves, while a gentleman accomplishes the same end with his sharp penknife. The lines thus scratched turn silver white and remain clear and distinct on the leaf for years.

On New Year's day these cactus cards are particularly convenient, and popular hostesses often appropriate a large branch of their cactus plant to the registry of visits received on that day.

There is one cactus, which is not especially plentiful, which not only has smooth leaves, but has spines so large and stiff that they make excellent pens, and visitors are saved even the slight trouble of drawing out a hatpin or a penknife.—Youth's Companion.

Taught a Lesson.

A certain pompous lady, after teasing the shopman of a millinery establishment beyond the forbearance limit, pompously ordered a spool of cotton to be sent to her house. It was agreed she should be made an example of and a warning to her kind.

She was surprised, and her neighbors intensely interested, soon after she arrived home. A common dray, drawn by four horses, proceeded slowly to her door. On the dray, with bare arms, were a number of stalwart laborers. They were holding on vigorously to some object she could not see. It was a most puzzling affair.

The neighbors stared. After a deal of whip cracking and other impressive ceremonies the cart was backed against the curb. There, reposing calmly, end up, in the center of the cart was the identical spool of cotton she had ordered. With the aid of a plank it was finally rolled, barrel fashion, to the pavement. After a mortal struggle it was upended on the purchaser's doorstep. The fact that the purchaser came out a little later and kicked her property into the gutter detracted nothing from it.—London Million.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

Two queer looking creatures sat at a cafe table sipping their coffee. One of them, while talking, played carelessly with his spoon—a silver spoon. He turned it over and over, dropped it, picked it up again and, last of all, when he thought nobody was looking, he stuck it into the shaft of his boot. But the other man saw it, and then, delicately lifting a spoon in his turn, he said: "Gentlemen, shall I show you a pretty conjuring trick? I bet that I will place this spoon in my pocket"—he suits the action to the word—"and will take it out of this gentleman's boot." This he does. Whereupon he gravely took up his hat, bowed to the company and walked off.—France Illustree.

Big Elevators.

The largest elevator in the world—in fact, there are three of a size—may be seen at Weehawken, where the passengers for the West Shore line are lifted by hydraulic power 165 feet to a trestle structure, where they take the trains. Each car will accommodate from 150 to 200 people. Immense elevators on a similar plan are being built at Glasgow for the tunnel under the Clyde. The highest single elevator is the one in the Washington monument, which is worked by steam, the chain being rolled upon a drum. It makes up in safety what it lacks in speed.—Boston Globe.

Organs.

For sale, 22 new and second hand organs by Meson and Hamlin, of Boston; Doherty and Co., of Clinton, and other makers. Prices from $25 and upwards. Terms cash or monthly payments of $2, $3, $4, and $5. an organ would make a grand Christmas present for your family. Call and make a bargain for one at C. W. Lindsay's warerooms, 2268, 2270, and 2272 St. Catherine Street. Open evenings this month.

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A large assortment of laces and fringe always on hand.

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Or for Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Cheese at Lowest Prices, call or ring up the nearest store of the
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Cor. St. Catherine and St. Hubert.
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Telephone orders promptly attended to.

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Caustic Soda, China Clay, Soda Ash, Sal Ammoniac, Citric Acid, Sugar Lead, Yellow Prussiate Potash, Bichrome, etc.
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Round Trip Tickets will be Sold at
SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE
December 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th, good to return until December 26th, and on December 29th, 30th, 31st, 1893, and Jan. 1st, 1894, good to return until January 2nd, 1894.
—ALSO AT—
FIRST-CLASS FARE AND ONE-THIRD
December 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th, 1893, good to return until January 2nd, 1894.
TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS
of Schools and Colleges on surrender of standard form of school certificates, signed by principal, at First-class Fare and One-third, from December 9th to 30th, good to return until January 31st 1894.
City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 129 St. James Street.

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Shortest, Quickest and Best Line to New York,
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SARATOGA, TROY, ALBANY, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.
Quick Time. No Delays.
TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL
8.40a.m. Daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 8.50 p.m. Wagner Buffet Drawing Car through to New York.
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☞ Trains make close connection at Troy and Albany, East and West.
New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.
Information given and Tickets sold at the Company's Office,
143 St. James street, Montreal.
J. W. BURDICK, Gen. Pass. Agent, Albany, N.Y.
W. H. HENRY, Agent, Montreal

Central Vermont Railroad.
TRAINS LEAVE GRAND TRUNK STATION AS FOLLOWS:
For New York.
8.30 A.M. Except Sun. — Fast train via Rutland, Troy and Albany, ar. New York, 8.50 p.m.
8.30 A.M. Except Sun. — Express via W. R. Jc. and Springfield, ar. New York 10.00 p.m
6.00 P.M. Daily — Fast Night Train via Troy and Albany, ar. New York 6.45 a.m.
8.25 P.M. Daily — Night Express via Springfield & New Haven ar. New York 11.30 a.m
For Boston.
8.30 A.M. Except Sun. — Day Express via Rutland and Fitchburg, ar. Boston 7.20 p.m.
8.30 A.M. Except Sun. — Fast train via White River Jc. & Lowell arriving Boston 7.15 p.m.
8.25 P.M. Daily — Night Express via Concord and Nashua ar. Worcester 9.28 a.m., ar. Boston.... 8.15 a.m.
8.25 P.M. Daily — For Boston via Bellows Falls and Fitchburg. For Worcester and all New England points via Winchendon.
Wagner New Vestibule Buffet Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars on all through trains.
For tickets, Time-tables and other information, apply to the Company's office, 136 St. James street,
A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent,
S. W. CUMMING, General Pass. Agrent, F. W. BALDWIN, Gen. Supt. St. Albans, Vt.
Nov. 9 h, 1893.

Food for the Sick!
The Diet Dispensary carefully prepares food for the sick, at reasonable prices thus facilitating and relieving the work of the household in the care of their sick. The poor are supplied gratis upon presentation of order from physician, clergyman or visiting nurse.
Entrance in rear of American church,
Corner Dorchester & Drummond

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162 St. James Street, Montreal.
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SHIPPING.
Canada Shipping Co.
Beaver Line to Steamers
WINTER SAILINGS.
Between Liverpool and Boston via Halifax from Liverpool.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Boston.
Dec 2	Lake Winnipeg	Dec 29
Dec 16	Lake Ontario	Jan 3
Dec 30	Lake Superior	Jan 17

Connection is made at Halifax and Boston with the different railways for all points in Canada, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and the Western States of America.
These steamers have superior accommodation for Saloon, Intermediate and Steerage Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.
Rates of Passage—Boston to Liverpool: Saloon, $40; Second Cabin, $30. Steerage to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Queenstown, $24.
The steamships Labrador and Vancouver do not carry cattle.
The saloons are large, airy and amidships. Ladies' Rooms and Smoking Rooms have been placed in the most convenient positions; Promenade Decks are very spacious, and every attention is paid to the comfort of passengers.
For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents,
17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

Black Diamond Line.

Steamship Cape Breton	2500 tons	capacity
" Louisburg	2450	"
" Cacouna	2000	"
" Bonavista	1650	"
" Coban	1350	"

The above Al iron steamships will run regularly throughout the season from
For St. John's, Nfld., direct:
Steamship Louisburg ..... Sept. 23
For Charlottetown, P.E.I., North Sydney, Cape Breton and St. John's, Newfoundland.
Steamship Coban ..... Oct. 21
Steamship Bonavista ..... Oct. 27
Steamship Coban ..... Nov. 11
Steamship Bonavista ..... Nov. 17
These vessels have comfortable cabin accommodation. For freight or passage, apply to
Peake Bros. & Co., Charlottetown P.E.I.
Vooght Bros. North Sydney, C.B.
Harvey & Co St. Johns, N'f'd.
or to
Kingman Brown & Co.,
14 Place Royale, - Montreal.

Hamburg-American PACKET COMPANY. HANSA LINE.
(WINTER SERVICE.)
Intended Sailings from Hamburg to Boston.
SS. Mentmore ..... Nov. 22
SS. Gothia ..... Dec. 8
From Boston to Hamburg.
SS. Markomannia ..... Nov. 29
SS. Mentmore ..... Dec. 10
SS. Gothia ..... Dec. 30
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 Co. to Australian Ports; the Deutsche Levante Line to Black Sea, Greek and Levantine Ports; and the Woermann 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 for the Canadian Service, 14 Place d'Armes Square, Montreal: regarding freight and other particulars, apply to
MUNDERLOH & CO.,
61 St. Sulpice Street.
Montreal, Oct. 30th, 1893.

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Allan, Allan-State, Dominion, Beaver, North German Lloyds, Hamburg American, White Star and all New York lines, also to Newfoundland, Havana, Florida, India, So. Africa, Australia and So. America.
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GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENT,
1761 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.
Telephone 725.

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Office, 683 Lagauchetiere St.
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IN ONE VOLUME.
M. J. HENRY, Publisher,
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FOR SALE.
Rights to use in the Dominion of Canada for a Royalty, the process covered by letters patent No. 17580, granted 5th September, 1883, to Marshall J. Allan and William E. Bradley, for improvements on the art or process of making whiskey. Apply to Frankford Whiskey Process Company, R. L. MURCHISON, Attorney

SHIPPING.
ALLAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamships
Proposed Sailings. Subject to Change. 1893-4.
Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland, Royal Mail Service.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
16 Nov	Numidian	7 Dec	9 Dec.
30 Nov	Mongolian	21 Dec	23 Dec.
14 Dec	Laurentian	4 Jan	6 Jan.
28 Dec	Numidian	18 Jan	20 Jan.
11 Jan	Mongolian	1 Feb	3 Feb.
25 Jan	Laurentian	15 Feb	17 Feb.
8 Feb	Numidian	1 Mch	3 Mch.
22 Feb	Mongolian	15 Mch	17 Mch.
8 Mch	Laurentian	29 Mch	31 Mch.
22 Mch	Parisian	12 April	14 April.
5 April	Numidian	26 April	28 April

The steamers of this service carry all classes of passengers. The Saloons and Staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music Rooms and Smoking Room on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam. Second cabin accommodation is a special feature on these steamers.
Steamers will sail from Portland about 1 p.m. on Thursdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Grand Trunk railway train, due at Portland about noon, and from Halifax about 1 p.m. on Saturdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Intercolonial railway train, due at Halifax at noon.
Trains connecting with the steamers leave Montreal for Portland or Halifax: Via Canadian Pacific railway, 8.20 p.m. Wednesday, arriving at Portland 9.30 a.m. Thursday. Via Grand Trunk railway, 10.15 p.m. Wednesday, arriving at Portland 12.10 p.m. Thursday. Via Canadian Pacific railway, 8.00 p.m. Thursday arriving at Halifax 11.00 p.m. Friday. Via G.T.R'y and I.C.R'y, 7.35 a.m. Friday, arriving at Halifax at 1.30 p.m. Saturday.
RAILROAD RATES—From Montreal to Portland, first class, $7.50, second class $5.50; from Montreal to Halifax, first class, $7.50, second class, $5.50.
The steamships Parisian, Sardinian, Mongolian and Numidian carry first cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers. The steamship Laurentian carries first cabin only on the voyage to Liverpool.
RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, by steamships Mongolian, Numidian and Laurentian, $45 and $50; return, $85 and $100. Second cabin, outward, $30 and $35.

London and Portland Direct Service.

From London.	Steamship.	From Portland
20 Dec	Montevidean	10 Jan.
10 Jan	Brazilian	31 Jan.
21 Jan	Montevidean	21 Feb.
31 Feb	Brazilian	14 March
	And regularly thereafter.	

Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service.
(Late State Line of Steamers.)
From new Pier, foot of W. 21st St., New York.

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From New York.
17 Nov	State of California	7 Dec. 10 a.m
24 Nov	*Grecian	14 Dec.
1 Dec	State of Nebraska	21 Dec. 3 p.m.
8 Dec	*Peruvian	28 Dec.
15 Dec	*Norwegian	4 Jan.
22 Dec	State of California	11 Jan. 8 a.m.
29 Dec	*Grecian	18 Jan.
5 Jan	State of Nebraska	25 Jan. 8 a.m.
12 Jan	*Peruvian	1 Feb.
19 Jan	*Norwegian	8 Feb.
26 Jan	State of California	15 Feb. 1 p.m.
2 Feb	*Grecian	22 Feb.
9 Feb	State of Nebraska	1 Mch. 1 p.m.
16 Feb	*Peruvian	8 Mch.
23 Feb	*Norwegian	15 Mch.
2 Mch	State of California	22 Mch. 11 p.m.
	And weekly thereafter	

Steamers with a * will not carry passengers from New York.
The Steamships State of California and State of Nebraska are lighted throughout by electricity, and have excellent accommodations for all classes of passengers.
Rates—First cabin, $40 to $60; second cabin, $30; steerage to Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Liverpool, $23.

Glasgow, Liverpool, St. Johns, Halifax and Philadelphia Mail Service.

From Glasgow	From Liverpool	Steamships.	From Philadelphia.	From St. Johns
4 Nov	7 Nov	Carthaginian	28 Nov	3 Dec
18 Nov	21 Nov	Assyrian	12 Dec	17 Dec
2 Dec	5 Dec	Corean	26 Dec	31 Dec
16 Dec	19 Dec	Carthaginian	9 Jan	14 Jan
30 Dec	2 Jan	Assyrian	23 Jan	28 Jan
		And every two weeks thereafter.		

Calling only at St. Johns on return voyage to Glasgow.
Carrying all classes of passengers from Liverpool to St. Johns and Halifax, and from St. Johns to Glasgow.
No passengers carried to or from Philadelphia.

Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service.

From Glasgow to Boston.	Steamships.	From Boston to Glasgow on or about.
11 Nov	Sarmatian	29 Nov
25 Nov	Siberian	13 Dec
9 Dec	Pomeranian	27 Dec
23 Dec	Sarmatian	10 Jan
6 Jan	Siberian	24 Jan
20 Jan	Pomeranian	6 Feb
3 Feb	Sarmatian	20 Feb
17 Feb	Siberian	6 March
3 March	Pomeranian	20 March
17 March	Sarmatian	3 April
31 March	Siberian	17 April

And regularly thereafter.
These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.
For freight, passage or other information apply to any authorised agent of the line or to
H. & A. ALLAN,
92 State Street, Boston,
25 Common street, Montreal.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
LANE ROUTE.
New York to Liverpool & Queenstown.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Lucania	Sat. Dec. 9,	6.00 a.m
Etruria	Sat. Dec. 16,	10.00 a.m
Aurania	Sat. Dec. 23.	3.00 p.m.
Umbria	Sat. Dec. 30.	11.00 a.m
Servia	Sat. Jan. 6,	3.00 p.m.
Etruria	Sat. Jan. 13,	9.30 a.m.
Aurania	Sat. Jan. 20,	3.00 p.m.
Umbria	Sat. Jan. 27,	10.00 a.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $50 and upwards. Second cabin, $35 and upwards, according to steamer and location.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO.,
General Agents.
THOMAS WILSON, Agent,
30 St. Francois Xavier street,
Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street,
Montreal.

American Line.
New York to Southampton
(From Pier 43, North River, N. Y.)
From New York.

New York	Wed. Nov. 22,	3.30 p.m
Paris	Wed. Nov 29,	10.00 a.m
Berlin	Wed. Dec. 6,	5.00 a.m
New York	Wed. Dec. 13,	8.30 a.m
Paris	Wed. Dec. 20,	3.00 p.m
Berlin	Wed. Dec. 27,	8.00 a.m

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw Channel steamers.
Rates of passage, to Southampton, London or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer.
Intermediate passage, $35 to $60. Special Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage at very Low Rates.
For freight or passage apply to International Navigation Co., No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James St., Montreal.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO. 354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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Trade and Commerce

Dividends Payable.

City and District Savings Bank, $8 per share, Jan. 2nd, 1894. Books closed Dec. 15th to 31st.

Commercial Cable Co. quarterly 1¾ per cent., Jan. 2nd, 1894. Both closed Dec. 21st to Jan. 3rd.

Appointments To-day.

MEETINGS.

8 p.m.—Fraser Institute—Annual.

AUCTION SALES.

7.30 p.m.—Library—1753 Notre Dame street.

1 p.m.—Street Railway Horses—Hochelaga Stables.

FINANCIAL.

The Local Stock Exchange Was Strong and Active.

Richelieu, Gas, Cable and Street Railway were the Features—Cable Co. Free of Debt—The New York and London Stock Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

The improvement which we noted in stocks yesterday was fully maintained today under the influence of easy money, and a revival of confidence on the part of investors and speculators. There is a larger demand for stocks just now than there has been for some time, and this fact taken with the present large supplies of money makes the prospects for the early future brighter than for many weeks. One good feature in connection with Cable was made public today. At the meeting yesterday, the company made arrangements to pay off in January next, the $400,000 remaining out of the original issue of $3,000,000, which bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent. This clears the company entirely of all indebtedness, and we are told on good authority that there is sufficient cash in the treasury to pay for the third Cable, which it is proposed to lay next year. This is an exceptionally good position for any company to be in, particularly at a time like the present, when we are emerging from a period of depression, so acute and prolonged as has been the case this year.

Cable was one of the features on the local Stock Exchange to-day, selling as high as 138½, closing at 138 or ½ higher than yesterday. Richelieu was the feature of the day, nearly 1000 shares changing hands. The prophecy to which we referred a few days ago, that the stock would reach 80, is on a fair way to fulfilment. The same prophet made a bet that Richelieu would sell above Pacific, and to the surprise of a great many on the street, was adjudged a winner to-day, Richelieu selling at 74½, and Pacific 74¾. Gas was another very strong stock to-day, advancing to 184, closing at 183, or 2¼ points higher than yesterday. Street Railway was ½ stronger at 165½, while Royal Electric on a small sale advanced 5 points to 135. In Bank Stocks a fair activity was shown. Sales were made in Montreal, Molsons, Merchants, Commerce and Hochelaga, in each case at steady figures. Some $1500 Colored Cotton bonds were sold at 99 and 99¼.

In New York stocks opened fractionally higher on a better London market. There were rumors that insiders were selling Atchison incomes in London, but this did not materially affect New York. General Electric was raided by the bears, but its weakness had no effect on the rest of the market. St. Paul was firm on steady buying by London. The Sugar Co. has declared its dividend as usual.

The London market for American securities opened dull and weak, but later showed a decided tendency towards improvement. Near the close, however, the Stock market became weak and the tone heavy. Open market rates of discount were again higher.

Referring to the present condition in New York, The Post has a few words to say with reference to the present attitude of the bear traders. It says: It is altogether probable that Wall Street will hear from this speculative contingent while the tariff bill is up in Congress. If the measure were to be wilfully obstructed and delayed, the consequent feeling of discouragement would of itself control the market. Fortunately, the belief seems to be extending, here and in Washington, that the tariff bill in some form will pass into law with reasonable speed. This probability, and the investment pressure from the expanding money reserve, are the factors in the situation which encourage caution on the part of speculative sellers.

To-day's highest, lowest and closing prices, the number of shares sold, and the net changes from yesterday's closing prices for actual sales were as follows:

Sales.	High	Low	Close	Chan.
25 Cable	138½	137¾	138	†½
60 Telegraph	145	145	145	
945 Richelieu	74½	72¾	73	†2
218 Street Ry	165½	165	165½	†½
50 Pacific	74¾	74¾	74¾	
100 Duluth	6½	6½	6½	
325 Gas	184	183	183	†2¼
25 Royal Electric	135	135	135	†5
35 Bank of Montreal	220	220	220	†1
20 Molsons	159	159	159	
14 Merchants	152½	152	152	
25 Commerce	135¾	135¾	135¾	
10 Hochelaga	120	120	120	
$1500 Col. Cotton Bds	99¼	99	99¼	

†Increase. Total shares sold 2077 and $1500 bonds.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, stock brokers, 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices on the local stock exchange as follows:

DESCRIPTION.	Dec. 6. Ask	Dec. 6. Bid.	Dec. 5. Ask.	Dec. 5. Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	74¾	74½	74¾	74½
D. S. S. A	6½	6½	7	6
D. S. S. A. pfd	18	15	18	15
Grand Trunk 1st	....	....	....	....
Wabash, pfd	....	....	....	....
Commercial Cable Co	138	137	137¾	137
Montreal Telegraph Co	145	144½	144	141½
Rich and Ont. Nav. Co	73½	73	71¼	71
Montreal Street Railway	172	166	167	164
Montreal Gas Co	183½	182½	182	180¼
Bell Telephone Co	....	139¼	140	139
Royal Electric Co	140	135¼	135	130
Intercolonial Coal Co	....	....	....	....
Can. N. W. Land Co	....	....	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co	125	100	125	100
Dominion Cotton Co	115	100	114	....
Canada Colored Cotton Co	74½	....	73	....
Merchants Mf'g Co	....	....	....	....
Montreal Loan and Mort. Co	....	....	....	....
Montreal 4 p. c. stock	....	....	....	....
Cable New	....	....	....	....
BANKS.				
Montreal	222	219	221	219
Ontario	....	111¾	....	111¾
People's	130	117	130	117
Molsons	....	156	....	156
Toronto	....	239	....	239½
Jacques Cartier	....	....	....	....
Merchants	155	151	153	151
Eastern Townships	....	....	....	....
Union	....	....	....	....
Commerce	136¼	135½	137	135¾
Merchants' Bk. of H'f'x	....	....	....	....
Quebec	....	....	....	....
Ville Marie	....	....	....	....
Hochelaga	....	....	....	....
Nationale	....	....	....	....
BONDS.				
C. P. R. Land Grant 5s	....	....	....	....
Canada Central 6s	....	....	....	....
Champlain & St. Law. 6s	....	....	....	....
Montreal Cotton 5s	....	....	....	....
Dominion Cotton 6s	....	....	....	....
Canada Colored Cotton 6s	....	....	....	....
Royal Electric 5s	....	....	....	....
Bell Telephone Co	....	....	....	....

THE CORDAGE DIVIDEND.

The general opinion on the "Street" appears to be that the Consumers' Cordage Company is treating its shareholders very fairly. Although the full details of the reorganization scheme have not yet been made public, we understand that the total capital of the Company will not be increased. The last $100,000 capital that was offered for subscription is, under the new scheme, to be converted into 7 per cent preference stock. The amount subscribed locally when this stock was issued has been variously estimated at from $300,000 to $700,000. The holders of this will have the privilege of changing it for the 7 per cent. preference stock, the dividend on which is guaranteed. The remainder of the stock, which was not subscribed for by the public, was taken by those in control of the company, and they will take the remaining preference stock in lieu of their holdings after the other shareholders have been satisfied. The total capital of the company will thus be $2,000,000 common stock, chiefly held by the directorate of the company, and $1,000,000 preference stock on which 7 per cent. is guaranteed, the majority being held by local investors. No dividend will be paid on the common stock until the preference dividend has been paid. The quarterly dividend due last Friday has been passed in the meantime, but may be paid later on. The cause of the changes is given as being general depression in trade, and loss of earnings, resulting from the forced decrease in the price of binder twine.

New York Stocks.

Messrs. Miller, Powell & Co., 13 St. John street, have received the following by direct private wire from New York:

Notwithstanding an effort by New York speculators to stimulate prices to-day the declining tendency of the market continued. The selling of Gas that was so marked yesterday has been transferred to the bonds today and one of the strongest evidences of fixture trouble for that corporation is the fact that officials deny that the company has any financial difficulties and speak in most glowing terms of present condition and prospects. Facts have been published from the report for the year ending June 30th. They disclose a wretched condition of affairs. It is evident, on the face of the report, that the property has been allowed to deteriorate during a year when its earnings were at a maximum. It bears evidence of carelessness in the management and does not entitle it to the confidence of the public in any respect. The sooner this property is taken in hand by the courts and taken better care of, the better it will be for all the competing lines. Earnings for a number of roads to-day show a large falling off compared with the first part of November. Large business failures are announced every day. It seems absurd to expect any permanent improvement in price of stocks under existing conditions. We look for a dull, raggy declining market. Sales were 152,000 shares.

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

Description.	Op'ing	Closing Dec. 6. Bid	Closing Dec. 6. Asked	Closing Dec. 5. Bid	Closing Dec. 5. Asked
Atchison	19¾	18¾	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜
Am. Cot. Oil	28½	28¾	29	28½	28¾
do. pref.	....	....	....	....	....
Am. Sugar	83⅞	83	83¼	83¾	83¼
do. pref.	84¼	83	83½	84	84½
Am. Tobacco	....	....	....	....	....
B. R. & P.	....	....	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio	....	....	....	....	....
Can. Pac.	....	....	....	....	....
C. B. & Q.	79¼	79¾	79½	79⅞	79⅞
C. & N. W.	105½	105⅜	105⅝	105½	105⅞
C. M. & St. P.	64⅜	64⅜	64½	64⅝	64¾
do. pref	....	....	....	....	....
C. R. I. & P.	69⅞	69¼	69⅜	69⅞	69¾
C. St. P. M. & O.	39	38¾	39	39⅜	39½
Canada So.	....	53¾	54	54	54½
Ches. & Ohio	19⅛	19	19¼	19⅛	19⅜
C. C. C. & St. L.	38¼	37¾	39	38¾	39⅛
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	....	....	....	117¾	118½
Con. Gas (N.Y.)	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago Gas	68	67¾	68	67½	67⅞
D. L. & W.	....	....	....	166	167
Del. & Hud. x d	134½	133¾	134½	134½	134¼
Den. & Rio G. pfd	33	33	33¼	....	....
do. pref.	....	....	....	....	....
Dist. & C. F. Co	26	26¼	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
D. S. S. & A*	....	....	....	....	....
do. pref*	....	....	....	....	....
Gen'l Elec	34	32¾	33	33⅜	33¾
Hocking Valley	21½	21¼	21⅞	....	....
Ill. Cent	....	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	....	....	....	....	....
Louis & Nash	51¼	51¼	51½	51½	51¼
L. E. & W	....	51½	....	....	....
do. pref	....	....	....	....	....
L. N. A. & C.	....	....	....	....	....
Laclede Gas	....	....	....	....	....
Mo. Pac.	26¼	24¾	24⅞	25⅞	26⅜
Mich. Cent	....	....	....	....	....
M. K. & T.	....	....	....	....	....
do. pref	....	....	....	....	....
Manhattan	127	126½	127¼	126⅛	127½
Minn. & St. L.	30½	30¼	31	....	....
N. Y. & N. E	....	....	....	30¾	30¾
Nor. Pac.	6⅜	6½	6½	....	....
do. pfd	22½	22½	23	22½	23
N. Y. L. E. & W	14¼	14¼	15	14⅞	14⅞
do. pref	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent.	....	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅞
N. Y. Sus. & W	....	....	....	....	....
do. pref	....	....	....	....	....
Nor. Amn. Co.	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. O. & W	17¼	17	17¼	17	17¼
*Nat. Lead	21¼	21¼	21½	20¾	21
*do. pfd	63½	63	64	62½	63¼
Nat. Cordage	19¼	19¼	20	19	20
do. pfd	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. C. & St. L.	....	....	....	....	....
Phil. & Reading	21⅜	21¼	21½	21⅜	21½
Pac. Mail	....	15	16	15	16
Pullman	....	....	....	....	....
Peo. D. & E.	....	....	....	....	....
Rich. Term	....	....	....	....	....
So. Pacific	....	....	....	....	....
Silver Bullion	....	....	....	....	....
St. L. & S. W	....	....	....	....	....
Texas Pacific	8½	....	....	8½	8⅞
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	....	7	8	....	....
Tenn. Coal	16¼	16¼	16½	16¼	16¾
Union Pac.	22	21⅞	21⅞	....	....
W. & L. E.	15⅜	15	15¼	15	15½
do. pfd	52¼	52½	53	52½	53
Wabash	7¼	7⅛	7⅜	7¼	7½
do. pfd	14½	15¼	16	16	16⅜
Western Union	89	88⅞	88⅞	89	89⅜
Wis. Cen.	....	....	....	....	....

London Stock Exchange.

Messrs. MacDougall Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street, were cabled the closing prices of American stocks in London as follows:

STOCKS.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 4.
Atchison	19¾	20⅜	21⅛
Canadian Pacific	76¾	76⅝	77⅞
Com. Cable	....	....	....
Grand Trunk 1st	45¼	45¼	45¾
do do 2nd	29	29¼	30
Erie	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
do 2nd	78	78	79
Illinois Central	96¼	96½	97
Lake Shore	131	132½	132½
Louisville and Nashville	53	52¾	53¼
Northern Pacific, pfd	23⅝	23⅜	24¼
New York Central	105¼	105½	105¾
Ontario and Western	17½	17¼	17⅝
Reading	11	11	11
St. Paul	66¾	66⅞	67¼
Union Pacific	23¼	22	23
Wabash pfd	16¾	17	17¼
Bank rate	3	3	3

Exchange.

Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., foreign exchange brokers, report the market as follows:

IN NEW YORK Dec. 6. 1893.

BETWEEN BANKS.

	POSTED.	ACTUAL.
Sterling 60 days	4.85	4.84½ to ¼
" Demand	4.87	4.86½ to ¾
" Cables	....	4.87¼ to
" Commercial	....	4.83½ to ¾
" Documentary	....	4.83¼ to ½
Francs (Paris) Long	5.18¾	5.19¾ to
" " Short	5.16¼	5.17½ to

MONTREAL Dec. 6.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter
New York funds	1-16 to 3-32		⅛ to ¼
Sterling 60 days	8 15-16 to 9 1-16		9¼ to ½
" Demand	9 7-16 to 9-16		9¾ to ⅞
" Cables			9¾ to 10

Sterling Commercial. Market firm.
" Documentary sixties 8¼ to ½
France (Paris) Long Cattle bills. 8¾ to 9
" " Short. 5.18¾ to 5.17½ 5.15 to 5.12½.
Money in London. 2¼.
Bank of England rate, 3 per cent.

Railroad Earnings.

Gross receipts for the week of November, compared with 1892:

Can. Pac	$ 503,000	Dec.	$ 38,000
Chesapeake and Ohio	231,391	Dec.	185
Den. and R.G.	185,100	Dec.	69,500
Evans and Ind	7,578	Dec.	1,473
Evans and T.H.	30,440	Dec.	861
Int. and G.N.	154,159	Dec.	25,082
Lou., Ev. and St. Louis	85,237	Dec.	8,600
Mexican Cent	227,589	Inc.	12,940
N.Y.Ont. and Western	101,453	Inc.	15,833
Peoria	19,948	Inc.	1,528
Pitts. and Western	50,266	Dec.	14,284
Toledo and Ohio Central	42,646	Dec.	12,745
Tol., St. L. and K.C.	45,291	Dec.	4,341
Wabash	316,600	Dec.	52,800

Gross for the month of November:

Canadian Pacific	$ 2,013,000	Dec.	$ 40,000
Den. and R.G	632,700	Dec.	195,200
Evans. and Ind	26,284	Dec.	3,961
Evans. and T.H	99,442	Dec.	4,292
Lou., Ev. and St. L.	124,384	Dec.	21,457
Mexican Cent	697,830	Dec.	8,728
Mobile and Ohio	392,775	Inc.	80,188
Peoria	65,418	Dec.	756
Pitts. and Western	186,029	Dec.	37,911
Toledo and Ohio Cent	150,032	Dec.	41,101
Tol., St. L. and K.C.	152,627	Dec.	12,511

Financial Notes.

Money in the local market is quoted at 5½ to 6 per cent.

Money in the open market, London, was quoted to-day at 2¼ to 2⅜ per cent.

The bank of England rate of discount is now 3 per cent.

In New York call loans were quoted at 1½ per cent. at the close.

Paris Rentes opened 99.52½ and closed 99.50.

French exchange in London opened at 25.17½, and closed at 25.19.

Consols in London opened at 97 13-16, closing at 97¾ for money, and opened at 98, closing at 98 1-16 for the account.

Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. have received the following cable from London: Grand Trunk first preference opened at 45 and closed at 45; second preference opened at 29½ and closed at 29½; Canadian Pacific opened at 76¾ and closed at 76¾.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The American Sugar Refining Co. have declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent. quarterly on the preferred stock, and 3 per cent. quarterly on the common.

The Lehigh Valley strike has been declared off.

New York special.—President Clark, of the Union Pacific, said this morning: "Earnings will show a considerable falling off for November. The conditions which have brought this about are well understood. We suffered the most seriously through the depression of the silver industry."

COMMERCIAL.

The Grain, Produce and Provision Markets.

Canadian Wheat Markets Quiet, but Steady—Wheat in Chicago Firmer—France to Raise Their Import Duty on Wheat—Cheese in Liverpool.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

Wheat keeps in much the same position as far as Canadian markets are concerned. There is very little business passing, and prices in consequence display a little more business than they did a day or so ago. There are some holders, however, who are not disposed to sell at other than their own ideas, and these are holding out for 73c for No. 1 hard. At Fort William 61c to 61½c is quoted for that grade. No. 2 hard is quoted about the same, while Ontario wheats are also unchanged. Quite a liberal falling off is noted in the stocks at Port Arthur and Fort William, as will be seen by the following comparative statement:

	Dec. 2. 1893.	Nov. 25. 1893.	Dec. 5. 1892.
Spring Wheat	1,088,750	1,655,906	1,113,675

Miller, Powell & Co.'s Chicago letter today said: Wheat did not respond decidedly to the light receipts here and in the North West, and the market was inactive until Bradstreet's figures were posted. This showed an increase in the visible of about half of what had been expected, suggesting the fact that in interior markets whose stocks have been increasing quite rapidly for months, have now reached their maximum and will hereafter decrease. Probably the reduction will be more rapid than generally anticipated, because of the light supplies left in first hands from which country millers usually draw their supplies. Perhaps the best crop expert known to the trade said to-day that he believed the invisible supply in this country is now relatively smaller than ever before known at this season of the year. We believe that the stocks of wheat, both visible and invisible, have reached their maximum, and that foreigners will be good customers just as soon as they are convinced of this. This view harmonizes with that entertained by those handling wheat at country stations, and it seems hardly probable that the great majority of those in the best positions to watch have been deceived in this matter.

The estimated receipts for Chicago tomorrow are: Wheat, 125 cars; corn, 255 cars, and oats, 140 cars. Hogs, 35,000.

The receipts of corn at the eight leading primary markets for the five months ending Dec. 1st, were 69,673,000 bush. against 49,841,000 bush. for the same time last year. In spite of this the visible supply of corn is now smaller by several million bushels than a year ago. Furthermore in some of the surplus states the home demand is so good that feeders in many sections are paying relatively from 5c to 10c above Chicago prices.

A special from Chicago to-day said: The Government report to be issued on Saturday of this week will contain the official estimate of acreage and condition of fall sown wheat. Comparison will be made with last year's acreage, but it is not stated with what standard the condition will be compared.

The Chicago Trade Bulletin says that European, Austrian and South American exports of wheat and flour last week were 2,300,000 bush less than the previous week.

A despatch from Chicago says: John Ingels says the Northwest receipts of wheat at Duluth will not exceed twenty cars a day after January 1st.

Bradstreet's visible statement gives wheat an increase of 729,000 bush, corn a decrease of 372,000 bush. and oats a decrease of 693,000 bush. The world's visible of wheat increased 769,000 bush.

Messrs. Miller, Powell and Co.'s Chicago special said:

Primary market receipts were: Wheat, 596,000 bu; corn, 502,000 bush. Shipments were: Wheat, 48,000 bu, and corn 311,000 bu.

Minneapolis received 273 cars wheat today as against 609 cars last year.

On the Curb at Chicago at 3 p.m. May wheat puts were quoted at 69¼, and calls 69¾. May corn puts were 40⅝, and calls 40¾ to 41.

The export clearances from the four principal ports of the Atlantic Seaboard (New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore) for the last three days follow:

	Wheat. bush.	Corn bush.	Flour brls.
December 4th	87,186	91,775	36,934
December 5th	66,876	309,678	72,185
To-day	81,803	76,195	29,308

Special advices from Duluth say that there is a good demand for May wheat today, also for cash wheat for mills.

In an interview Ex-Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, said that 85 per cent of the grain had been marketed in the Northwest.

A report was circulated on the New York Produce Exchange to the effect that France would raise the import duties on wheat about 6c per bushel.

Wheat in Paris to-day was lower, while the London market was also dull and easier.

The stock of wheat in private elevators of Minneapolis is placed at 989,000 bushels, an increase of 32,000 bushels compared with last Monday. This makes the total stock of Minneapolis and Duluth 19,609,751 bushels, against 20,526,508 a year ago. The Market Record estimates the stock of wheat in the country elevators of Minnesota and the two Dakotas at 6,145,000 bushels, a gain for the week of 495,000. This brings the aggregate Northwestern stock up to 25,762,751 bushels, an increase of 148,255 bushels.

In its weekly review of the British Grain Trade The Mark Lane Express says: "English wheats are depressed, except the finest whites, which are firm. Foreign wheats are in immense supply and the demand is dull. No. 1 Californian is quoted at 26s 9d; fine Manitoba at 26s 9d, and No. 2 red winter at 25s 6d. The prices of spot corn are maintained. Malting barley is in good demand; grinding barley is 3d cheaper.

"At to-day's market fine white wheats, both English and foreign, were 3d dearer. All red wheats were weak, slow and cheap. Fine American flour was a turn dearer. Malting barley was firm. The trade in oats was poor. Corn was from 3d to 6d cheaper. Beans were down 3d."

The foreign grain markets according to Beerbohm's report opened this morning quiet, but generally steady: Cargoes off coast, wheat, steady; maize nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and maize, quiet but steady. Mark Lane English and foreign wheat, quiet; do., American and Danubian maize, quiet, do., English and American flour, quiet. French country markets, firm. Liverpool, spot, wheat, buyers hold off hoping to obtain some concessions; do., spot, maize, upward tendency.

The following table gives the movements of grain and flour at given points:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Chicago—wheat	111000	11000
" corn	201000	80000
" oats	232000	88000
" flour	13971	8971
New York—wheat	2325	27944
" corn	70000	49645
" oats	67200	none
" flour	....	....
Milwaukee—wheat	32000	8000
" corn	8000	18000
Toledo—wheat	....	....
" corn	....	....
St. Louis—wheat	30000	3000
corn	82000	123000
Duluth—wheat	171000	1000
Detroit—wheat	210000	8000
Minneapolis—wheat	175000	16000

The receipts of grain and flour in Montreal to-day are given as follows:

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.	Total.
Wheat, bush	....	....	....	....
Corn, bush	....	....	....	....
Peas, bush	....	....	....	....
Oats, bush	1900	1000	....	2900
Barley, bush	....	....	....	....
Rye, bush	....	....	....	....
Flour, bbls	....	721	....	721

GRAIN—A moderate trade is passing in barley and peas, at fairly satisfactory prices. Although western dealers have been anticipating a demand from the States for barley, none has come worth mention, and the feeling is therefore easier than it might otherwise be. Shippers paid 51c for 12,000 bushels of peas in the West, and 29½c for oats. Peas on spot are worth about 67c.

No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat	00	to 72c
No. 2 hard Manitoba	68	to 70c
Corn, duty paid	60	to 61c
Peas, per 66 lbs	68	to 68½c
do do afloat	69	to 00c
Oats, per 34 lbs store	00	to 00c
do do new	35	to 36c
Rye, No. 2	57	to 58c
Barley, feed	43	to 44c
Barley, malting	50	to 51c
Buckwheat, No. 2	57	to 59c

FLOUR.—There is little or nothing doing in a shipping way, in fact the same can practically be said of trade on jobbing account, but of the two the latter naturally is the most active, as it usually is at this time of the year.

Winter patents	3.50 to	3.60
Straight rollers	3.15 to	3.20
Extra	2.75 to	2.80
Superfine	2.60 to	2.70
Fine	0.00 to	2.25
Strong bakers', Man	3.40 to	3.50
Strong bakers', M. best brands	3.60 to	3.70

MEAL.—The market keeps in much the same position, without any particular change or feature brought to notice. Millers still have very firm ideas, and $4.10 to $4.15 is asked for rolled laid down here on track from the mills.

Granulated and rolled, per brl	$4.25 to $4.35
Granulated and rolled, per bag	2.10 to 2.20
Standard, per brl	3.90 to 4.00
Standard, per bag	1.90 to 2.00

FEED.—There is quite a good enquiry for bran and shorts at firm quotations. Supplies are still light, and dealers have some difficulty in giving prompt delivery. Mouille is dull with values purely nominal.

Bran	$15.50 to 16.00
Shorts	17.50 to 18.00
Mouille	20.00 to 22.00

Toronto Markets.

TORONTO, December 6.—Market quiet. We quote: Flour, Straight roller, $2.80; extra, $2.50 to $2.75; white wheat, 57c; spring, No. 2, 58c; red winter, 56½c; goose, 56c; No. 1 Manitoba hard, 71c; do. No. 2, 69c; do. No. 3 66c; peas, No. 2, 51c; barley, No. 1, 40c to 41c; feed, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2, 28½c to 29½c. Sales, straight roller at equal to $2.80, Toronto freights; red and white wheat, outside, at 56c; No. 1 Man. hard, outside, at 71c, to 72c.; oats, outside, at 29⅝c, and on track, at 33c; feed barley, outside at 34½c; peas, outside, at 51c.

The Chicago Markets.

The closing prices of grain and provision in Chicago to-day, as received by Meredith and O'Brien, are as follows:

Month.	Op'g	High	Low	Close
Wheat—Dec	63½	63⅞	63½	63⅞
May	69½	69½	68⅞	69½
Corn—Dec	35¼	36¼	35¼	36¼
Jan	35¼	36⅜	35½	36⅜
May	40¼	40¾	40	40¾
Oats—Dec	28	28⅜	28	28⅜
Jan	29	29¼	29	29⅜
May	31½	31¾	31⅜	31¾
Pork—Jan	12 50	12 60	12 40	12 55
May	12 67	12 75	12 60	12 72
Lard—Jan	7 75	7 80	7 75	7 80
May	7 57	7 65	7 57	7 65
Short Ribs—Jan	6 55	6 62	6 52	6 60
May	6 62	6 67	6 62	6 67

New York—Closing—Wheat, 68⅝c Dec., 69½c January; 72c March; 74¼c May. Corn, 46c Dec.; 45½c Jan.; 46⅝c May. Oats, 34c Dec; 34¾c Jan.; 36½c May.

St. Louis—Closing—Wheat, 59⅜c cash; 60⅜c Dec.; 61¼c Jan.; 66¾c May. Corn, 34c cash; 34½c Dec.; 33½c Jan.; 36⅝c May. Oats, 28½c cash; 28½ Dec.; 31½c May.

Toledo—Closing—Wheat, 62¼c cash and Dec; 69¼c May. Corn, 37½c cash; 40⅝c May. Oats, 30½c cash.

Duluth—Closing—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 61½c Dec.; 66¾c May. No. 1 Northern, 60⅝c Dec.; 65⅜c May.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien have received the following by direct private wire from Counselman and Day, Chicago:

The feature in wheat to-day was the growing confidence of the trade generally in May wheat below 70 cents. Timorous bulls have learned that every time they have sold on a weak spot, they have paid more money to replace their wheat. A well-timed French duty cable via the New York Produce Exchange, bear houses caused a ⅛ cent break below yesterday's closing price, but Bradstreet's report showing the total available supply on both coasts to have decreased last week 40,000 bushels outside of the visible points, caused a rally of one cent in December wheat and ½ cent in May wheat at the close. Northwest receipts were small enough to provoke some buying orders from that source.

Corn and oats got a waking upon country reports, saying that owing to severity of weather and greater home requirements, farmers would sell sparingly. Shippers were the first to bid up the market. The outside trade followed next and shorts were left to pay the best prices in the day. Provisions felt the effect of increased trade in the surrounding markets, and prices improved slightly on buying of pork and ribs by the Commission house. Packers as a rule were moderate sellers, feeling the market steadily as it advanced. The outside public seem to be getting somewhat bullish on January lard on account of the light stock.

Produce.

The receipts of produce in Montreal today are given as follows:

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal	T'tl.
Butter, pkgs	76	87	....	163
Cheese, boxes	55	30	....	85
Eggs, cases	130	....	....	130
Dressed hogs	157	553	....	710

CHEESE.—The situation on the whole is much the same, with only a very small volume of business passing. The advance in the cable to-day to 55s will not have any particular effect on the local market, as private advices all along have been quoting that, and even 56s. We hear of a few enquiries from the other side, but shippers are not buying anything to speak of on spot, therefore prices are purely nominal. There is very little cheese held here. One dealer was enquiring for mediums yesterday, but it is doubtful if he got them. Quite a little satisfaction is expressed by the report given below by The London Grocer to the effect that stocks in Liverpool are rather lighter than they were last year. It says: "A further considerable arrival of Canadian cheese has been recorded since our last summary, viz., the Dracona, with 23,400 boxes, from Montreal, in addition to liberal receipts at Liverpool; yet stocks generally are said to be much lighter than in 1892, both in the public and private warehouses, and there are importers who are still looking for a revival of animation. Meanwhile transactions are of little importance and the finest States cheese does not bring more than 54s to 55s, which is decidedly below the c.i.f., quotation in New York. Cheese at 50s to 51s is here readily taken, and worse kinds at several shillings less."

Cheese exporters in New York are enquiring for under grades costing about 10c, but they are not getting a great deal. They are also taking a few part skims.

The public cable to-day advanced is to 55s. Below we give a fair idea of local values:

Ontario, finest, fall	10¾ to 11
Quebec, finest, fall	10 to 10¼
Townships, finest, fall	10¼ to 10½
Under grades, fall	00 to 10

BUTTER—The market shows a little more activity and in consequence the feeling with regard to prices is a little firmer. Shippers have been looking around lately, and have taken several lots from the Quebec as well as local market. About 23c was paid for creamery and 18c to 19c for Kamouraska. In a jobbing way creamery meets a very good demand at 23c to 24c, the latter for small quantities of gilt-edge. There is also a good demand for dairy sales of both Western and Townships being reported at full figures. Rolls still meet with rather a slow request, and values are somewhat irregular.

Creamery, finest, late makes	22c to 23c
Creamery, finest earlier makes	00c to 21½c
Townships	20c to 21½c
Western	19c to 20c
Rolls	22c to 23c

Butter at Elgin, Ill., is firm at 1½c advance; 22,000 pounds sold at 27½c, and 3000 pounds at 27¾c.

EGGS—The market shows no special change. Receipts have fallen off somewhat, owing to the colder weather, and supply and demand are about equal. Prices hold steady, and 17c is still quoted for held stock. Fresh are quoted at about 20c for small quantities. Limed are still being offered rather sparingly. In New York Canadian eggs are meeting a good demand.

Provisions.

The market does not show any particular change or feature. Pork continues to sell well, and prices exhibit a somewhat firmer tendency, though not showing any actual change. Lard keeps in much the same position, with not a great deal of demand. The feeling in the market for dressed hogs is steady enough, notwithstanding larger arrivals. The majority of the stock is arriving in pretty good condition and sales are being quite freely made at $7.

Dressed hogs	$ 6.50	to	7.00
Canada short cut mess, per brl	19.00	to	20.00
West. mess pork, new, per brl	00.00	to	00.00
West, mess, old, per brl	00.00	to	00.00
Beef, extra mess, per brl	00.00	to	12.50
Beef, plate, per tierce	00.00	to	16.50
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.12½	to	0.14
Bacon, per lb	0.12	to	0.13
Lard, pure Canadian, per lb	0.11½	to	0.12
Lard, com. refined, per lb	0.08	to	0.09
Canned meats, 2 lb., per doz	0.00	to	2.55
Lunch tongue, 1 lb., per doz	0.00	to	3.35
Ox tongue, 2 lb. per doz	0.00	to	3.35

The estimated receipts of hogs at the Chicago Union Stock Yards to-day were 31,000. The official report of yesterday says 28,743, and receipts 8,413. Quotations are: Light mixed $5.10 to $5.45; mixed packing, $5.10 to $5.40; heavy shipping, $4.80 to $5.30, and rough grades, $4.80 to $4.95.

Liverpool Markets.

The public cable to-day said: Wheat, quiet, demand poor; holders offer moderately. Corn steady, demand poor. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 157,000 centls., including 59,000 centls. American. Corn same time 61,100 centls. American.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Spring Wheat	5	5	@	5	6½
Red winter	5	2½	@	5	3½
No. 1 California	5	6	@	5	7
No. 2 California	0	0	@	0	0
Corn	4	1¾	@	0	0
Peas	5	2	@	0	0
Pork	87	6	@	00	0
Lard	50	0	@	00	0
Bacon	47	6	@	48	6
Tallow	28	0	@	00	0
Cheese, white	55	0	@	00	0
Cheese, colored	55	0	@	00	0

Commercial Notes.

A good demand continues for potatoes, and prices are firm in consequence. Sales are being made on the basis of 60c to 65c, the former for car lots.

The stock of Brazil coffee in New York yesterday was 154,612 bags, in the United States 196,258 bags, with the quality afloat for this country 254,000 bags, making the American visible supply 450,258 bags, against 557,680 bags at the same time last year.

Holding Sugar For a Rise.

Advices from Havana are to the effect that sugar speculators in Cuba are storing sugar on the chances of the duties being lowered by the new United States tariff. There are said to be 400,000 bags of last year's sugar in the storehouses.

Fruit Sale.

C. E. Thurston will sell for the Montreal Fruit Auction Co. to-morrow, 262 boxes lemons, 261 brls grapes, 505 Malaga raisins, 1000 baskets Catawba grapes, 544 crates California pears, 300 brls apples, 2 cars Florida oranges, as well as several large lines of nuts.

An Advance in Linseed Oil.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—(Special.)—The price of linseed oil has been advanced two cents again to-day. This makes an advance of five cents a gallon in about a week.

Canadian Cattle in England.

The weekly edition of The London Times says: The American and Canadian cattle trades have decreased since the end of the export season of 1892, made memorable by the scheduling of Canadian cattle as unsafe on account of disease; but even if the restrictions (which necessitate the immediate slaughter of animals landed) are maintained for another year the fat cattle trade with the ranching country of the Canadian Northwest may be expected to steadily develop. Shipments from this region have been greater during the season which is now closing than in any previous year, and preparations for future export on a larger scale are already made. Cross-bred bullocks descended from the best Shorthorn and Hereford blood, four years old and in prime condition, weighing 1,350lb. to 1,400lb. live weight, have been bought on the ranches for $40 each; and the total cost of shipment, including freight by rail and sea, commission, and sundry charges, amounting to $34, brings out the outlay per animal to $75—in round figures, £15 sterling. As this may be estimated at little more than 6s per imperial stone, sinking the offal, a good margin for profit is left with beef at current prices. One firm of exporters bought and shipped to London, Liverpool, and Bristol 9,000 cattle from districts from which they only drew 2,000 last year. The increase in the fat cattle branch of the trade can also be shown by the recently-published returns of imports of cattle for the first ten months of this year. Although the export of "store cattle" from Canada to this country had ceased, the value of this year's imports from the Dominion is given at £1,344,438, against £1,365,754 last year—a decrease of only some £21,000. The reports of losses recently sustained by shippers from Montreal are not applicable to the trade as a whole, which is understood to have been remunerative.

English Hay Market.

In reviewing the hay market, The London Times says: The free importation of hay of excellent quality from Ireland, from Canada, and from the United States has contributed largely to the tendency to lower prices in the home market. It is also beginning to be recognized that Canadian timothy hay is as good for hunters and carriage horses as the best available natural hay of home growth. The high price of milk has checked the rearing of calves, and the numbers of cattle, sheep, and lambs have been considerably reduced by slaughter, so that there will not be so many animals as formerly to provide for during winter and spring. A dry season is usually a good season for sheep, and, lambs being fat, larger numbers than usual have been sent to the fat market. This somewhat accidental circumstance has not only lowered the numbers for the moment, but it is likely to foster a growing taste for young meat and to encourage farmers to prepare their stock for market at still younger age than they have been accustomed to do.

HOTELS.

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The Queen's Hotel
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IS NOW OPEN for the Reception of Guests.
This is the only FIRE-PROOF HOTEL in Canada.
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The Cosiest Dining Room.
The best Bill of Fare and the quickest service in the city.
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FOSTER HOUSE,
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The best 25c. Dinner in the city. Convenient location for business men. Prompt service.
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(Late St. Nicholas Hotel.)
58 and 60 Jacques Cartier Square.
The New Riendeau Hotel is in close proximity to the R. & O. Navigation Co.'s steamers, City Hall and Court House.
The rooms are large, airy and elegantly furnished. JOS. RIENDEAU.

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MONTREAL,
Directly Opposite the C. P. R. Station, 117 and 119 Windsor Street.
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THE LEADING HOTEL IN QUEBEC.
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AND EVERYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE ILLUSTRATED,
at the
HERALD ENGRAVING BUREAU
603 Craig Street.

BANK NOTICES, ETC.

Banque d'Hochelaga.
DIVIDEND NO. 53.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Percent (3) has been declared on the Paid-up Capital of this Institution for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank in Montreal and at its branches on and after the First day of December next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Manager.

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Buy and sell stocks and bonds, grain and provisions, cotton and coffee, for cash or on margin.
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Special attention paid to auditing the books, closing entries and statements of joint stock companies.
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LOANS NEGOTIATED.

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Ale and Porter Brewers,
Have always on hand the various kinds of
ALE AND PORTER
IN WOOD AND BOTTLES.
FAMILIES REGULARLY SUPPLIED.
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Brewers and Maltsters,
Chaboillez Square, - Montreal,
India Pale, Pale, XXX and XX Ales, Crown Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED.
Bell Telephone, 359.
The public are cautioned against dealers who refuse our labels on bottles filled with other Ales.
The following City Bottlers are alone authorized to use our trade mark Labels, viz:
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FERGUSSON & HUMPHRIES, 36 Adeline street.
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None but the following city bottlers are authorized to use our labels:—
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The spiral wire revolves as garment is blown by the wind, not injuring finest lace. All beautifully galvanized. Express paid anywhere in Canada on receipt of price. Send length of line. Price, 1½ cents per foot. Pulleys, 70c per pair. Pins, 10c doz. Hooks, 12c pair. Ordinary pins can be used if preferred. Address—G. A. LEBARON, Sherbrooke, Que.

JOHNSON & COPPING
PICTURE FRAMERS,
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The most elegant patterns and reliable workmanship, at reasonable rates.

AT THE CITY HALL

The Guard Pier Not Protected as Was Agreed.

Resolution Sent to the Harbor Board — Again Those Poles — Dumping Snow on Fletcher's Field—Plans for the Bridge on Notre Dame Street.

The Road Committee met yesterday morning. Ald. Prefontaine in the chair. There were present Ald. Wilson, Dubuc and Griffin.

Ald. Griffin again complained of the post of the Merchants' Telephone Company placed opposite his store to the detriment of his property.

The City Surveyor said that he had sent his inspectors to investigate, and they reported that the post had been put in opposite the property dividing line.

Ald. Griffin denied this and the City Surveyor promised to have further enquiry made.

A letter was received from Mr. Rielle, advocate, with regard to the Forsyth property, at the corner of Dorchester and Aqueduct Street. Mr. Forsyth built his house partly over ground within the homologated plan, and asks that the building be not interfered with, and he offers to cede the strip of land between the old line of the street and the side of his house to the city.

The communication was referred to the City Attorney.

A legal opinion was presented from Mr. Ethier, city attorney, and Mr. Bisarllon on the line dividing St. Louis de Mile End from Montreal. The opinion was to the effect that the line runs down the middle of Mount Royal Avenue.

The chairman explained that the Turnpike Trust had deeded the roadway to the city but there was a doubt as to whether it was theirs to deed. If the city really owned the roadway it stood in the position of a property owner in St. Louis de Mile End.

It was decided to report to the Council in favor of leaving the subject for settlement to a sub-committee.

Ald. Griffin enquired by what authority the Street Railway Company were depositing snow on Fletcher's Field.

The City Surveyor said that he had given permission, although perhaps he had no right to, but he understood that the Park Commissioners had put a stop to it.

Ald. Griffin and Ald. Wilson both objected to snow being deposited on Fletcher's Field, and the City Surveyor said he would cancel the permit.

Mr. Cochrane asked to have his deposit for paving St. Catherine Street between Bleury and St. George Street returned.

Referred to the City Attorney.

The committee then proceeded to discuss the City Surveyor's plans and specifications for the erection of the proposed bridge on Notre Dame Street from Berri to Lacroix over the C. P. R. tracks.

First a report was presented showing that the assessed value of the property to be expropriated was $268,725.

Mr. St. George submitted a plan, which the committee was about proceeding to discuss, when it was discovered that the plans differed in some particulars from the proposals made by the railway company.

The City Surveyor was instructed to revise the plans, in order that they may be laid before the council at the special meeting called for to-day.

The plan as submitted provided for a light iron bridge supported on numerous columns, this bridge carrying the Notre Dame Street roadway from Berri Street to Lacroix Street, over the C.P.R. track's crossing down to the Craig Street depot from the C.P.R.'s river side lines.

THE INUNDATION COMMITTEE.

The Inundation Committee met yesterday morning, there being present Ald. Wilson, chairman; Prefontaine, Dubuc, Dagenais, Tansey and Griffin. Ald Clendinneng expressed his astonishment at hearing from the Harbor Board Office officially that it was proposed, after all, not to rip-rap, or face with boulders the upper face of the guard pier. It had been distinctly understood that the guard wall was to be rip-rapped, to protect the pier from the ice. He had personally made enquiries and was astonished to learn that though the city had been led to believe that the wall was to be so protected, the harbor authorities had no intention of doing the rip-rapping.

Ald. Wilson and the City Surveyor pointed out the necessity of the protection in question.

On motion of Ald. Clendinneng it was resolved "That this committee, acting under the advice of the City Surveyor, is of the opinion that the outer side of the guard pier should be rip-rap work, to protect said guard pier from the damage which may be caused by the shoving of the ice, and that a copy of the said resolution be sent to the Harbor Commissioners."

It was decided to report to Council in favor of the abolition of Brock Street ramp, the completion of the tunnel making it unnecessary.

A voucher for $17,388 for work done on the Brock Street tunnel during the month of November, was passed.

The City Surveyor expressed the belief that the work would be completed next year.

Ald. Tansey asked that the sidewalks in the Wellington Street subway be raised, thus saving pedestrians from the water when the subway is flooded, and protecting people from danger from runaway or restive horses.

Ald. Prefontaine promised that the Road Committee would consider the application.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The room usually reserved for the deliberations of the Finance Committee was found all too small yesterday afternoon to accommodate the crowd of interested persons who attended the meeting called to discuss the question of a contagious diseases hospital. It was accordingly decided to utilize the Council chamber for the occasion. A move was accordingly made thither. In the absence of Ald. Germain, the chair was taken by Ald. Clendinneng.

Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas said that he hoped the committee would be enabled to report to the Council the adoption of the terms proposed by his board. The city provided for the isolation of all infectious diseases by law, and yet no provision whatever had ever been made for carrying it out. The speaker recalled the occurrences during the smallpox epidemic. If suitable provision had been in existence then, the city would have been saved hundreds of thousands, nay, even millions of dollars. It was to be hoped that the new quarantine arrangements would have the effect of preventing the entrance of smallpox here again. But, there were other diseases. That of scarlatina was becoming prevalent. There were twenty-two patients suffering from scarlatina in the General Hospital at present. If they considered that these twenty-two might be brought from different parts of the city, it simply meant to say that the extension of the disease was only bounded by the extension of the city. The management of the General Hospital had been empowered to close the infectious diseases wards at the end of the year. Of course, the patients they had there now would be retained until they could be discharged; but for the others, he did not know what would become of them. The new hospital would not have them, neither would Notre Dame, and the Hotel Dieu received very few. The reception of these patients into the contagious building was an ever present danger to the patients in the surgical pavilion. Furthermore, the General Hospital authorities thought that they had been unduly tried in keeping the contagious building open. It cost them over ten thousand dollars per year, and they did not know any hospital in the world used for general purposes, that took infectious patients. The sooner that was ended the better, not only from a monetary point of view; but for the point of view of the safety and the health of the nurses, doctors and attendants.

Ald. Clendinneng—"The arrangement proposed is to pay $7,000 per annum for twenty beds a day, with 75 cents for each extra bed; private patients to pay their own expenses. For Notre Dame Hospital, as well as the General, five acres of land were to be granted with five per cent interest per annum on $50,000. Notre Dame would receive $10,000 per annum for the keep of thirty patients, with 75 cents per day per bed extra." He also alluded to the suggestion that both hospitals should maintain separate buildings on a piece of land, about ten acres in extent, situated in a central part and easily accessible.

Mr. Flynn, secretary, then read a letter from "L'Alliance Medicale," on the same subject. These gentlemen offered to open at ten days' notice an hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases, on a piece of land in Hochelaga Ward, six thousand feet in area, sufficiently isolated to accommodate a maximum of fifty patients, who would be cared for, heating, washing, medicine and medical attendance included, for $900 per month. The hospital would be under the superintendence of the civil authorities.

After this letter had been read, Mr. R. White also addressed the committee.

Dr. E. P. Lachapelle spoke in favor of Notre Dame Hospital: His institution had offered, jointly with the Montreal General Hospital, to undertake the management of the contagious diseases hospital, in order to show to the public, and the friends of the hospital, that they had no desire to shirk any responsibility. They desired that the plans of the new hospital should be submitted to them and approved by their board. Dr. Lachapelle dwelt upon the importance of new institution having the confidence of the public. As proof of the urgency which existed for the establishment of such an institution, he remarked that there were numerous cases in the city of infectious diseases which were not reported to the authorities. Children in the schools and convents were taken ill there with scarlet fever, which showed that there was no proper isolation. It was not only expedient then that a contagious diseases hospital should be established; it was very, very urgent.

Dr. Beausoleil was then heard on behalf of L'Alliance Medicale, whose offer has been mentioned above.

Dr. Hingston spoke of the difficulties which the Hotel Dieu was experiencing through no civic provision existing for infectious cases. If the Hotel Dieu closed its doors to infected cases, it was bad for the outside community; if it opened them it was bad for the patients. As to the desirability of the contagious diseases hospital there was no question. The only question was as to the best scheme to be adopted.

"Would six thousand feet or ten times six thousand be sufficient space for an isolated hospital?" asked Mr. Wolferstan Thomas.

"Six thousand feet? Certainly not," replied Dr. Hingston. "I should prefer a larger space."

Dr. Beausoleil stated that his Alliance had no objection to giving a larger area of land, and they were willing to provide it.

Ald. Clendinneng—"You charge an average of $216 per annum per patient. Is there any private means behind this institution? You see the city cannot take a risk."

Dr. Beausoleil—"It has been proved that a patient can be cared for less than $215 per annum. The keep of a patient does not cost more than a third of that of a healthy person. This is on account of the dieting."

After the delegation had withdrawn, Ald. Beausoleil said that the committee should proceed cautiously in this matter. The gentlemen who had just retired might be in earnest, but the proposal they made might not be quite in the city's interest. The city was responsible for the treatment of cases of infectious disease. Then they should decide upon what the cost ought to be, and then to settle whether it would be best to contract with the present hospitals to do the work, or to erect new buildings for the purpose at the cost of the city. Ald. Beausoleil said he feared that some of the statements made were a little misleading. He thought, for instance, that there were considerably less than 50 cases of infectious diseases a day in Montreal.

Ald. Costigan—"Why there are 25 today in one hospital alone, the General."

Ald. Tansey—"I think that we shall all agree that it would be better for the hospitals to look after these cases."

Ald. Costigan—"We want no more buildings like the one on the hill, the so called civic hospital. It is a wreck already."

Ald. Costigan moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously: "This committee is of opinion that the care of infections diseases can be better and cheaper done by special hospital organizations than in any other way known to them."

There the hospital question dropped.

NOTES.

Mr. F. C. Cleverly, of the General Manager's office of the G.T.R., yesterday morning waited upon His Worship the Mayor and formally handed over to him the photograph of H.M.S. Tartar and her crew, which the officers and men have sent here from Halifax as a mark of their appreciation of the courtesies extended to them during their visit to Montreal in 1892.

Mr. Cleverly, in a few words, explained his mission, and His Worship said it gave him great pleasure to accept the pictures on behalf of the city. Montreal was always proud to be able to entertain the officers and men of the Queen's ships, and he could but express his delight at the graceful acknowledgement of the courtesy by the officers and crew of the Tartar. He had not had the privilege of assisting officially at the reception of the Tartar, but he was sure that those who had would be pleased to have this graceful souvenir of the occasion. He would consult with those who had had personal relations with the crew of the Tartar, and he would see that the pictures should be hung wherever they desired.

The City Assessors are busy verifying the 377 voters' lists, and the work is being gone into more thoroughly than ever, the assessors doing the investigation personally, while previously it was done by the clerks. One of the results of the old system was that the names of a number of deceased citizens remained on the voters' lists, and the late Sir Hugh Allan's vote was telegraphed last election, ten years after his death.

The D. C. T. A. Elections.

As the end draws near the interest in the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association elections grows more intense. The result is in doubt, but no doubt exists as to the tobacco which merits the highest honors. Hirsch's Perique Mixture is the choice of all. Headquarters, Hirsch's opp. P. O.

A Popular Present.

A popular Christmas present is a lot on the Grand Boulevard of Kensington, the new West End suburb. The cash payment is placed as low as twenty dollars, and balance extended over ten years. Call on Kensington Land Company, ground floor, Temple Building.

The choicest selection of tobacco is used in the manufacture of Ross' "Cuban" 5 cent Straight Cigar and Ross' "Cut Plug." These lines of smokers' goods commend themselves, particularly to purchasers of good values, and Ross, 20 Chaboillez Sq., opp. No. 4 Fire station, is the place to get them.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

SEVERAL CASES ADJUDICATED UPON YESTERDAY.

Greet Not Guilty—Damages Claimed for Assaulting a Daughter—Minor Offences.

This morning, in the Practice Court, Judge Davidson will render judgment in the case of Graham vs. Casselman Lumber Co., Larmouth, intervenant.

THE GREET CASE.

In the case of R. S. Greet, the examination of witnesses was concluded yesterday in the Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. J. N. Greenshields, Q.C., made a powerful and eloquent address on behalf of the accused, speaking a little over an hour. Crown Prosecutor Quinn, Q.C., followed in a three-quarter of an hour's speech, after which Judge Hall addressed the jury slightly against the accused. The jury after being out three minutes returned to the court.

"What is your verdict, gentlemen?" said Mr. Sicotte, clerk of the court; "Not guilty," was the unanimous answer, and then they sat down. Judge Hall seemed surprised for the moment, and put his hand to his head. He quickly recovered himself and in curt tones remarked: "That's all. You can go."

The prisoner's wife and children were present and during the Judge's charge, cried bitterly. The prisoner himself was overcome by the distress of his family, and it was not until Mr. Robert Greenshields told him of the glad tidings that he understood what the verdict rendered was.

Mr. Greenshields will make an application this morning that the accused be either acquitted on all the charges or that his trial on the other indictments shall be at once gone on with.

DAIGNEAULT VERSUS BOURDON.

Judge Pagnuelo rendered judgment yesterday morning in the case of Daigneault versus Bourdon. This was an action to recover $425, on a note. Bourdon pleaded that Daigneault was no more than a prete nom for Hermenegilde Laniel and Moise Laniel, Wool Merchants (Laniel and Frere). Bourdon further pleaded that the note had been given by him to Laniel under threat of arrest and imprisonment. Bourdon related the facts as follows. During the month of February last he had obtained payment of a cheque, drawn by Messrs Laniel and endorsed by him, for $125, from Miss Taillefer, of Montebello, Ottawa County. The cheque had subsequently been refused by the bank as a forgery, whereupon Messrs. Laniel had threatened Bourdon with arrest, accusing him of having increased the cheque from $25 to $125. Bourdon then had paid $96 out of the $125, and "under intimidation and threats of fourteen years imprisonment," had given the note for $425. Plaintiff alleged that the "consideration" in the present case consisted of travelling expenses in connection with the affair. His Honor decided that no consideration has been proved. He awarded $18 for travelling expenses with costs of an action to that amount. Action for balance dismissed.

AN INSOLVENCY CASE.

In the case of W. A. Caldwell, es qual, versus Dame Loudon, Caldwell as curator of the insolvent estate of Samuel L. Blackson, sought to have Dame Loudon ordered to return certain goods ceded to her by Blackson two days before his judicial abandonment, valued at $1,300, to the prejudice of the other creditors. Judge Jette gave the required order, the goods to be returned within fifteen days.

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR ASSAULT.

The action of Linteau versus Courtois for $500 damages is based on the allegation that Linteau's daughter was severely assaulted by Courtois' sixteen-year-old son.

WRIT OF CAPIAS.

J. Bastian has taken out a writ of capias against J. Rosconi. Amount claimed, $400.50. Adam and Mathieu, lawyers.

MINOR OFFENCES.

Catherine Middleton, aged 75, for being drunk and blaspheming in the Merchants' Bank, was fined $5 in the Recorder's Court, yesterday morning.

Geo. Berriton, hackman, was fined one dollar for concealing his badge.

Mary Abbey, widow Peter Mitchell, aged 39, reported herself for vagrancy last night. His Honor fined her $1 or three months this morning. She took the three months.

THE WINNIPEG ELECTION.

W. F. Luxton Gives his Idea of the Reasons for Campbell's Defeat.

W. F. Luxton, late editor of The Winnipeg Free Press, who was at the Windsor yesterday, in speaking of the recent Winnipeg bye-election, stated that in his opinion the election of Hon. Mr. Martin was simply a protest of the citizens against the tariff policy of the Government. He said: "The feeling in the West is very strong in favor of tariff reform, and this was the principal cause of Mr Campbell's defeat. There were two other minor causes—the religious question and the fact that both of the newspapers supported Mr. Martin. This gave Mr. Campbell no chance to answer arguments or advocate his side of the question. But the chief question at issue was the tariff."

"When do you expect to start your new paper?"

"Well, we are having some trouble just now in making arrangements for the daily, and it may not be started for a couple of months, but I expect to begin publishing the weekly or semi-weekly in January. We haven't decided on a name yet, but it will probably be called The Nor'wester."

THE BANKERS' PRESIDENT.

B. E. Walker of Toronto at the Head of the Association.

A special meeting of the members of the Canadian Bankers' Association was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the association in this city when about thirty votes were represented. The object of the meeting was to elect a president. Some time ago it was thought best to have a western man at the head of the association, but the Toronto bankers suggested a Montrealer, and the position was offered to E. S. Clouston. Mr. Clouston declined the honor, and yesterday the association held to its first decision by urging B. E. Walker, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at Toronto, to become its president. Mr. Walker accepted and thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him.

Scottish Highlands.

The "Highlands of Scotland" will be the subject of the stereoptican lecture at the Y.M.C.A., to be given this evening. This is in the regular course, and is considered one of Mr. Russell's best.

Board of Out-Door Relief.

A meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Board will be held in the Board Room of the House of Industry and Refuge, 693 Dorchester street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of organizing for the winter's work of relief.

S. St. Onge Retires.

S. St. Onge has announced his withdrawal from this candidature for alderman in the Centre Ward. As his reasons for this he states that many who had requested him to come into the field and had promised him their support, have signed Ald. Cresse's requisition.

Just received a large assortment of Scotch Tweed Suitings, English Worsted's anh Over-coatings. Inspection invited. M. J. Adler, 47 Beaver Hall Hill.

Soldiers for the Pacific.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 5.—Troop ship Tyne from Portsmouth via Madeira and Bermuda with drafts, arrived this afternoon. Besides the drafts for Halifax. She brought 112 men and 3 officers for Vancouver to go by C.P.R., and a detachment of 12 officers and 98 men will arrive here by C.P.R. to-morrow, to take passage on Tyne.

Excitement Over Gold Discoveries

CHICHUAHUA, Mex., Dec. 5.—There is great mining excitement in the Western part of this State over one of the richest gold discoveries ever made in Mexico. The new mines are located twenty miles north of Butophilas. Several thousand people have already flocked to the new camp.



Mr. Robert W. Denvir

An Exempt Fireman of Jackson Engine Co., Long Island City, N. Y., says that at Christmas, 1890, he could only take a smell of dinner, as he was in a fearful condition from **Dyspepsia.** The next summer he went to Europe for his health, but came home uncured. In the fall he decided upon a thorough trial of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And by Christmas had a hearty appetite, healthy digestion, and was perfectly well. His cure was due wholly to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, ... Try them.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—$75.00, good sound, quiet mare, good rider and driver. Apply to 766 Craig st. 297

FOR SALE—New sleigh, never used, convenient either for big dog or pony, will be sold very cheap as owner has no use for it. Address A. Gauthier, 234 St. Hubert. 297

FOR SALE — Sleighs, cheap. four carters' covered sleighs, secondhand, one Gladstone and one cutter, four new crachoirs, two Gladstones, two cutters, 2 express sleighs, 2 brolos, new work guaranteed. J. B. Roy, 16 Versailles st. 297

PUPS—For sale 2 black and tan pups, 1 English pug. Enquire 23 Plateau. 297

FOR SALE—½ interest in a valuable patent, cheap. Immediate sales. Apply Room 63 Temple Building. 294

FOR SALE—Hard wood counters: also tables. Walker Brothers, 7 Victoria square. 294

HOTELS, SALOONS, ETC.—For sale—Hotels Saloons, Groceries, Dry Goods, Cigars, Confectioneries, Boarding Houses and all other kinds of business. Also, houses, stores, rooms and tenements furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. HARRIS, real estate agent, 1988 St. Catherine street, near St. Urbain. Telephone 3468. 264.

INDIAN PONY, good tempered and quiet, and very suitable for children, about 13 hands, also buggy, cutter, and harness, a bargain for cash. Apply Pony, Herald Office.

FOR SALE—A number 2 caligraph typewriter, with stand complete and in good order. Price $60.00. Worth $122.00. Can be seen at 72 City Councillors street. 296

FOR SALE—DOOR PLATES, BEVELED edge plate glass, brass or nickel, engraved to order, $1.50 up. Brass signs of all kinds. S. H. Martel, 673 Craig street, Montreal.

HELP WANTED.

Advertisements of situations vacant will be inserted free of charge under the above heading.

AGENTS—Wanted agents, French and English, to sell Coal Saving Compound, an article which is saving from 15 to 40 per cent of coal used by householders. Address Coal Saving and Smoke Consuming Co., 464 St. Paul st. 295

APPRENTICE—Wanted apprentice by a wholesale hardware honse. Address H. 466 P. O. Box. 296

BAKER—Wanted bread and cake baker, sober steady man. Must have good references. Apply at Turkish Bath hotel. 294

BOY—Wanted a boy for housework, 15 years old. Apply 959 Dorchester st. 293

BOY—Wanted a boy to make himself useful about bar. Must come well recommended at 1992 St. Catherine st. 296

BOY—Wanted strong boy for general store work. References required. T. W Boyd & Son, 1653 Notre Dame st. 296

BOY—Wanted a boy, to do junior work in a shirt factory. Apply 96 St Peter st. 295

BRASS MOULDERS—Wanted immediately, good brass moulders. Apply or address, Henry Russell, Albion Hotel, Sherbrooke, P.Q. 296

BUTCHER—Wanted immediately, a good butcher to attend a butcher's shop. Must be able to read and write. References required. Apply at 538 St. Denis st. 294

CANVASSER—Wanted an experienced canvasser who speaks French and English, to sell a novel and very saleable article. Apply at Room 40, Imperial Bldg., 107 St. James street. 292

CANVASSER—Wanted by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, a successful city canvasser. Address stating qualifications and experience, Manager Equitable, 157 St. James st. 292

CARPENTERS—Wanted 20 carpenters at once. Apply 7½ St. Edward street, cor. Bleury and St. Catherine streets. 292

CIGAR HANDS—Wanted at once, good wrapper strippers and bookers: steady work; good wages. Apply at Stonewall Jackson Cigar Factory. H. Jacobs & Co., 64 McGill st. 295

CLERK—Wanted experienced clerk for grocery store, with references. Apply at Strong and Strong, 111 St. Antoine street. 292

COOK—Wanted a good cook. Apply with references, 996 Dorchester st. 296

COOK—Wanted plain cook or general servant, city references. Apply at 1326 Dorchester st., between 9 and 11 a. m. 293

COOK—Wanted cook and housemaid, references required. 49 Shuter street. 296

COOK—Wanted at once, a good plain cook; good wages. Apply at No. 4 Macgregor st. 296

COOK—Wanted for the Royal Victoria Hospital, a first class cook; also house and ward maids. Apply to Miss Murray, housekeeper. 292

COOK—Wanted a first class woman cook, used to restaurant work. Welsh & Rough, 1796 Notre Dame street. 294

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED—The Herald wants correspondents in every town and village in Eastern Ontario and Quebec where it is not already represented. Address the Managing Editor, Herald Office.

CUTTERS—Wanted cutters and heel scourers at James Whitham & Co., 43 to 47 St. Maurice st. 296

DRIVER—Wanted express driver for grocery business. Apply with references. 2450 St. Catherine street. 293

FINISHER—Wanted one good fur finisher and one good fur machine operator. Apply 537 St. Paul street. 294

FURNITURE POLISHERS—Wanted good furniture polisher, also boy to learn the trade A. Elvidge, 45A Craig st. 292

GIRL—Wanted a girl to attend a lunch counter and cigar store. 465 St. James street. 942

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant. 32 Chomedy street, references required. 294

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant, at No 6 Seymour avenue, next street to Fort. 294

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good servant, a family of three; no washing, at 42 Tupper street. 294

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good general servant. No washing. 40 Mark st. 293

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted, good strong girl for house work. Apply at 17 Richmond square. 292

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a girl to do housework, cooking washing and ironing; references required. Apply to 169 Mansfield st. 269

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant for a family of three. Apply 28 Sussex ave. 296

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant. Must be good plain cook. Small family; washing given out. Apply 288 Stanley st. 296

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted at once, a good general servant; no washing; references required. 198 Mansfield st.

HELP WANTED.

Advertisements of situations vacant will be inserted free of charge under the above heading.

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good reliable woman as general servant. Apply 74 St. Famille st.

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant. Apply at 1552 Ontario st. 296

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted good general servant. at 63 Shuter street. 296

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted good general servant for small family. Apply 596 Dorchester street. 296

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant at 88 Mackay street. 296

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant for small family, where a nurse is kept. No washing. Apply with references, 252 Bishop street. 296

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted good general servant for small family. References required. Apply at once, at 270 Prince Arthur st. 292

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant, 93 University St. 295

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant. Must have good references. Apply at 41 Fort st. 295

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good plain cook or general servant, Protestant, with references. Apply 201 University street. 293

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant, no washing. Apply with references, No. 27 Tupper street. 293

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted young girl as general servant, for family of two. Must have first class references. 510 St. Urbain st. 293

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant for a family of three. Apply 138 Milton st. 295

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good plain cook or general servant; references required. Apply at 406 St. Antoine. 295

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant in a small family, good references required. 2 Tower ave. 295

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant for small family. Apply after 5 o'clock. 23a University st. 295

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a young girl as general servant, washing giving out; references required. Apply 2790 St Catherine street. 295

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant (female). at 406 St Antoine. 295

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good general servant for family of three; will be expected to do washing. Address with references, stating wages expected, P. O., Box 1855. 295

GIRLS—Wanted girls for sewing-machine. Apply Dominion Quilting Co., 759 Craig, between 10 to 12 a. m. 296

GIRL—Wanted a girl of 14 or 15, to assist in light housework. One who would sleep a home. Apply 50 Crescent st. 296

HOUSEMAID—Wanted a housemaid. Apply to Mrs. John Monk, 18 McTavish st. 296

HOME WORK—Wanted ladies and gentlemen, you can earn from $5 to $15 per week doing strictly home work for us; no canvassing, and steady work. Liberty Supply Company, Liberty square, Boston, Mass. 292

HOUSEMAID—Wanted immediately, housemaid for the Church Home, 403 Guy street. Apply from 9 to 10 a. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. 295

HOUSEMAID—Wanted housemaid, with references. 111 University street. 294

INVOICE CLERK—Wanted invoice or general clerk, by a wholesale hardware firm. Address W., 787 P. O. Box. 296

KITCHEN ASSISTANT—Wanted a smart active person to assist in kitchen, one who understands cooking vegetables. Apply with references to the manager, 1018 Sherbrooke st. 293

LAUNDRESS—Wanted a laundress to take a small family washing at her own home. References required. Apply 175 Drummond street. 292

LITTLE GIRL—Wanted a little girl to mind baby, sleep at home. Apply 96 Cathedral st. 292

MANTEL SETTERS—Wanted mantel and tile setters. John Lorigan, 1828, 1830 Notre Dame street. 292

MARKERS—Wanted for St. James Club, billiard markers. None but experienced men with first class testimonials need apply between 10 and 11 a.m. 295

NURSE—Wanted a young girl as nurse, Apply 21 Durocher street. 296

NURSE—Wanted a first class wet nurse. Apply to Mrs. McEwan, 187 Cadieux street. 293

NURSE GIRL—Wanted nurse girl. Apply 35 Bishop street, references required. 292

OPERATOR—Wanted experienced button hole operator. Apply 100 St. Peter street. 296

OPERATOR AND RETOUCHER—Wanted immediately a good operator and retoucher, (must be first class.) Write and send sample of work, stating terms, to W. D. O'Donnell, Photographer, 117 Barrington st. Halifax, N. S. 292

PEDDLR—Wanted peddler for stationery at 690 Craig st. Apply before 10, after 4. 295

PRESS GIRL—Wanted an experienced girl to feed Gordon press. Apply Southam & Carey, 1950 Notre Dame st. 295

PLAIN COOK—Wanted a good plain cook or general servant. Apply 94 St. Famille street. 297

SALESLADY—Wanted saleslady for boots and shoes, immediately. Must have experience. Apply 1855 Notre Dame st. 295

SALESLADY—Wanted saleslady for a hat and fur store, speaking French and English Must have some experience. Apply 1408 S. Catherine st. 292

SALESMAN—Wanted experienced piano sales man for the city; salary or commission. Apply C. W. Lindsay, 2270 St Catherine street. 293

SEWING GIRLS—Wanted 25 good sewing girls for the sewing machine, on piece work or by the week; good wages. Apply 232 Main street. 296

TABLEMAID—Wanted a tablemaid at once. Apply to 226 University street. 296

TABLE-MAID—Wanted a first class tablemaid at once. with best of city references, Apply to Mrs. Riva, 22 St. Antoine St. 292

TABLE GIRL—Wanted at the Waverley House, 742 Lagauchetiere st., a table girl and laundress. 296

TAILOR—Wanted a tailor to do repairing. 364 St. James st. 293

TAILORESS—Wanted a first class tailoress. Apply to 239 St. James st., 2nd floor. 293

TIMEKEEPER — Wanted by a large iron manufacturing firm, a first class experienced timekeeper. Must come well recommended. Hours 7.00 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Apply in own handwriting, to P. O. Box 2024, Montreal. 292

TRAVELLER—Wanted smart pushing young man as traveller in Lower Provinces, for provision house. Must have best of references. Apply by letter, stating salary expected, P. O. Box 1023. 292

TINSMITHS—Wanted five young men having a few years' experience in tinsmith. Apply John Hoolahan, 2186 Notre Dame. 292

WANTED—Good live, active representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and familes readily use this compound. Address with stamp The Koaline Fuel Co., Windsor, Ont. 36

WANTED—At once, an experienced Photo-Engraver who is fully acquainted with line and half-tone work. Apply, stating salary, to Bruno Friedrich, 241 Major Street, Toronto, Ont. 297

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted a young girl about 14 or 15 to do light housework. Must sleep at home. Apply 705 Dorchester street. 296

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted young girl to mind children and do light housework. Apply to No. 19 St. Louis square, off St. Denis. 292

YOUTH—Wanted a youth of about 15 or 16 years, one having some experience in the grocery trade. Apply to B. Taylor, 110 Grand Trunk street. 295

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

PATENTS—ALLEN G. INGALLS, B. C. L., attorney in patent causes, advocate, barrister, etc. Room 3 Mechanics' building, Montreal. Special personal attention given to realizing money for inventors. Full information free.

PUPILS WANTED.

PUPILS WANTED—Frederick W. Holland vocal culturist, cornet and mandolin instructor. Best of advantages. Terms reasonable. Studio 201 University st. Office 1760 Notre Dame st. Telephone, 4648. 318

FRENCH—By Prof. O. Warnault, 157 Duluth avenue. Successful method in French at pupils' residence. Moderate terms. Five years' experience in the Ingres-Coutellier Schools. 299

PIANO, Organ and Solfeggio, Mr. Emery Lavigne, organist of the Church of the Messiah, studio Tuesdays and Fridays at Feathers-ton's music store 2241 St. Catherine Street. Other times residence 1779 St. Catherine. 309

PUPILS WANTED—A lady will give piano lessons or play at parties or for private. Call personally or address Mrs. Lindsay, 388 Berri Street. 293

WANTED—Pupils in shorthand and typewriting; day and evening classes. 2437 St. Catherine st. 296

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements for situations wanted will be inserted in The Herald six times free of charge.

AGENTS—Wanted agents having good connection in the city desire correspondence with firms wishing to be represented in the following lines: Hardware, groceries and liquors, etc., or specialties Best of references. P. O. Box 1306, city. 293

BLACKSMITH—Wanted situation as smith's hammer man or other laboring work. Steady man. total abstainer. Good references. Address C. Pinks, 27 St. Elizabeth street. 294

BOOKEEPER—Wanted situation as bookeeper or hardware salesman, permanent or other wise, English, age 34; small salary. T. Carter, 152 St. George st. 296

BOOK-KEEPER—Wanted by experienced accountant with first class city references, a position as book-keeper, wholesale firm preferred. Apply E. H. T. Herald Office. 296

BOOK-KEEPER — A thoroughly practical book-keeper of experience with first-class references, will be disengaged Jan. 1st. Address I. O. N. 9 Mitcheson Avenue. 297

CASHIER—Wanted by a young lady understanding French, English and bookkeeping, position as cashier or saleslady. Address Maggie J. O'Brien, Almonte. Ont. 292

COLLECTOR—Wanted situation as collector, by a young active man, age 24, will furnish security up to one thousand dollars, speaks French and English fluently. No remuneration required until services are proved satisfactory. Salary not so much an object as permanent situation. A.F.B., 149 Bleury st. 296

COACHMAN—Wanted situation as coachman by young man, 25 years old, one who understands the care of horses well. Apply Edw. Kelly, 263 St. Antoine street. 296

COOK—Wanted employment by a good plain cook and housemaid. Apply at once, 22 St. Antoine st. 296

COOK—Wanted by a respectable widow, situation as cook, English protestant. 36 St. Bernard street. 292

COOK—Wanted situation as cook or general servant in a small family. Address E., 38 Chenneville st. 292

COOK—Wanted a situation as cook (man), first class at meat or pastry. Good recommendations given if required. O. Sigoiun, 12½ St. Elizabeth street. 292

COOK—Wanted by a respectable woman, situation as good plain cook in a small family. References. Apply 338 Cadieux street. 294

COOK—Wanted a situation by competent cook. Address Cook, 75 Drummond street. 296

COOK—Wanted by a respectable woman, situation as plain cook; would not object to washing. Apply to No. 8 Mayor st. 295

CONFECTIONER—Wanted by a good confectioner, pastry cook, employment. Apply H. Duchesneau, confectioner, 1916 Notre Dame street. 295

COPYIST—Wanted copying during evenings, at home. Terms 5c per 100 words. Very good writer. Apply at 7 p. m. to F. P. 564 Dorchester street, Montreal. 296

DRAUGHTSMAN—Wanted drawings. plans tracings of every description made by competent English draughtsman. Address Eckersley, Room 30, 162 St. James street. 295

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by an experienced dressmaker, work by the day; can do boy's clothes. 24 St. Monique st. 296

DRESSMAKER—Wanted dresses and mantles to make, latest fashion; lowest possible charge. 178 Mountain st. 295

DRESSMAKER—Wanted sewing by the day, by a first-class dressmaker, cut and fit by tailor system; also do boys' clothing. Address or apply at 135 Champ de Mars st. 294

DRESSMAKER—Wanted dressmaking, latest fashion, at lowest prices. 573 Upper St. Charles Borromee street. 294

DRESSMAKER — Wanted dressmaking in private families by the day, or will take work at home; competent dressmaker. 19 Margaret street. 294

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by a dressmaker. sewing by the day in private families. Apply 162 Track Lane, near St. Martin st. 296

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by a first-class dressmaker, sewing in private family; can furnish best of references. Apply 117 St. Antoine, City. 296

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by a dressmaker, sewing by day; good to cut and fit. 712 La gauchetiere st. 293

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by a dressmaker, work in private families; cut by system. Address to Dressmaker, 493 Albert st. 293

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by a dressmaker, sewing in private families; cuts by tailor system. Apply 36 Victoria street. 291

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by first class dressmaker, sewing in private families. Cut guaranteed. Apply 1694 Notre Dame street (third flat). 291

ELECTRICAN—Wanted situation by an electrician and machinist, understands al the leading systems of arc lighting, can repair electric apparatus; late of Ottawa Electric Co. Wages $45.00 month. Address C. M. Bourdon, 37 St. Philip street, Montreal P. Q. 293

EMPLOYMENT—A young man aged 25 years, seeks employment as assistant in office, store or any other honest employment; not afraid of work. Address M. H., 1063 St. James St. 294

EVENING EMPLOYMENT— Young man wishes evening employment; typewriting and shorthand, book-keeping, making out accounts, etc., neatly done. Charges moderate. Address "A. W.," Herald office. 296

FURNACEMAN—Wanted by an elderly man, situation as furnaceman or to make himself generally useful. Handy at carpentering. Address M. W. G. Herald Office. 295

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted situation as working housekeeper or general; small family; no washing. Apply 2294A St. Catherine street. 292

HOUSEMAID—Wanted situation as housemaid. Best of references. Apply at 43 McGill College avenue. 293

HOUSEWORK—Wantrd by a respectable person, a situation, light housework; no objection to children. Apply to 26½A St. Lawrence Main street. 292

KITCHENMAID—Wanted at once, situation as kitchenmaid or help in hotel or restaurant. Apply to Emma, 38 Chenneville street. 296

LAUNDRESS—Wanted by a good laundress, family or gent's washing. Best city references. 35 Balmoral st. 295

LAUNDRESS—Wanted by a young woman. work of any kind by the day, good laundress. 255 Seigneurs street. 292

NURSE—Wanted by a respectable (English) woman. situation as nurse to invalid or young baby. Address Nurse, 75 Drummond st. 296

OFFICES TO CLEAN—Wanted by a respectable young woman, offices to clean, good scrubber Apply to Emma, 38 Chenneville st. 294

OFFICE BOY—Wanted by a boy of 14, a situation in lawyers or real estate agents office. Apply W. D. Herald. 295

POSITION OF TRUST—Wanted by young man of good family, position of trust with respectable firm. Salary $20 to $30 per week. Highest references, $500 deposit would be paid. Address H. Edwards, G. P. O. Montreal. 295

SALESMAN—Wanted a position as city salesman or office work, by a young man of fifteen years' business experience. Answer L., Post Office Box 1316. 296

SEWING—Wanted pants to sew or plain sewing. Apply at 156 Colborne st. 296

SITUATIONS WANTED—Wanted situations, for experienced and plain cooks, housemaids, nurses, and general servants. Apply to Mrs. Woodroffe, 748½ Dorchester st. Please note the number. 297

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—Wanted by an experienced young lady position in office as stenographer & typewriter, understands French well. Best city references. Address "Stenographer," Herald office. 292

STENOGRAPHER — A young lady stenographer and typewriter desires permanent position; willing to assist with office work. P. O. Box 33, Iroquois, Ont. 296

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted by a young lady, position as stenographer and typewriter. Best of references. Apply 117 St. Antoine, City. 296

TRAVELLER—Wanted by pushing traveller, samples to sell on commission. Highest references. Ground covered. Quebec to Gaspe on I. C. R. to Sherbrooke on Q. C. R. and Lake St. John district. Write to 356 St. John st., Quebec. 296

TRAVELLER—Wanted by pushing and energetic traveller, good fine line of samples to sell on commision. Address Drawer 18, Colborne, Ont. 293

TYPEWRITER — Wanted by stenographer and typewriter (male), a permanent position. Good on legal work. Good references. Address Box 2149, Montreal. 293

WANTED—An experienced newspaper man seeks an engagement, either as reporter, or advertisement canvasser, Ms. revised and edited, or compilation work done. Address Reed, Herald Office. 296

WASHING—Wanted washing, ironing and any other work by the day, by deserving woman, with large family. Madame Labreche, No. 2 Robin street, past Mount Royal avenue. 293

WASHING—Wanted by a respectable woman, washing at her home. 364 Richmond street. 293

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements for situations wanted will be inserted in The Herald six times free of charge.

WATCHMAN—Wanted by a respectable English man, steady man, a place as night watchman or work of any kind. 198 St. George street. 294

WATCHMAN—Wanted by army pensioner, good references, a situation as night watch man or porter; can drive and not afraid of work. Address 244 Mount Royal ave, P. McMahon, upstairs. 293

WAITER—Wanted by young man, situation in private house or otherwise. Good waiter; at liberty. Good references. J. F. St. George's Home. 295

WAITER—Wanted situation as waiter, hotel or restaurant. Address H. Dunkley, 524 St James st. 292

WANTED—Employment by a man and his wife. The man can attend to furnaces and look after cows or horses and make himself generally useful. The woman is a good plain cook and laundress. Apply 35½ St. George street. 296

WASHING—Wanted by experienced laundress. washing and ironing by the day, by respectable woman. 155 German st. 296

WORK WANTED—Work of any kind wanted by a widow from England. 15½ Eleanor street, top flat. 292

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted, work by the day, washing or housecleaning. 134 St. George st. 295

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable woman, work by the day of any kind. Apply to 41 Genevieve street. 295

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable girl work by the day. Apply 223½ St. George st. 292

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable young woman; work of any kind by the day. Address Mrs. H. N., 163½ St. Antoine 293

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable woman, work by the day, is a good washer and ironer; can cover and polish furniture. Good references. 338 Cadieux st. 293

YOUNG WOMAN—Wanted situation by respectable young woman, in a small family, wages $12. 90 Menai st. Point St. Charles. 296

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted by a young girl a position in store, can furnish references. Apply 38 Margaret street. 292

YOUNG MAN—Wanted by a yonng man with first class references and knows the city, situation of any kind, strong and sober. Apply W.C., 104 McGill st. 296

YOUNG MAN—Wanted by young Scotchman a situation in any capacity, willing to make himself useful round store or house, can handle horses single or double; knows the city well and can milk. 712 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal. 292

YOUNG MAN—Wanted by young Englishman situation as coachman: good tandem and four-in hand driver. Montreal and New York references. Apply A. W., 191 Canning st., city. 296

YOUNG MAN—Wanted situation in an office by a youth, living with his parents. Good references. Address 259 Hibernia street. 292

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL—M. R. C. S. and P. England, age 57, lately from England, of considerable experience in his profession, seeks an appointment as assistant or otherwise. Small salary required. Good references. Address C.R.P. Herald office.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 1856 Notre Dame st. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Open evenings. 15

CORNS REMOVED without pain or drawing blood, 25c each. Bunions, Warts, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Moles, Frosted, and all diseases of the Feet skillfully treated by PROF. L. HARRIS, (28 years' practice), No. 1988 St. Catherine street. Ladies and gentlemen waited upon at their residence. Telephone No. 3468. 264.

DR. FULTON, cures patients of all diseases enquiry free. Visits made forenoons. Office hours 1 to 10 p. m. daily. Telephone 3351. Specialty, Hæmorrhoids, Skin Diseases, Catarrhs, Cancers and Tumors. Residence, 2444 St. Catherine street.

WANTED—A second-hand hot-air furnace with pipes. etc. Registers please put the name and number. Address 337 Notre Dame Street. 294

WANTED—A thoroughbred Prince Charles spaniel; must be good; small size preferred; send photograph or description. J. E. Rosamond, Morrisburgh, Ont. 294

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOMS—Large pleasant rooms, with gas, etc. private English family, with or without board. Apply 754 Dorchester Street. 294

ROOMS—Back and front rooms; furnished or unfurnished; suitable for two gentlemen or married couple; with or without board; every convenience. Address J. G., Herald office. 294

ROOM AND BOARD—Wanted by elderly lady and gentleman, first-class room and board in refined private family. Address with terms and full particulars, P. O. Box 1307. 292

ROOMS AND BOARD—Rooms well heated and lighted in a convenient locality for clerks and business men, also first class table board. Terms moderate. Double and single rooms. 5 Union avenue. 292

ROOM—A very comfortably furnished room suitable for two gentlemen or married couple. Apply 81 Juror st. 292

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