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GLADSTONE THUNDERS.

Champions Greece Against the Concert of Europe.

ASSAILS EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE CZAR.

No Longer Should England Trail After Them.

London, March 20.—At last a great defender has risen up to champion the cause of Greece against official Europe. Mr. Gladstone has issued an address upon the Eastern crisis whic his almost a philippic in its denunciation of the concert of Europe and in its defence of the modern David among the nations which has dared to defy six Goliaths. The boldness of the language of the Grand Old Man Militant is almost startling. He does not hesitate to point out the weakness and eccentricities of the German Emperor, and to dwell scornfully upon the policy which allows Great Britain to be dragged meekly in the train of such a man.

Both as an argument and as an appeal this latest, and perhaps last, public utterance of Mr. Gladstone cannot fail to have a tremendous influence in shaping the English policy in the great crisis which apparently is no nearer a solution than when the Greek army landed in Crete nearly a month ago.

The Grand Old Man's message to his countrymen is in the form of a letter written to the Duke of Westminster. It is to be published as a pamphlet to-morrow by John Murray.

TEXT OF THE LETTER.

The following is the full text:

"My Dear Duke of Westminster: Had we at the present date been in our ordinary relation of near neighborhood, you would have run no risk of being addressed by me in print without your previous knowledge or permission. But the present position of the Eastern question is peculiar. Transactions—such only for the moment I am content to call them—have been occurring in the East at short intervals during the last two years of such a nature as to stir our common humanity from its innermost recesses and to lodge a trustworthy appeal from the official to the personal conscience. Until the most recent dates these transactions had seemed to awaken no echo save in England, but now a light has flashed at least upon western Europe and an uneasy consciousness that nations as well as cabinets are concerned in what has been and is going on has taken strong hold upon the public mind, and the time seems to have come when men should speak or be forever silent.

"My ambition is for rest, and rest alone. But every grain of sand is part of the seashore, and, connected, as I have been, for nearly half a century, with the Eastern question, often when in positions of responsibility, I feel that inclination does not suffice to justify silence. In yielding to this belief I keep another conviction steadily in view, namely, that to infuse into this discussion the spirit or language of party would be to give a cover and an apology to every sluggish and unmanly mind for refusing to offer its tribute to a common cause, and I have felt that, taking into view the attitude you have consistently held in our domestic politics, during the last decade of years, I can offer to my countrymen of all opinions no more appropriate guarantee of my careful fidelity to this conviction than, if only by the exercise of unusual freedom, to place the expression of my views under shelter of your name.

DISCORD OF THE POWERS.

"It is more easy thus to foregoe the liberty and license of partisanship because it is my firm inward belief that the deplorable position which the concerted action or non-action of the Powers of Europe has brought about and maintained has been mainly due, not to a common accord but to a want of it; that the unwise and mistaken views of some of the Powers have brought dishonor upon the whole, and that when the time comes for the distribution with full knowledge of praise and blame it will not rest on the British Government or on those in sympathy with it that the heaviest sentence of condemnation will descend. Let us succinctly review the situation.

"The Armenian massacres, judiciously interspersed with intervals of breathing time, have surpassed in their scale and in the intensity and diversity of their wickedness all modern, if not all historical, experience. All this was done under the eyes of six Powers, who were represented by their Ambassadors, and who thought their feeble verbiage a sufficient counterpoise to the instruments of death, shame, and torture, provided if in framing it they all chimed in with one another. Growing in confidence with each successive triumph of deeds over words, and having exhausted in Armenia, every expedient of deliberate and wholesale wickedness, the Sultan, whom I have not scrupled to call the Great Assassin, recollected that he had not yet reached his climax. It yet remained to show to the Powers and their Ambassadors, under their own eyes and within the hearing of their own ears, in Constantinople itself, what their organs were too dull to see and hear.

"From amid the fastnesses of the Armenian hills to this height of daring he boldly ascended, and his triumph was not less complete than before. They did, indeed, make bold to interfere with his prerogatives by protecting or exporting some Armenians who would otherwise have swelled the festering heaps of those murdered in the streets of Constantinople, but as to punishment, reparation, or even prevention, the world has yet to learn that any one of them was effectually cared for. Every extreme of wickedness is sacrosanct when it passes in Turkish garb. All comers may, as in a tournament of old, be challenged to point to any two years of diplomatic history which have been marked by more glaring inequality of forces; by more uniform and complete success of weakness combined with wrong, over strength associated with right, of which it had, unhappily, neither consciousness nor confidence; by so vast an aggregation of blood-red records of massacre or by so profound a disgrace inflicted upon all and still clinging as a shirt of Nessus to collective Europe.

PHRASES TO SWAY THE PUBLIC.

"All these terrible occurrences the six Powers appear to treat as past and gone, as dead and buried. They forgot that every one of them will revive in history, to say nothing of a higher record still, and in proceeding calmly to handle those further developments of the great drama which are now in progress they appear blissfully unconscious that at every step they take they are treading on the burning cinders of the Armenian massacres. To inform and sway the public mind amid the disastrous confusions of the last two years there have been set up as supreme and guiding ideas those expressed firstly in the phrase 'The Concert of Europe,' and secondly 'The Integrity of the Turkish Empire.' Of these phrases the first denotes an instrument indescribably valuable where it can be made available for purposes of good, but it is an instrument only, and as such it must be tried by the question of adaptation to its ends. When it can be made subservient to the purposes of honor, duty, liberty, and humanity it has the immense and otherwise unattainable advantage of leaving the selfish aims of each power to neutralize and destroy one another, and of acting with resistless force for such objects as will bear the light.

"CONCERT OF EUROPE" IN 1880.

"In the years 1876-80 it was the influence of England in European diplomacy which principally distracted the concert of the Powers. In determining the particulars of the Treaty of Berlin she made herself conspicuous by taking the side least favorable to liberty in the east. In that state of things I for one used my best exertions to set up a European concert. In public estimation it would at least have qualified our activity in the support of Turkey, which had then sufficiently displayed her iniquitous character and policy in Bulgaria, though she has since surpassed herself.

"When the Ministry of 1880 came into power we made concert for the purpose of procuring the fulfilment of two important provisions of the treaty of 1878, referring to Montenegro and to Greece, respectfully. Fair and smiling were the first results of our endeavors. The forces of suasion had been visibly exhausted and the emblems of force were accordingly displayed, a squadron consisting of ships of war carrying the flags of each of the Powers being speedily gathered on the Montenegrin or Albanian coast. But we soon discovered that for several of the Powers 'concert of Europe' bore a signification totally at variance with that which we attached to it, and that it included toy demonstrations which might be made under a condition that they should not pass into reality.

"We did not waste our time in vain endeavors to galvanize a corpse, but framed a plan for the seizure of an important port of the Sultan's dominions. To this we confidently believed that some of the Powers would accede, and in concert with these we prepared to go forward. It hardly needs be said that we found our principle support in wise and brave Alexander II., who then reigned over Russia. Still less need it be specified that there was no war in Europe, though, doubtless, this bugbear would have been used for intimidation had our proceedings passed beyond the stage of privacy; but the effect was perfect—the effect produced, be it observed, on Abdul Hamid, on him who has since proved himself to be the Great Assassin. Our plan became known to the Sultan, and without our encountering a single serious difficulty Montenegro obtained the considerable extension which she now enjoys and Thessaly was added to Greece.

"But as nothing can be better, nay, nothing so good, as the 'concert of Europe,' where it can be made to work; so as the best when in its corruption always changes to the worst. Nothing can be more mischevious than the pretence to be working with this tool when it is not really in working order. The concert of Europe then comes to mean the concealment of dissent, the lapse into generalities, and the settling down upon negations at junctures when duty loudly calls for positive action. Lord Granville was the mildest of men, but mildness may keep company with resolution, and we have seen how he dealt with the 'concert of Europe.' Very brief intercommunications enable a man of common sense to see in cases where the principles involved are clear whether there is a true concert. But the mischief of setting up a false one is immense. Let us look at it in some of its aspects.

"First the criminal at once becomes aware of it, and sets to work to flatter and seduce the Power he may have reason to suppose best inclined. Secondly, what is the composition of the body? A cabinet can work together because it has a common general purpose, and this purpose has a unifying effect on particular questions as they arise. But the Powers of Europe have no such common purpose to bring them together. Lastly, and what is worst of all, this pretended and ineffectual co-operation of Governments shuts out the peoples. It is from this mischief that we are now suffering. It is difficult enough for a people to use ad hoc a sufficient influence over its own Government standing single, but what is our case when we find ourselves standing in the face of our Government with five other Governments behind it, which we cannot call to account and over which we cannot reasonably expect to exercise the smallest influence? It is time to speak with freedom.

"TWO YOUNG MEN," WHO RULE.

"At this moment two great States, with a European population of one hundred and forty or perhaps one hundred and fifty millions, are under the government of two young men, each bearing the high title of Emperor, but in one case wholly without knowledge or experience; in the other, having only such knowledge and experience, in truth limited enough, as has excited much astonishment and some consideration when an insling of them has been given to the world. In one case the Government is a pure and perfect despotism, and in the other equivalent to it in matters of foreign policy, so far as it can be understood in a land where freedom is indigenous, familiar, and full grown These Powers, so far as their sentiments are known, have been using their power in the concert to fight steadily against freedom. But why are we to have our Government pinned to their aprons? The sense of this nation is for them non-existent, and the German Emperor would lie well within his limits should he deign to say to us: 'Turkey I know, and the concert I know, but who are ye?'

"At the heels of this concert we have plodded patiently for two years, and what has it done for us—done for us, not in promoting justice and humanity, for that question has long ago been answered, but in securing peace? I affirm that with all its pretensions and its power it has worsened and not bettered the situation. When we pointed to the treaty obligations and treaty rights which solemnly and separately bound us to stop the Armenian massacres, we were threatened, by the credulity of some and the hypocrisy of others, with a European war as a certain consequence of any coercive measure, however disinterested, which we might adopt for checking crimes sufficient to make the stones cry out.

"Well, intimidation of this kind carried the day, and to the six Powers, in their majesty and might, with their armies numbered by millions of men, and resources measured by hundreds of millions of pounds a year, was entrusted the care of the public peace. It was not a very difficult task. There was not a real breath of war in the air two years and one year ago. Now Turkey has a casus belli against Greece. Greece has a casus belli against the Powers. Turkey may have one against them, too, were it to her interest to raise it. So far as Turkey and Greece are concerned, this is no mere abstraction, and Europe flutters from day to day with anxiety to know whether there is or is not war on the Thessalonian frontier. It is surely time that we should have done, at least for the present occasion, with the gross and palpable delusion, under which alone can we hope for any effectual dealing by a European concert with the present crisis in the East. It is time to shake off the incubus and to remember, as in days of old, that we have an existence, a character, and a duty of our own.

TURKEY'S PLACE AMONG POWERS.

"But then we are told by the German Emperor and others that we can only have reforms in Turkey on the condition of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. At one time this phrase had a meaning and was based upon a theory—a theory propounded by men of such high authority as Lord Palmerston and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. It was that Turkey, if only she were sheltered by European power from the hostility of her neighbor, was alike disposed and competent to enter into the circle of the civilized Powers. The shelter prayed for was assured by the Crimean war. After the peace of Paris in 1856 she enjoyed twenty years of absolute immunity from foreign alarms. In no point or particular save one did she fulfil the anticipation proclaimed on her behalf. She showed herself the match for any European state in wanton expenditure and in rapid accumulation of debt, to which she added the natural sequence in shameless robbery of her creditors. It was at the cost of three hundred thousand lives and three hundred millions of money that the question of Turkey's capacity to take rank among the civilized nations was brought to a conclusive test, negatively, through the total failure of the scheme of internal reform, and, alas! positively through the horrible outrages which desolated Bulgaria and brought about fresh mutilation of the territory.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

"It shows an amazing courage or an amazing infatuation that after a mass of experience, alike deplorable and conclusive, the rent and ragged catchword of 'integrity of the Ottoman Empire' should still be flaunted in our eyes. Has it then a meaning? Yes, and it had a different meaning in almost every decade of the century now expiring. In the first quarter of that century it meant that Turkey, though her system was poisoned and effete, still occupied in right of actual sovereignty the whole south-eastern corner of Europe, appointed by the Almighty to be one of its choicest portions. In 1830 it meant that this baleful sovereignty had been abridged by the excision of Greece from Turkish territory. In 1860 it meant that the Danubian principalities, now forming the Kingdom of Roumania, had obtained an emancipation virtually, as it is now formally, complete. In 1878 it meant that Bosnia, with Herzegovina, had bid farewell to all active concern with Turkey; that Servia was enlarged, and that northern Bulgaria was free. In 1880 it meant that Montenegro had crowned its glorious battle of 400 years by achieving acknowledgment of its independence and obtaining great accession of territory, and that Thessaly was added to free Greece. In 1886 it meant that Southern Bulgaria had been permitted to associate itself with its northern sisters.

"What is the upshot of all this? That 18,000,000 of human beings who a century ago, peopling a large part of the Turkish Empire, were subjects to its at once paralyzing and degrading yoke are now as free from it as if they were inhabitants of these islands, and that Greece, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro and Bulgaria stand before us as five living witnesses that, even in this world, reign of wrong is not eternal. But still it is dinned in our ears from the presses, and indeed from the thrones, of a continent, that we must not allow our regard for justice, humanity and freedom of life and honor to bring into question or put to hazard the 'integrity of the Ottoman Empire.' The great and terrible tragedy of Armenia is, however, for the time, I trust for the time only, out of sight if not out of mind. One hundred thousand victims—such is the number at which they are placed by Dr. Lepsius, one of the latest enquirers whose works are before the world, and who adds to other recommendations that of being a German—have sated for a time even a fiendish appetite. We wait in painful uncertainty until hunger shall return, and in the mean time even a milder phase of Turkish horrors absorbs the mind and rouses the larms of Europe.

THE CASE OF CRETE.

"Of remaining fractions of European Turkey, the island of Crete has long been one of the least patient under the yoke. It was here, I think, that in one of that series of rebellions which have lately been placed before the public eye through a letter by M. Gennadios, either two or three hundred Cretans, together with their Bishop, driven by the last extremities of war to inclose themselves in a tower, chose to meet common and universal death by causing it to explode rather than to encounter horrors, by which, according to Turkish usage, conquered enemies too commonly have been treated. Into one more of these struggles the gallant islanders have now entered. We have perhaps advanced in this discussion beyond the stage which it would have been necessary to enter largely upon—particulars of the Cretan case having been stated with great force in the letter addressed by M. Gennadios to the Times, published in that newspaper on the 15th of February, and still remaining, so far as I know, without reply—but it may be well to point out that the hopelessness of the Cretan case is manifested by a long series of rebellions, in which the islanders, though single-handed, engaged themselves against the whole strength of the Ottoman Empire in a struggle of life and death for deliverance.

"M. Gennadios enumerates the revolts of 1831, 1841, 1858, 1866-68, 1877-78, 1889, and finally 1896. These figures carry with them their own demonstrative efficiency. It is not in human nature, except under circumstances of grinding and destructive oppression, to renew a struggle so unequal. The details of that oppression and of the perfidy with which the pretended concessions to Cretans were neutralized and undermined, and by truly a Turkish manoeuvre, by which a Mohammedan minority was sent on from Constantinople to carry on armed resistance to measures of concession, must be sought in their proper place, the histories of the time.

"This simple aggregate of the facts, presented in outline, once for all convicts the central power and shows that it has no title to retain its sanguinary and ineffectual dominion. It is needless to go further. We are really dealing with a res judicata, for though not of their own free will, the six Powers have taken into their own hands the pacification of the island and the determination of its future. But we must not suppose that we owe this intervention to a recrudescence of spirit and courage in counsels that had hitherto resulted in a concert of miserable poltroonery."

GREECE'S SPLENDID COUARGE.

"A new actor, governed by a new temper, has appeared upon the stage; not one equipped with powerful fleets, large armies and boundless treasuries, supplied by uncounted millions, but a petty Power, hardly counted in the list of European States, suddenly takes its place midway in the conflict between Turkey and the Cretan insurgents. But it is a Power representing the race that had fought the battles of Thermopylae ad Salamis and hurled back the hordes of Asia from European shores. In the heroic age of Greece, as Homer tells us, there was a champion who was small of stature but full of fight. He had in his little body a great soul, and he seems to have been reproduced in the recent and marvellously gallant action of Greece.

"It is sad to reflect that we have also before us the reverse of the picture in the six Powers, who offer to the world the most conspicuous example of the reverse, and present to us a huge body animated, or rather tenanted, by a feeble heart. We have them before us, it is literally true, a David facing six Goliaths.

"Nor is Greece so easily disposed of as might have been anticipated; and what the world seems to understand is this: that there is life in the Cretan matter, that this life has been infused into it exclusively by Grecian action, and that if, under the merciful providence of God and by paths which it is hard as yet to trace, the island is to find her liberation, that inestimable boom will be owing not to any of the great Governments of Europe, for they are paralyzed, by dissension, nor even to any of the great peoples of Europe, for the door is shut in their faces by the 'concert of Europe,' but to the small and physically insignificant race known as the Greeks. Whatever good shall be permitted to emerge from the existing chaos will lie to their credit and to theirs alone.

"It is to be wondered at that Greece should have endeavored to give aid to the Cretans? As often as they rise in rebellion and their efforts, due to Turkish blindness and bad faith, are encountered by lawless cruelty, they fly in crowds to Greece, which is their only refuge; and that poor country has to stand and stand alone between them and starvation. As to their Turkish masters, it is not to be expected that they should find any cause for uneasiness in such a state of things, for ever since that evil day, the darkest perhaps in the whole known history of humanity, when their star reeking with gore rose above the horizon, has it not been their policy and constant aim to depopulate the regions which they ruled? The title of Turkey de jure is in truth, given up on all hands. In the meagre catalogue of things which the six united Powers have done, there is this, at least, included that they have taken out of the hands of the Sultan the care and administration of the island.

INTERVENTION THUS FAR.

"If Turkey has the proper rights of a governing power, every act they have done are doing and their presence in Canea itself is a gross breach of international law. It is the violence alone gives them any title to interfere. The intention which has been announced on their behalf, an announcement incredible but true, is that when the Greek forces should have left the island the Turkish soldiery, the proved butchers of Armenia, the same body and very probably the same corps and persons were to remain as guardians of order in the island. But the six Powers have no more right than I have either to confer or to limit this commission unless the Sultan by his misconduct has forfeited his right to rule. Autonomy, too, being announced for Crete, and not by his authority but by theirs, Crete being thus derelict in point of lawful sovereignty, does all reversionary care for it fall to the six Powers? Are we really to commence our twentieth century under the shadow of a belief that conventions set up by the policy of the moment are everything, and that community of blood, religion, history, sympathy, and interest are nothing?

CRETANS ARE GREEKS.

"How stands the case of Crete in relation to Greece? Do what you will by the might of brute power, 'a man's a man for a' that,' and in respect of everything that makes a man to be a man, every Cretan is a Greek. Ottoman rule in Crete is a think of yesterday, but Crete was part of Greece, the Cretan people of the Greek people at least 3,000 years ago; nor have the moral and human ties between them ever been either broken or relaxed; and in the long years and centuries to come, when this bad dream of Ottoman dominion shall have passed away from Europe, that union will still subsist and cannot but prevail, as long as a human heart beats in a human bosom.

"In the midst of high and self-sacrificing enthusiasm the Greek Government and people have shown their good sense in pleading that the sense of the people of Crete, not the momentary and partial sense, but that which is deliberate and general, shall be considered. The Greeks have placed themselves upon a ground of indestructible strength. They are quite right in declining to stand upon an abstract objection to the suzerainty of Turkey, if it so pleases the Powers. Why should not Crete be autonomously united with Greece and yet not detached in theory from the Ottoman Empire? Such an arrangement would not be without example. Bosnia and Herzegovina are administered by Austria, but I apprehend that they have never been formally severed from the overlordship of the Sultan. Cyprus is similarly administered by Great Britain and European history is full of cases in which paramount or full sovereignty in one territory has been united with secondary or subordinate lordship in another. I quote the case of Cyprus, as a precedent, and I apprehend that so far it is good, while I subjoin the satisfaction I should feel, were it granted me before the close of my long life, to see the population of that Hellenic island placed by friendly arrangement in organic relations with their brethren of the kingdom and of Crete.

"But in thus indicating a possible solution I claim for it no authority. I exclude no other alternative compatible with the principles which have been established by the situation. These I take to be that, by the testimony alike of living authority and of facts, Turkish rule in Crete exists only as a shadow of the past and has no place in the future; and that there is no organ upon earth, subject to independent provisions on behalf of the minority, so competent or so well entitled to define a prospective position for the people as that people itself.

"Further, it remains to be recognized that, at the present juncture, Greece, whom some seem to treat as a criminal and disturber, has by her bold action conferred a great service upon Europe. She has made it impossible to palter with this question as we paltered with the blood-stained question of Armenia. She has extricated it from the meshes of diplomacy and placed it on the order of the day for definitive solution. I can remember no case in which so small a State has conferred so great a benefit.

DON'T TALK OF COERCING GREECE.

"As to the notion that Greece is to be coerced and punished, I hardly like to sully the page on which I write by the mention of an alternative so detestable. It would be about as rational to transport the Greek nation, who are in this as one man, to Siberia, by what, I believe, is called an administrative order. If any one has such a scheme of policy to propose, I advise his proposing it anywhere rather than in England.

"Let it be borne in mind that in this unhappy business all along, under the cover of the 'concert of Europe,' power and speech have been the monopoly of the governments and their organs, while the people have been shut out. Give us at length both light and air. The nations of Europe are in very various stages of their training, but I do not believe there is a European people whose judgment, could it be had, would ordain or tolerate the infliction of punishment upon Greece for the good deed she has recently performed. Certainly it would not be the French, who so largely contributed to the foundation of the kingdom, nor the Italians, still so mindful of what they and their fathers have undergone; and, least of all, I will say, the English, to whom the air of freedom is the very breath of their nostrils, who have already shown in every way open to them how they are minded, and who, were the road now laid open to them by a dissolution of Parliament, would show it by returning a Parliament which upon that question would speak with unanimity.

"Waiving any further trespass on your time by a repetition of apologies, I remain my dear Duke, sincerely yours.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

"Chateau Thorenc, Cannes, March 13."

A RUSSIAN VISITOR.

Siberian Agricultural Commissioner in Ottawa.

Several Quebec Companies Apply for Incorporation—The Writ for Champlain Issued.

Ottawa, Ont., March 20.—(Special).—Ottawa has a distinguished visitor at present in the person of Mr. Nicholas Krukoff inspector of agriculture of the Amoor Region of Eastern Siberia. M. Krukoff has been commissioned by the Russian Government to visit Europe and America and is now on his way home, via, the C.P.R. route. His object in coming to Canada is to investigate our experimental farm work, as the climate of his jurisdiction and of portions of the Dominion are somewhat similar. Having credentials to the Dominion Government, he will be afforded every facility for seeing the Central Experimental Farm and its branches.

M. Krukoff has already visited the branch farm at Nappan, N.S., and before leaving for the Northwest proposes to take a trip to Guelph to inspect the Ontario agricultural college. M. Krukoff's jurisdiction covers a territory extending from Vladivostock on the Pacific, westerly for three thousand miles to Baikal Lake. It contains a population of about one million souls. From Vladivostock to Habarorsk, the capital of the Amoor district, the Siberian railway is now running for a distance of 600 miles. West of Habarorsk there is a gap of 1,500 miles before the railway is again reached at Tomsk. M. Krukoff says this is the most difficult part of the route and will take six or seven years to complete it. At first convict labor was utilized in constructing the railway but it was not found satisfactory and free labor is now employed.

WANT INCORPORATION.

The Montreal Gravel Company, with a capital stock of $40,000, is seeking incorporation. The names of the applicants are: James H. Logan, Pilot, Morrisburg, Ont.; James L. Allison, sand merchant, Chateauguay Basin, Que.; Robert S. Logan, manager, Montreal,; William Cotter, superintendent, Montreal; Edward John Bedbrook, clerk, Montreal; James H. Logan, James L. Allison, Robert S. Logan, William Cotter and Edward John Bedbrook are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

The M. S. Brown Company, of Montreal, is seeking incorporation. The company intends dealing in watches, jewellery, etc. The names of the applicants are: Thomas Brown and William James Stewart, both of the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, merchants; Moise Schwob, Charles Henry Albert Grant, and Louis de Poliniere, of Montreal, merchants, who are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

The Montreal, Pacific and Junction Railway Company will petition the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for the confirmation of its charter, and that it be constituted and known as a railway company of the Dominion. The company will ask that delay will be granted for the construction of the railroad, as well as to substitute steam power by any other motive power, either compressed air or electricity.

Application will be made next session for an act to incorporate the Southern Counties Railway Company to construct and operate a railway on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, starting from a point at the northern limit of the County of Chambly, through the counties of Chambly, Vercheres, Rouville, St. Hyacinthe, Laprairie, St. Johns, Iberville, Missisiquol Brome, Shefford, Stanstead, and Sherbrooke to a point in the City of Sherbrooke.

The Quebec Bridge Company will ask Parliament at its next session to amend its act of incorporation by extending to two years from the coming into force the act of amendment to be passed fixing the time for the commencement of the works authorized by its act of incorporation, and to six years from the coming into force of the said act of amendment, the delay for the completion of the said work also to fix the date of its annual meetings in September, also to legalize the allotments of stock already made and for other purposes.

THE CHAPLAIN WRIT.

Ottawa, March 20.—The Government has issued the writ for Champlain, fixing nomination for March 31, and polling for April 7.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Sir William and Lady Dawson Congratulated

THE DAY QUIETLY OBSERVED

All McGill Faculties Made a Presentation to the Aged Couple.

Earl and Countess of Aberdeen Join in Honoring the Many Years Principal of McGill University.

Sir William and Lady Dawson celebrated yesterday the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The day was spent at home quietly, and with the relations of the aged lady and gentleman. They were remembered by friends the continent over, and were the recipients of very many gratulatory messages.

In the morning a deputation of McGill Governors called at their residence and presented them with a beautiful double inkstand, on a solid gold tray bearing two engravings of McGill, one showing the two buildings of half a century ago in the midst of fields, and the other the extensive institution of the present day. Sir William made a feeling reply in which he referred to his work of years when he tried to make McGill one of the foremost institutions of its kind in America. On behalf of the Faculty of Arts a deputation presented a handsome crystal jug, gold mounted, and bearing a suitable inscription. The Faculty of Applied Science presented a silver salad bowl, with an oil and vinegar jar of antique form, in Bohemian glass. The McGill Graduates' Society presented a splendidly illuminated address, bound in leather, lined with brown watered silk.

In replying to the address, Sir William referred at length to the Board of Governors of fifty years ago, pointing out that they were business men who devoted themselves to the building up of the University at a time when it was almost a bankrupt institution and could hardly hold together. He considered that it was largely due to their efforts that the institution had been of immediate value to the Province of Quebec and had now extended its usefulness throughout the Dominion. At the present day McGill graduates were found in all parts of Canada, showing the work which had been done by the University, and they were carrying that work forward practically by becoming centres of light and usefulness in the districts in which they resided. That was the true fruit of the work that had been done by the University.

The Faculty of Law and the Alumnae Society each presented a suitable and nicely worded address.

Early in the day the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen sent a congratulatory telegram and during the morning others were received as follows:

From St. John, N.B.—

"Heartiest congratulations from New Brunswick Society McGill graduates.

"W. W. White, M.D., President.

"J. H. Scammell, M.D., Secretary."

From Winnipeg—

"McGill medical graduates resident in Winnipeg send heartiest congratulations on your fiftieth anniversary."

"J. A. McArthur."

From Halifax—

"The Nova Scotia Society of McGill Graduates sends Lady Dawson and yourself most cordial congratulations on this fiftieth anniversary of your wedding day. We feel confident we express the sentiments of your native Province as a whole in wishing Lady Dawson and yourself still many years of life as pre-eminent in everything that makes life great and honored, as the past has been to you.

"Robert Laing, President.

"W. H. Hattie, Secretary."

From Vancouver—

"The McGill Graduates' Society of British Columbia tender their warmest congratulations to you and Lady Dawson on this the golden anniversary of your wedding. We sincerely trust you may both be spared to have a long and happy future.

"Simon J. Tunstall, President.

"W. J. McGuigan, Secretary."

From New York—

"The New York Graduates' Society of McGill University sends heartiest congratulations and greetings to Sir William and Lady Dawson, with all good wishes for the future.

"E. H. Kraus, President.

"W. Ferguson, Secretary."

From Toronto—

"McGill graduates in Toronto join in congratulations on this golden anniversary.

"J. J. MacLaren, President."

From Lennoxville—

"University of Bishops College, Lennoxville, heartily congratulates Sir William and Lady Dawson on their golden wedding.

"Principal Adams."

The Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill wired a lengthy and appropriate message.

THE CABINET MEETS.

Rumors That Mr. Taillon Caused Mr. Atwater's Recall from Shawville at Mid-night.

The Provincial Cabinet met yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. Hon. Messrs. Flynn, Beaubien, Pelletier and Atwater being present, as well as Mr. Lesage, Deputy Minister of Public Works. Nothing official has been given out as to the object of that meeting but it is rumored that trouble is brewing in the ranks, and that Mr. Taillon's desire to re-enter public life had something to do with the hurried calling of the meeting. The meeting was so important that Mr. Atwater who was at Shawville, in the County of Pontiac on Thursday was sent for. Mr. Atwater left Shawville at midnight, and drove across the lake to Aylmer, Ont., a distance of eighteen miles. He was thus enabled to catch the Canadian Pacific at 3 a.m., reaching the city yesterday about noon.

HONORED BY LI.

New York, March 20.—When Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, was in this city, a few months ago, his inquiring turn of mind as to the ages, salaries, incomes and methods of living of those who were presented to him was manifested to an amusing, and sometimes embarrassing, degree.

A schoolgirl, who attracted the Viceroy's attention while riding on her bicycle, in Brooklyn, was summoned to his side and questioned. As a result of the short interview, she is the proud possessor of an elaborately embroidered silk scent bag, and an autograph letter, which she has received from the grand old man of the Chinese Empire.

The young lady is Miss Josephine Amelia Claudius, of No. 121 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, a member of the senior class of the Girls' High School.

IMPOSSIBLE CAUSE.

London Chronicles Opinion of the Bishop's Stand.

MGR. DEL VAL SAILS.

Sorry He Did Not See Mgr. Begin of Quebec.

Wants to Find a Modus Vivendi Satisfactory to All the Parties Concerned.

London, March 20.—In consequence of the mission of Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General of Canada, to this country, at the instigation of Messrs. Laurier and Greenway, and of the visit to Rome of Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Charles Russell, the English solicitor of the Canadian Government, and son of the Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, Monsignor Merry Del Val, the Papal delegate to Canada, sails from Liverpool for New York, to-day, on board the Cunard Line steamship Umbria, to settle the Manitoba School Question.

Mgr. Del Val is distinguished looking, about 32 years of age, and of courtly manners. He is evidently a man who will hear all sides and when he reaches a decision he will put his foot down in the firmest manner. In conversation with a representative of the Associated Press yesterday, Mgr. Del Val said:

"My mission is one of peace. I go absolutely open-minded and desire to hear all sides. I have no intention to do anything but remove the controversy by finding a modus vivendi agreeable to all and based on right and justice. I have had a great mass of documents and information placed at my disposal, to which I am giving the closest attention in the sincere hope that my work will contribute to the good of Canada.

"I am extremely sorry I have not met Archbishop Begin who started for Rome after I was appointed. I waited in Rome for him as long as possible; but, I had to leave in order to catch the steamer and I hope to meet him when he returns to Quebec.

"My plans on arriving in New York are not decided upon. I shall probably go first to Montreal and shall of course visit Manitoba. The expenses of my mission are not borne, as stated, in some newspapers, by any of the parties to the controversy. They are borne absolutely by the Pope, who is very particular in such matters."

Referring to the passage of the school bill, by the Manitoba Legislature, the Daily Chronicle says: "It is stronger evidence than afforded by the general election that the Province is solid for national education and unsectarianism. Such unanimity should help Mgr. Del Val to convince the angry prelates of Quebec that they are fighting for an impossible cause."

NOTHING BUT CLAIMS

Against the City Occupy Finance Committee—Maisonneuve's New Proposition.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon Mr. Beauchamp, on behalf of the municipality of Maisonneuve, presented a resolution of Council in regard to the Montreal Water & Power difficulty, agreeing to become responsible for the indebtedness to the city, and stating that their case against the company would be settled in the courts on Monday next. The municipality intended to make a new loan, and later on would make arrangements with the city, but for the present wanted a short delay. The committee decided to leave the whole matter in the hands of the city's legal advisers for the present.

Mr. Fairman, representing the proprietors of old Erskine Church, came before the committee and stated that he was willing to withdraw the suit pending against the city if it would arbitrate as to the value of land taken to widen Peel Street and give a written acknowledgment, which would not be realized on in any way, that the city owed them the amount arbitrated upon.

Ald. Rainville contended that this latter would be illegal, and the whole matter was referred to the City Attorney, who said arbitration would be legal.

A claim for $350 damages through change of level on Lagauchetiere Street, was received from Mr. A. Bouger, who had been granted a similar sum by the courts last year. Ald Rainville said the matter was serious, as unless the street was put back to a level which would not damage the property the city would be called on to pay this man about $500 a year. It was referred to the City Attorney.

Ex-Ald. Cresse appeared before the committee to press for payment to some of his clients of a judgment for $2,500 in a St. Lawrence expropriation case. Ald. Savignac moved that the amount be taken from the reserve, but Ald. Beausoleil succeeded in having the claim held over till authority was obtained from the Legislature to borrow the money.

An account of $561 for the burial of the three firemen killed in the St. Peter Street fire was ordered to be paid, and a report from Parks and Ferries asking for $2,500 for repairs, etc., on the Island, was sent back for a detailed statement.

CONGRATULATE LAURIER.

Chicago, March 20.—The following telegram has been sent to Hon. W. Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada: Fifty thousand Chicago Canadians congratulate you upon Bonaventure victory and sympathize with you in your earnest struggle for liberty, and wish you God speed in the pursuance of your vigorous and patriotic policy. (Signed) Daniel Beravin, S. E. Brosseau, E. A. Beavis, Alphonse Le Duc, and Dr. J. A. Quimlet.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

Arrived—March 19.

Steamer.	At	From.
Spree	New York	Bremen
Westernland	New York	Antwerp
Obdam	New York	Rotterdam

The Dominion (Elder-Dempster) Line S.S. Lycia sailed from Portland at one o'clock yesterday afternoon for Avonmouth, with a full general cargo, including 250 head of cattle.

The Allan Line S.S. Assyrian, from Philadelphia for Glasgow, arrived out on Friday morning, with her 400 cattle in good order.

THE WEATHER TO DAY.

Temperature observed by Hearn & Harrison. Standard thermometer: 8 a.m., 38; 1 p.m., 39; maximum, 41; minimum, 35; mean, 33. Standard barometer—8 a.m., 29.52; 1 p.m., 29.52.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS

Montreal Will Regret Its Lost Opportunities.

MR. DREWRY ON ROSSLAND.

A Newspaper Man Who Has Made a Study of the West.

Good Advice to Investors—Who Should and Who Should Not Go West.

"Montrealers do not want to let their opportunities go by, for if they do they will feel like kicking themselves."

Few men know more from practical observation of the value of the mineral resources of southern British Columbia than Mr. J. C. Drewry, the secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, who spoke to a Herald representative in these terms. Mr. Drewry knows whereof he speaks. He was connected with the Toronto Globe for some seven years, and has spent a portion of every year in the West. A year ago he was sent out by the Globe to obtain reliable information as to the mineral resources of the country, and in the execution of his commission he visited every section of every mining district in that gold-hunter's paradise. Down in tunnels and shafts he went with a miner's hammer, breaking off specimens for independent assay, by which means he arrived at a true estimate of the inexhaustible stores of gold which await the men who have the courage and the funds to dig for it.

Mr. Drewry and Mr. Howard C. Walters, the president and managing director of the syndicate, are here purchasing machinery for their "Sunset" group, and when The Herald representative asked Mr. Drewry for some reliable information concerning the mining country, and the prospects for the future that gentleman immediately consented.

THE TOWN OF ROSSLAND.

"Rossland is a growing town," he said, "and is increasing at the rate of 200 a week. Within a radius of two miles there are at least 10,000 people, over 2,000 being miners. Sixty-one properties have been actively worked all winter, and of these forty are using steam machinery, whether a steam crane or the magnificent compressor plants. At the present time you cannot pick out any one of these and say it will not succeed. Some of them may not be successful, but there is no ground for saying so at present. No, $1,000 has been spent, but it warrants the expenditure of another $1,000. I know the whole country well. I had a snap in investigating the condition of affairs out there, going as the Globe correspondent, and I was also favored by having a brother at the head of the Topographical Survey in British Columbia. I visited everything in the various districts—Trail Creek, Nelson, Salmon River, Ainsworth, Slocan, Lardeau. I spent week after week in going from mine to mine, and getting on the inside track of everything that was going on.

FUTURE MILLIONAIRES.

"I have not the slightest hesitation, after all that thorough examination, in saying that there will be more millionaires made in he mines of oKotenay within the next five years than there are in all the rest of Canada, put together. I do not mean by booming mining stock, but by actual wealth taken from the ground. Words fail to convey any real idea of the results which are being achieved, one wants to go out there and see for themselves. Take the Centre Star for example, of which very little is heard because it is not a shipping mine. They have 3,000 feet of work in tunnels, and 300,000 tons of ore blocked out in sight. Arrangements are already made for putting up their own smelter this spring. But there are other places besides Rossland, which is only a pin point on the map. There is a belt of country extending for three hundred miles from Fort Steele to O'Konagan Lake, and from the C. P. R. to the boundary, two hundred miles across, and that whole area is seamed with ore of all kinds. I never went anywhere but I found ore and in quantities to pay for mining it. In every district high-grade ores are present—gold, silver, copper, lead.

FUTURE OF ROSSLAND.

"You ask me what the future of Rossland will be. I answer that it is practically unlimited, and that no man can pretend to say what it will be. It can be measured, however, by what has taken place in other districts. The first place that comes to my mind is Butte, which has a population of between 30,000 and 40,000, and Anaconda, with 7,000 people. But these places have been built up and are sustained by the mines in a belt 12 miles long by 2,000 feet wide. Rossland, according to Kirk's map, occupies sixteen square miles, so you can compare the two and ask what the possibilities of Rossland, viewed in that light, are. Several mines are paying their way, and others are spending what they make by shipping ore to pay expenses and further develop their properties.

"I think the actions of men like Mr. Heinze and the confidence he shows in the camp are proofs that it has a great future before it. Twelve months ago Mr. Heinze built a smelter at Trail of 200 tons capacity, and four times since then he has had to increase its capacity, which is now 600 tons. He is putting in a reduction plant, which is to be ready in May; he has built fourteen miles of railway, has an extension in progress, and has spent a million dollars in cold cash in the district. There are five other mines in the Rossland district that are far more important to Canada than either the Le Roi or the War Eagle. When sufficiently developed, although low-grade ore, they will furnish greater tonnage for the railways, employ more men and more money will be spent in Canada than on high-grade properties."

"What about the syndicate's properties?" Mr. Drewry was asked.

"We own the Sunset group on Deer Park Mountain, consisting of the Sunset and Alabama claims, in which we have a magnificent property. We have 300 feet of underground work done, giving 300 tons of ore, averaging $43, and in all our development we have had the ore with us. It cropped out on the surface, and we just dug into it, finding the vein—a genuine fissure vein—growing richer all the time. Daily assays are made, and we know just how the value of the ore increases. A short time ago we received a most gratifying report from Mr. Frank J. Davey, one of the most eminent English engineers, in which he says:—'In conclusion, I wish to say that in the Sunset Mine you have a property of great merit, well worthy of most thorough and systematic development. You have what I believe to be a genuine fissure vein of unusual strength and regularity. You have a splendid chute of high grade ore as a basis to start your development work on. You have what is termed, in miners' parlance, a 'grass-root' shipper; in other words, a mine which has pay ore from the start, which only needs opening up for cheap extraction and for determining the extent of the ore body. I can say without reservation that the Sunset is the strike of 1896 in Trail Creek, and it is the peer of any mine in the district at the same stage of development.'

"We have also a silver mine in the Slocan district, the 'Jennie,' a high-grade silver, lead and gold property. The Slocan is a poor man's camp, as it is called, for the ore is easily got at. I have a third share in the 'Bessie,' a fifth share in the 'Exchequer' and 'Cleopatra,' close to Nelson and 'Silver King,' and a half share in the Ruby Group, so you can see my personal faith is strong.

ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

"I have unbounded confidence in the country. There is not the shadow of a doubt that it is a marvellously rich land and well worth the closest investigation. Some Montreal capitalists—who, by the way, have not taken up this matter as they ought, for which they will yet kick themselves—cannot spend money better than by taking a trip out there and seeing for themselves. If they did they would not leave money by in bonds and stocks at four to six per cent. I am often asked how people can protect themselves against wild-cat schemes. The answer is plain.

"Men should use ordinary business judgment in making their mining investments. They should first find out who the men are who are at the head of the company they wish to invest in. They may be perfectly honest and honorable men, but know nothing at all about mining. Honesty should come first, of course, but you need to have that supplemented by practical knowledge of mine management, or all the honesty in the world will all make a concern pay. Unfortunately a large majority of companies have only the honesty. If organized with honest, capable men, the prospects for handsome returns are all in the investors' favor. Of course the public can always find these things out for themselves if they take the trouble. Then what are the reputations of the properties right there on the spot where they are known? It is always an easy matter to get this information.

"The Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate have always courted the fullest possible investigation, and in advertising invited the public and experts to visit the mines at any time, and pick up samples for themselves. The men at the head of the syndicate are practical and honorable men. Mr. Howard C. Walters, the president, has been engaged in mining all his life, and has spent sixteen years in the Western mines on both sides of the boundary. When I went out to Rossland two leading bankers within a quarter of an hour gave me his name as that of the best posted and most reliable men in the town. Jim Clark, the superintendent of the War Eagle mine, is vice-president and advisory director, and ours is the only company he is interested in outside of his own."

Mr. Drewry strongly advises laborers not to go to Rossland till the ground is clear, but there will be plenty of work then. Masons, bricklayers, carpenters and mechanics can find all the work they want all the year round. Young girls should under no circumstances go to Rossland, for there is nothing there for them to do and starvation stares them in the face. Speaking of the Crow's Nest Pass line he said it would benefit Rossland immensely, especiallly in reducing the cost of smelting. The price of coke would only be one half what it is now. Mr. Drewry took leave of his interviewer with a renewed expression of his faith in the west.

C.P.R. SHOULD BUILD IT.

Toronto Board of Trade Declares Against Government Construction of Crow's Nest Pass.

Toronto, March 18.—The Board of Trade adopted the following resolution yesterday relating to the Crow's Nest Pass Railway:

"Whereas it is in the interests of Canada that the Crow's Nest Pass Railway be constructed with all reasonable despatch, in order that the great mineral resources of southern British Columbia may be fully developed, that coal in abundance, at low rates, may be furnished for the smelting of ores within our borders and that our own merchants, manufacturers and agriculturists may secure the great and growing trade of that country;

"And whereas the British Columbia Provincial Government by the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and the development of the coal and mineral resources of that country, will obtain enormous direct benefits by way of royalties upon coal and minerals, by receipts from mining licenses, etc., and by the general development of the Province:

"Therefore it is resolved:

"(1) That if assistance is granted by the Government of Canada to the building of a railway, the Government of the Province of British Columbia should be asked to contribute equitably to the cost of the construction of such railway to Nelson or vicinity.

"(2) That as the immense and rich deposits of coal in that vicinity of the Crow's Nest Pass are the legitimate heritage of the people, the Government should, consistent with protection of capital, take such steps as shall make the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway dependent upon the retention of these coal deposits from all monopoly, thus securing for the people of the Northwest and British Columbia cheap fuel supplies, and thus aiding in the development of the mineral resources of that section of the Dominion.

"(3) That no exclusive control of the Crow's Nest Pass be given, and that the Government should exercise care where by the location of the line be so arranged as to permit of the construction of other lines where practicable, and that where impracticable provisions be made for the use of the original line through the contracted section by any future company, in conformity with the railway act and provision covering the use of railways by other companies.

"(4) That the benefit of competition through other systems of railways should be conserved.

"(5) That the interests of the people should be so conserved as to ensure that both local and through transportation rates will be obtained from time to time which shall be fair to the people and fair to the railway lines for similar conditions, the control and settlement of such rates to be determined by the Governor in Council of by a Railway Commission.

"(6) That in the opinion of this board the Government should not itself build the railroad unless reasonably satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with some railroad company to build the road.

"(7) That as largely as possible, consistent with the above preamble and resolutions, and consistent with public interests, the arrangements for the construction of the said railway be with a view to preserve to this country thee arriage of the freight traffic to and from the mines of British Columbia through Canadian channels.

"(8) That such guarantees being secured and precautions taken, this board recommends the early completion of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway."

Electrical Engineering.

Mr. Robert A. Ross, E.E., well-known in electrical circles, has opened an office at 17 St. John street, and gone into business as a consulting electrical and mechanical engineer. Mr. Ross is well qualified for this line of business, having been for the past seven years electrical engineer of the Royal Electric Co., and of the Canadian General Electric Co., and was for six years previous engaged in engine building. He is also a graduate in electrical engineering of Toronto University, and of the School of Science in Mechanical Engineering. This is somewhat of a new departure in this country as the most of the electrical engineering has been done by agents of the manufacturing companies. Mr. Ross being entirely independent of any manufacturing or selling concern is in a position to give thoroughly disinterested advice to his clients which should be very valuable to those contemplating the installation of steam or electric plants.

Artful Woman.

"Isabel affects to despise the men."

"Yes; she knows that will make them run after her."

Or Writes a Cook Book.

From the Atchison Globe.

When a woman finally becomes a good cook, it does her husband no good; she goes off on a cooking lecturing tour.

BRAIN WONDERS.

Several Remarkable Discoveries by Prof. Crooks.

SOME QUEER THEORIES.

Thought Transferrance as a Study and Development.

Some Wonderful Experiences Which Were Tried Successfully in Yale College in 1874.

Professor Crookes has startled London with some strange and wonderful theories. Although the eminent Professor has not been absent from this terrestrial sphere since his birth, he makes a statement that should properly come from the ghost of Newton or Huxley, after passing many years in the upper ether.

In short, Professor Crookes says that if a man, presumably a theosophist, could lift himself above the influence of terrestrial graviation he could precipitate his thoughts through space to another man on any given star with force, accuracy and many times the speed of light.

Of course, this cannot be contradicted as no material body has yet lifted itself from the earth's surface to heights beyond earthly gravitation. If Pfofessor Crookes has been there, he has concealed the trip from his friends, and has brought back a mere notebook full of deductions with which to support his views.

Well, it may be so. Who knows? If, according to Professor Crookes, a man in order to project his thoughts with any degree of speed, or to any distance, should be beyond the attraction of the earth's surface, he would be compelled to visit the cold, dark and dismal mid regions of ether, beyond theo rbit of the moon.

It is really not worth the while. Why not stay right here on earth, fast and deny yourself, train your mind as a pugilist trains his muscles, refine your thoughts, keep them above the earth, earthy and then sit right down and commune through space with kindred minds by means of your aura, or trained mental atmosphere?

It can be done. At least, that is what theosophists and learned men say. Gross minded men of science have tried it and failed. Then they have set down and have written pamphlets on the impossibility of the thing.

SOME QUEER THEORIES.

Bah! They were mental blacksmiths, fit only to hammer cold and arithmetical facts into visibility for the masses. There is that within the brain which cannot be mastered by strength of scientific intellect. Let Sandow, the strong man, sit down at the piano where Chopin has played. The chords are dead, the dreamy interludes are not awakened, the beautiful soul of harmony still sleeps—and Sandow pounds and smashes and fumes and pronounces the thing a failure.

Why should Professor Crookes get beyond earthly gravitation to precpitate his thoughts? It can be done every day, and ninety-nine-one-hundredths of thought transferrence is done without conscious volition on the part of either agent or percipient. You think intently of a far away friend. If that friend's mind be utterly passive and unoccupied the chances are that he will respond and think of you.

How this transferrence takes place has never been ascertained. Neither has the physical reality which underlies the terms mind, consciousness and impression ever fathomed. No authoritative theory has ever been postulated as to the nature of thought transferrence, although many and varied have been the theories relating to nervous induction, muscle reading, brain waves, etc.

Muscle reading is easy and requires no explanation, but nervous induction and brain waves are things which science has never been able to master. And they exist. The air is as full of brain waves as it is of sunlight and starlight. They are sent abroad unconsciously and with varying forces. They are received unconsciously, as I have said, ninety-nine times in a hundred.

The mental apparatus for sending out brain waves is all right. The mental apparatus for receiving them is as crude as the present feeble flying machines, the first telegraph, or the first locomotive. They beat unheeded upon the shores of a dull and neglected eighth sense, which in the slow work of evolution has not kept pace with the grosser physical senses that nature has kept alive.

In the interior economy of man there is a dead organ called the vermiform appendix. It is a useless reminder of those prehistoric times when we slid and crawled through the mud of the early world. Is there a sort of vermiform appendix in the brain—the dead cell of a lost sense? Or is the sense just beginning to develop? One thing is certain—if nature finds that mankind needs the sense she will provide him with it.

I have said that no authoritative theory of the nature of brain waves, or thought transference, has ever been postulated. All analogies have been rough and crude. It is known, of course, that the brain is the organ of consciousness, but is consciousness located in the brain. Ay, there is the rub.

The energy of an electric current, though apparently in the wire, is certainly not altogether in it. So it may be that the sensory consciousness of a person, though apparently located in the brain, may be also conceived of as existing like a faint echo, in space, or in other brains, though these are ordinarily too busy, and preoccupied to notice it.

Thought transferrence is a study and a development. As practised by theosophists, two persons are necessary for its successful accomplishment. One is called the agent, the other the percipient. The former concentrates his mind upon a figure, number, color or anything he may select, and forms his visual image of it, generally, at a short distance from his face. Then by volition he drives it to the percipient, in whose aura the impression is received.

Professor A. M. Creery, of London, was very successful in his experiments in thought transference with his four children. Their ages ranged from ten to sixteen years. Each, in turn, went out of the room, while Professor Creery fixed his mind upon some object which they were to name on returning to the room. The other children knew nothing of the object upon which their father had fixed his thoughts.

At first his success was very indifferent. After keeping it up, night after night, for months, success began to predominate over failure. At first the simplest objects in the room were selected. Then the names of towns, the names of people, dates of months, cards from a pack and lines from different poems.

The children, after once getting the hang of the thing, and the mental requisites, seldom made a mistake. One of the girls named seventeen cards from a pack in succession. A good deal seemed to depend on the steadiness with which ideas were kept before the thinker.

After a month of experiments the neighbors' children were called in. On the first eevning they failed. They improved on succeeding evenings until they, too, became adepts in the art of reading brain waves. All these experiments were conducted without physical contact.

TRIED IN YALE.

No less wonderful were the experiments conducted in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College in 1874 by Professor W. H. Brewer and his colleagues. On this occasion the participant was Mr. J. R. Brown, a student. Professor Porter, the agent, was placed in a cellar beneath the school amphitheatre, which was three floors above. In this amphitheatre sat Mr. Brown, facing a small disc of copper which was connected by a wire with the cellar below.

Professor Porter had told two of his colleagues who were with him that he intended t ofix his mind upon ordering Mr. tended to fix his mind upon ordering Mr. Brown to go to the chalk box at the blackboard, get a piece of chalk and place it on his desk.

In the amphitheatre Mr. Brown, after sitting with his eyes closed in front of the disk for fully ten minutes, arose slowly, walked to the blackboard, picked up a piece of chalk, and placed it on the professor's desk. He did not act as if hypnotized, or as if he were obliged to perform an order, but as if he had received a strange mental impression and was carrying it out.

When Professor Porter and his colleagues entered the room and the result was announced all Yale was astounded. Could this have been done without a wire? As easily as with one, say the theosophists. This experiment was in the very simplest class of psychometry, however. The transference of directions is regarded as far easier than the transference of mind impressions, sensations, words, names or abstract thoughts.

The instances of involuntary thought transmission
transference are innumerable, and it is strange in the face of all this indubitable evidence that scientists in general still rail at the impossibility of it. Some years ago, at four o'clock in the morning, a young man in Texas, in attempting to get off a moving train, had his left leg cut off below the knee.

At almost the same moment his brother in Chicago, a thousand miles away, aroused his wife and told her that he had had a terrible dream. "I dreamed," said he, "that my brother fell under a train and had his leg cut off." He was bathed in cold perspiration, and was very much excited.

At noon he was in his office, when the telegraph operator came in with an open message in his hand. "Mr. S——," said he. "I have bad news for you."

"I thought so," said Mr. S——, "my brother is injured." Both brothers are still alive, and one of them is stumping about on a wooden leg.

On another occasion a man named Sanford had left his house, ten miles from London, in the morning, and was on his way from Victoria street, Westminster. In attempting to cross the road near Buckingham Palace he fell and narrowly escaped being run over by a carriage coming in the opposite direction.

At his residence his wife was at that moment drinking a glass of water. Suddenly she dropped the glass on the floor and exclaimed, "My God, he's hurt!" The servant heard her cry out, and saw the woman's fright. When Mr. Sanford came home that evening he was told of the circumstance, and, remembering his own narrow escape, became an immediate convert to the theory of thought transference. And still the scientists who admit the possibility of such a thing are few and far between.

M'KINLEYISM IMPROVED.

The New Tariff Modelled on the McKinley Bill.

It Will Block a Large Volume of Trade Between Canada and the United States.

Evidently it was the repealed McKinley bill, and not the Wilson bill that the House Ways and Means Committee at Washington have been engaged in revising for the last four months. They have not given us an exact reproduction of the original, but in the few cases where they have deviated from the lines of that defensive work, their aim, as a rule, has been to make it only a more perfect instrument of protection. So far as Canada is concerned, we prefer the old to the new, the once authorized version of McKinleyism to the revised. The retouching which the old tariff has undergone at the hands of its restorers has made it at certain points fronting the country soldier and higher than ever.

This is the case in regard to timber and lumber. Under the McKinley Act the duty on pine lumber was $1 a thousand feet. The Dingley bill proposes to make it $2 a thousand, and to dragoon us into submission; it provides that if we put an export tax on saw logs, this duty and the duty on every other article in the lumber schedule shall be increased by an ad valorem rate of 25 per cent. On some of those other articles the duty is hoisted up a peg or two above the McKinley limit. Lumber that has gone through any process in a planing mill is to be taxed an extra 50c. a thousand for every time it is turned over. Shingles, 20c. a thousand under the McKinley bill, are to be 30c. under the Dingley bill. Clapboards, $1 under the McKinley tariff are marked $1.50 per thousand feet in the Dingley bill. The agriculture schedule of the McKinley bill is adopted almost without change, the only alteration of any moment being in the duty on cattle, that under the McKinley bill being $2 to $10 per head, whereas the Dingley bill provides for a tax of $6 per head, or not less than 30 per cent. The duties of the McKinley bill, the Wilson bill, and the Dingley bill, on some leading staples of Canada compare as follows:

Timber for spars, etc.—McKinley bill, 10 per cent.; Wilson bill, free; Dingley bill, 1c per cubic foot.

Sawed boards of whitewood, etc., per 1,000 feet—McKinley bill, $1; Wilson bill, free; Dingley bill, $1.

Pine lumber—McKinley bill, $1; Wilson bill, free; Dingley bill, $2.

Spruce lumber—McKinley bill, $2; Wilson bill, free; Dingley bill, $2.

Posts, poles and ties—McKinley bill, 20 per cent.; Wilson bill, free; Dingley bill, 20 per cent.

Pine clapboards, per 1,000 feet—McKinley bill, $1; Wilson bill, free; Dingley bill, $1.50.

Spruce clapboards, per 1,000 feet—McKinley bill, $1.50; Wilson bill, free; Dingley bill, $1.50.

Hubs, etc.—McKinley bill, 20 per cent.; Wilson bill, free; Dingley bill, 20 per cent.

Laths, per 1,000—McKinley bill, 15c; Wilson bill, free; Dingley bill, 15c.

Pickets—McKinley bill, 10 per cent.; Wilson bill, free; Dingley bill, 10 per cent.

Shingles, per 1,000—McKinley bill, 20c; Wilson bill, free; Dingley bill, 30c.

Furniture—McKinley bill, 35 per cent.; Wilson bill, 25 per cent.; Dingley bill, 35 per cent.

Wool, per lb.—McKinley bill, 12c; Wilson bill, free; Dingley bill, 12c.

Cattle—McKinley bill, $2 to $10; Wilson bill, 20 per cent.; Dingley bill, $6 to 30 per cent.

Cabbages—McKinley bill, 3c; Wilson bill, free; Dingley bill, 3c.

Eggs, doz.—McKinley bill, 5c; Wilson bill, 3c; Dingley bill, 5c.

Hay, ton—McKinley bill, $4; Wilson bill, $2; Dingley bill, $4.

Honey, per gal.—McKinley bill, 20c; Wilson bill, 10c; Dingley bill, 20c.

Onions, bush.—McKinley bill, 40c; Wilson bill, 20c; Dingley bill, 40c.

Potatoes, bush.—McKinley bill, 25c; Wilson bill, 15c; Dingley bill, 25c.

Flaxseed, bush.—McKinley bill, 30c; Wilson bill, 20c; Dingley bill, 20c.

Apples, bush.—McKinley bill, 25c; Wilson bill, 20 per cent.; Dingley bill, 25c.

Dried apples, etc., lb.—McKinley bill, 5c; Wilson bill, 20 per cent.; Dingley bill, 5c.

Ham, bacon, etc., lb.—McKinley bill, 5c; Wilson bill, 20 per cent.; Dingley bill, 5c.

Fresh meat, lb.—McKinley bill, 2c; Wilson bill, 20 per cent.; Dingley bill, 2c.

Poultry, lb.—McKinley bill, 3c; Wilson bill, 2c; Dingley bill, 3c.

Poultry dressed, lb.—McKinley bill, 5c; Wilson bill, 3c; Dingley bill, 5c.

Coal, soft, ton—McKinley bill, 75c; Wilson bill, 40c; Dingley bill, 75c.

Iron ore, ton—McKinley bill, 75c; Wilson bill, 40c; Dingley bill, 75c.

Hogs—McKinley bill, $1.50; Wilson bill, 20 per cent.; Dingley bill, $1.50.

Horses—McKinley bill, $30 to 30 per cent.; Wilson bill, 20 per cent.; Dingley bill, 25 per cent.

Sheep—McKinley bill, $1.50; Wilson bill, 20 per cent.; Dingley bill, $1.50.

Lambs—McKinley bill, 75c; Wilson bill, 20 per cent.; Dingley bill, 75c.

Barley, per bush.—McKinley bill, 30c; Wilson bill, 30 per cent.; Dingley bill, 30c.

Barley malt, per bush.—McKinley bill, 45c; Wilson bill, 40 per cent.; Dingley bill, 45c.

Buckwheat, per bush.—McKinley bill, 15c; Wilson bill, 20 per cent.; Dingley bill 15c.

Corn, per bush.—McKinley bill, 15c; Wilson bill, 20 per cent.; Dingley bill, 15c.

Oats per bush.—McKinley bill, 15c; Wilson bill, 20 per cent.; Dingley bill, 15c.

Rye, per bush.—McKinley bill, 10c; Wilson bill, 20 per cent.; Dingley bill, 10c.

Wheat, per bush.—McKinley bill, 25c; Wilson bill, 20 per cent.; Dingley bill, 25c.

Flour—McKinley bill, 25 per cent.; Wilson bill, 20 per cent.; Dingley bill, 25 per cent.

Butter, per lb.—McKinley bill, 6c; Wilson bill, 4c; Dingley bill, 6c.

Cheese, per lb.—McKinley bill, 6c; Wilson bill, 4c; Dingley bill, 6c.

Milk, fresh, per gal.—McKinley bill, 5c; Wilson bill, free; Dingley bill, 5c.

Beans, per bush.—McKinley bill, 40c; Wilson bill, 20 per cent.; Dingley bill, 50c.

If the bill passes as it stands it certainly will block a considerable volume of trade that now passes out of Canada and over the border. Especially injurious will be the malevolent lumber schedule. Unless it is amended it will probably be the cause of a breaking off of all trade relations in lumber and kindred products between the two countries, as, if the United States excludes our lumber we must shut off the supply of logs. But the lumber schedule will meet determined resistance in Congress. Against it will be opposed all the influence of a strong group of Michigan lumbermen who own limits in Canada, whence they tow material across for their mills. These may succeed in getting that part of the bill modified. Thus it may turn out that for us the new tariff may be the McKinley bill over again. If it is nothing worse the effect will not be disastrous. It will not strike us with as much severity as the original bill of 1890 did. In the first place, we have now large trade connections with other countries, especially with the United Kingdom, that we had not then. In the second place, we have not been living in a fool's paradise since the passage of the Wilson bill. From its very birth that measure promised to be short-lived, and the United States was not depended on as a permanent market. In the third place, times in that country have been bad almost from the day the Wilson bill was passed. Consequently, the benefits of the lower duties had not yet begun to be fully felt by us. Everything considered, we probably did not gain much by the dip towards free trade made by the Democrats. In good times we might have sold as much under the McKinley bill as we sold in bad times under the Wilson bill. Certainly our lumber trade did not shoot up as it might be expected to do after the removal of the duty. Nor was there any such increase in our barley acreage or production as we might have looked for after half the duty was taken off. It is true we increased our exports of agricultural products to the United States. Thus, in the last fiscal year of the McKinley bill, ending 30th June, 1894, we sent to the United States agricultural products, animals and their produce to the value of $4,596,764, whereas in the fiscal year ending 30th June last the value of such Canadian exports to that country was $5,893,833. But it must be remembered the fiscal year 1894 was one of the worst years in the history of United States commerce, as that was the year of the silver crisis and the long spell of tariff uncertainty.

We can survive the Dingley bill. If it excludes some of our products from the United States it will only make us as did the McKinley bill, the more enterprising to find markets elsewhere. By also excluding British products on a large scale it will tend to cause the heart of the Empire to take more seriously into consideration the idea of a preferential arrangement with the colonies. We must apply ourselves with redoubled zeal to the business of expanding our trade in British markets.—The Toronto Mail and Empire.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICES,

4223 St. Catherine Street,........WESTMOUNT
122 Congregation Street......PT. ST. CHARLES

are conveniently located for all persons living in Westmount and Point St. Charles who wish to advertise. Open daily for the reception of advertisements and subscriptions for THE HERALD at regular rates.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS in the vicinity of St. Dominique or St. Urbain Streets; English family preferred. Apply to "X," Herald Branch Office, Westmount.

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under this head one cent per word.

PERSONAL—Albert Leather, Painter and Decorator, 501 Magdalene Street, Point St. Charles.

ORGANIZERS WANTED

WANTED—In every town or village of the Province of Quebec, and of New Brunswick, a man who can organize a Court of the Canadian Order of Foresters, the most successful Fraternal Society in Canada. Apply to the General Organizer, P. N. Breton, 9 Labellle Street, Montreal. 66

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS on endowment and term life insurance policies, at six per cent. W. G. Mutton, Financial Broker, 1 Toronto Street, Toronto. tf

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT—Bake shop and oven, without store. State price and locality. Address Baker, Herald. 66

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the Matter of Severe Beaudin, General Store, of the Parish of St. Isidore (Laprairie County), Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, en bloc,

WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1897,

at 11 o'clock a.m., at their auction room, No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal, all the movable assets of the said insolvent, consisting of

Stock of dry goods, boots and shoes and groceries..............	$624.50
Fixtures....	28.35
	$652.85

The store will be open for inspection of stock on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst.

For further information, apply to

CHAS. DESMARTEAU, Curator.

No. 1598 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 129. Dame Odalie Bureau, wife common as to property of George Ball, of Montreal Plaintiff, vs. George Ball, of Montreal, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted this day against Defendant. L. P. Dupre, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 19th February, 1897.

WESTMOUNT

Wood and Coal, and Feed Depot

St. Catherine St., near Greene Ave.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

Having secured a lot of hard and soft wood on the most favorable terms, I am prepared to deliver the same at the lowest rates. Cord wood—Hard wood of all kinds. Sawed wood—Hard, cut and split, kindling, etc. Coal of all kinds in stock, and delivered promptly. Your orders respectfully solicited.

M. BELL, Proprietor.

Herald "Want" Ads. Bring Results.

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

TO LET—Houses fronting on Lake St. Louis, Lachine, Nos. 601 and 602 St. Joseph Street. $16 a month net. Louis Boyer, advocate, 30 St. John Street, city. 72

TO LET—THAT FINE STORE, 650 CRAIG Street, consisting of street flat and cement-floored basement, with goods entrance on Fortification Lane. Apply to H. H. Austin, agent Estate John Tiffin, 318 St. Paul St. 65

TO LET—A BAKERY WITH DWELlings, large yard, stable and sheds; and for sale all the materials for a bakery, horse, waggons, etc.; to be seen on the premises, 1208 St. Lawrence St. For particulars apply to L. Demers, 145 Rachel St. 65

TO LET—Bakery, with shop and dwelling, formerly occupied by The Anderson Bread Co., 116 Wellington Street. Apply to William Greig, 637 Craig Street. 68

TO LET—HOUSE ON CITY HALL ST., at Lachine. Apply to J. J. Snowden, Mount Royal Vale, P.O. 65

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE—REMNANTS LININGS, DRESS Goods, Table Linen, Roller Linens, Ladies' Vests, 4c; Children's Wool Hose, 5c; Wool Serges, 15c; samples Men's Undershirts, Lace Curtains, White Quilts. Rowell's General Bazaar, 1597 Notre Dame Street, between St. Lambert Hill and Court House. 65

FOR SALE—Silver sky terrier dog, one year and three months old. Apply 91 Manufacturer Street, Point St. Charles. 66

FOR SALE—Baby carriage, in use one summer, cost $24; will sell at $15; wicker swinging cot, cost $8.75, wil sell at $5. Address B.C., Herald Office. tf

FOR SALE—Common-sense Roach, Bed-bug and Rat Exterminator, in tins 25 cents. 50 cents and $1. Will return money if it does not clean your house. 71 Main Street. 66

FOR SALE—Robe and sleigh, new; crachoir sleigh, goat skin robes, at a sacrifice. Apply 22 Jardene Street, Point St. Charles.

FOR SALE—108-acre farm, with large stone house and outbuildings, young orchard, sugar bush, and never-failing water supply; one mile from town of St. Remi and G.T.R.; a bargain to prompt purchaser. Apply to T. B. Dunn, 110 Charron Street, Point St. Charles.

COPPERS for sale. Apply at Herald Office. tf

FOR SALE—For the million, kindling $2.00; cut maple, $2.50; Mill Blocks, $1.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; cut any length, delivered. J. C. McDiarmid, Richmond Square. Tel. 8353.

DENTISTS.

PERSONAL—Boston Dental Parlors, 1856 Notre Dame Street. Beautiful sets of teeth for ten dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty; all charges moderate.

ROOMS TO LET.

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

BOARD—Board and room, $2.50; table board, $1.50. Meals at all hours. Rooms suitable for couples. 1428 Notre Dame Street. 68

ROOMS—A lady having more rooms than she requires, in a new house, charmingly situated, would rent front rooms on first floor, elegantly furnished, with private bath-room and w.c., to a gentleman of position and means. Address Room, 14, Herald Office.

ROOM—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED No. 9 Closse St. (facing Western Sq.) 65

ROOMS—With or without board, in English family, first-class; near Dalhousie Square Depot. Apply 1377 Notre Dame Street. tf

WANTED TO PURCAHSE.

Advertisements under this head one cent per word.

WANTED to purchase for cash, cast-off clothing, furs and fire-arms; also People's Bank certificates. Call or address Mr. White; address 527 Craig. tf

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—In country, for several months, if suitable, within easy reach of Montreal, board for married couple and child of four years. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, to "Country Board," Herald Office. tf

OFFICES TO LET

SINGLE OR EN SUITE

IN THE

BELL Telephone Building

Corner Notre Dame and St. John Sts.

APPLY TO THE

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada,

30 ST. JOHN STREET.

TO LET.

The convenient Hall and Rooms over the grocery store of W. Rourke, in the Queen's Hall Block. This is an exceptionally fine location for a doctor, dentist, or any other professional gentleman.

Apply on the premises.

2241 St. Catherine Street.

St. Henri Laundry

3500 Notre Dame Street.

The largest and best equipped Hand Laundry in the Dominion.

All hand work—satisfaction guaranteed.

Tel. 8288. Prompt delivery everywhere.

CHICOINE & CORNELL, Proprietors

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of W. & D. LAMARRE, 1640 St. James Street, St. Henry, Insolvents.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, 1640 St. James Street, St. Henry,

WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH MARCH, 1897,

At 10 O'Clock A.M.,

The following moveable assets, consisting of:

Grain, Wood, Coal, two Horses, two Dump Carts, three Wood and Hay Carts, two Coal Sleighs, one Buggy, Store Fixtures, Sheds, etc., amounting to........................ $495.17

Book Debts and Bills Receivable as per list...... .... 437.90

To be sold in lots.

For other particulars apply to

LAMARCHE & BENOIT, 1709 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED, HELP.

Reliable man in every locality, local or travelling, to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment, commission or salary, $65 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write, "The World Medical Electrical Co.," London, Ont., Canada. 142

WANTED—Canvassers. "Queen Victoria, Her Life and Reign," has captured the British Empire. Extraordinary testimonials from the great men. Send for copy free. Marquis of Lorne says, "The best popular life of the Queen I have seen." Her Majesty sends a kind letter of appreciation. Selling by thousands; gives enthusiastic satisfaction. Canvassers making $15 to $40 weekly. Prospectus Free to agents. The Bradley Garretson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 76

A—WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—Young and old, to work for us in their homes in spare time, day or evening; we pay $10 to $15 per week; no canvassing; any child can do the work; send address to-day; we send work at once. The Vail Art Co., Dept., 310, Vail, Pa.

WANTED—A message boy. Must be quick and willing. Apply MacMillan's, Phillips Square. 64

WANTED—An experienced general servant. Apply 207 Congregation. 66

WANTED — POSITION AS ORDERLY, Watchman or other position of trust. A man who is thoroughly competent to mix or administer medicines, and to look after a patient would like to know of a situation of this sort. Apply by p.c. to 13 Common St., or telephone 1444.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—By a respectable boy, a place in store, or as message boy or bell boy, aged 15 years. Good references if required. Address 1073 Notre Dame Street.

WANTED—Employment, steady or temporary, for a number of men at the Salvation Army Lighthouse (Joe Beef's Canteen); some are mechanics, others are just laborers; all are sadly in need of work to provide them with necessary food; owing to the scarcity of snow-shovelling this winter many of our men are almost destitute, and I would earnestly ask those who wish to help them to try and provide work in some way for these poor fellows; send a note to me at the above address, or telephone No. 1444, explaining what sort of work you want done, and we will try and send you a suitable man to do it. Help us to help the helpless, and do not forget our Free Labor Bureau at the Salvation Army Shelter, 13 Common Street. Ensign Ross, Superintendent. tf

WANTED—By respectable young man, age 37, work. Must get it. Give it to me. I will do it honestly. Address W. F. B., 19 St. Monique Street. 68

WANTED—By young man, situation of any kind. Not afraid of work. French and English education. Best of references, and willing to go to the country. F. A. Piche, 59 St. Dominique Street. 72

WANTED—Work of any respectable kind, by a man used to rolling mills. Sober and industrious. F. E. Luther, 130 Richardson Street, Point St. Charles. 66

WANTED—By a young man of twenty years, employment of any kind. Best of references. George Kennedy, 132 Richardson Street, Point St. Charles. 66

A RESPECTABLE boy of 15 would like to have a situation in office or any light employment; with best references. Address J.N., Herald Office.

WANTED—By a respectable, sober, honest young man, a situation as warehouse man, town or country, or restaurant, summer resort; knowledge of horses and good driver, and can milk; best city references. Apply by letter, H.E., 150 Vitre Street, city.

WANTED—To place a young boy, age 16, to any kind of work on a farm. H. B., 28½ Philip Street. 66

WANTED—Situation by man and wife, as gardener and cook. No incumbrances. Good references, etc. Address Gardener, 193 St. Martin Street.

WANTED—By young man, holding certificate, situation as fireman, to run engine and boiler, or as engineer on small steam yacht for summer; understands all kinds of engines and competent to do repairs. Address A. J. W., 18 Fullum Street, City. 67

MACHINIST wants situation—young man, good all-round hand, experienced factory repairs; can also do steam-fitting, sober, good references; city or country. Address Machinist, Herald Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—By a respectable young woman, work by the day, in a kitchen, to go home at night. Apply 18 Hermine St.

WANTED—Situation wanted by good cook, also young girl for kitchen of boarding house. Address Cook, Herald Office. 71

WANTED—By an English widow, work of any kind by the day. Store or house cleaning. Is also a very efficient sick nurse. Would be willing to do the housework as well. Remuneration very reasonable. Best of references given. Mrs. N., 21 Jurors Street. 71

WANTED—Situation as general servant, by middle-aged woman. Is a good cook. Apply 11 St. Bernard Street. 68

WANTED—By a middle-aged lady, a position as housekeeper or nurse. Good references. Address C. A., 14 Mayor St. 67

WANTED—By middle-aged woman, situation as general servant or housekeeper to widower, or in small family. No objection to one or two children. Is a good cook. Can give references. Apply House Keeper, Herald. 69

WANTED—Work by the day, by elderly woman. Would do any kind of work. Good references. Apply Needy, Herald. 68

WANTED—Washing and ironing by the day. Apply 432 City Hall Avenue. 68

WANTED—Work by the day, 50c; and washing, 75c. Apply 32 Imperial Avenue.

WANTED—By a middle-aged woman, situation as a good plain cook. Good city references. Apply 12 Jurors Street. 67

WANTED—Sewing in private families, or at home. Any kind of plain sewing or mending, or to assist a dressmaker, 50c per day, by a respectable English woman. Address Mrs. Greening, 65 Inspector Street, City. 66

WANTED—By a first-class laundress, work by the day or week. Can give good city references. Apply 175 Dalhousie Street. 67

WANTED—By a respectable woman, work by the day, or housekeeper. Would not object to go to the country. M. B., 28½ Philip Street. 66

WANTED—By a good laundress, work by the day, washing, ironing or cleaning. Apply in rear of 36 Alexander Street, M., No. 2, upstairs, Mrs. Rilley.

SEWING AND REPAIRING NEATLY done; terms moderate. Address M.F., Herald Office. 68

WANTED—By a respectable young widow, with one little girl of six years, a situation as house-keeper; terms very moderate as long as a good home. Apply Mrs. W.B., 32 Imperial Avenue, St. James Street. 68

WANTED—By a respectable woman, situation as general servant, or work by the day, will take work of any kind. Address Needy, Herald Office.

LOST.

Advertisements under this head one cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

LOST—A Catholic school medal, between Jardin and Soulanges Streets, on Sunday, March 14. Finder will kindly return to 241 Grand Trunk Street, or to Mrs. Connolly, 193 Grand Trunk Street. 66

AMERICAN TARIFF.

Dingley Makes a Report to the House.

THE NEED FOR REVENUE

The Free List Has Been Considerably Altered.

The Framer of the Bill Thinks He Has Corrected a Numb of Abuses.

Washington, March 20.—The first legislative day of the House of Representatives of the 55th Congress gave every indication of an unusually lively session, and also of the intention to make the record for rapid disposition of business. Yesterday's proceedings were opened promptly upon assembly in the presence of crowded galleries.

Mr. Dingley returned the tariff bill with a recommendation that it do pass with the accompanying report, and it was placed on the calendar. In connection with this Mr. McMillan (Dem., Tenn.,) called attention to what he termed the "injustice" done the minority of the Committee on Ways and Means in reporting the bill before they had time to prepare an expression of their views. Consent was given for the minority to file their views on Monday. This having been done Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.), presented a resolution from the committee on Rules, providing for the Consideration of the Tariff Bill. It called for general debate, beginning Monday, next, and including Thursday from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m., with a recess, then a consideration under the five minute rule the bill to open for amendment. The resolution was agreed to 179 to 132, a party vote, save that of Howard (Pop., Ala.), who voted in the affirmative with the Republicans.

DINGLEY'S REPORT.

The report accompanying the Tariff Bill which was presented in the House yesterday, was written by Mr. Dingley. It is a lengthy document, in which he discusses the necessity for increased revenue and the anticipated effect on trade of the various schedules. Of beet sugar Mr. Dingley says: "The production of beet sugar in at least twenty-three States of our Union, whihc only seven years ago was regarded as of doubtful promise, is no longer an experiment, but a demonstrated success, with such protection as we recommend, which is less than those bounties given at the inception of such production of Germany, France and other European countries, which now produce about two-thirds of the world's sugar. The time has come when every effort should be made to open up new crops to our farmers and thus diversify and promote our agriculture and no crop in sight affords more hope of success or greater advantages to the whole country. Even with the present low prices of sugar we paid in the last fiscal year, to foreign countries, about $73,000,000 for our raw sugar, in addition to over $11,000,000 paid to the Sandwich Islands for sugars imported free of duty under our treaty of reciprocity with that country, and in the near future this sum will rise to $100,000,000. To open up such a new and valuable crop to our farmers (who are finding the competition of Russia and Argentina wheat a serious drawback) is a boon which Congress should not hesitate to give, especially at a time when it can be done in the interest of revenue.

"In revising the several dutiable schedules as a rule, the duties have been fixed at points between the tariff of 1890 and the present tariff, it having been found taht on account of changed conditions in a large part of the articles duties lower than those of 1890 would be equally protective.

"The metal and cotton schedules are in large part the same as in the present tariff, the increases above those rates being in the more advanced articles. The agriculture, earthenware and glass, and the silk, liquor, wool and woollen schedules are substantially the same as in the tariff of 1890, the duties on fruit having been increased. Manufactured lumber, which was put on the free list by the tariff of 1894, has been transferred to the dutiable list as an act of justice to this large industry and in the interest of revenue, with little change in duties except on white pine, which has been restored to the duty of 1883. The duty on wrapper tobacco has been restored to ther ate of 1890 and ther ate on filler tobacco increased, partly for the purposes of revenue and partly to better equalize the duties on wrappers and fillers. The general policy pursued has been to raise the duties on luxuries.

"While the duties on more than three-fourths of the articles on the dutiable list are lower than those provided in the bill of 1890, yet converted into the delusive terms of ad valoremsthey will in many cases appear to be higher, notwithstanding the actual rates are less. The aim has been to make the duties specific, or at least partially specific, wherever practicable, not only to protect the revenue against undervaluation frauds, but also to give our own industries the protection carried on the face of the tariff; and in carrying out this policy we have had the sympathy and aid of reputable importers. This has been done for the most part in the chemical, glass, iron and steel, lumber, sugar, tobacco, agricultural, liquor, cotton, flax and jute, woollen, silk, paper and sundries schedules—in the silk for the first time, notwithstanding ex-Secretary Fairchild and Manning most earnestly recommended this some years ago.

"Several articles like argols, opium, asphaltum, chicory root, feathers and downs, paintings and statuary, Chinese floor matting, lemon juice, mineral waters, hatters' plush, straw ornaments, sage flour, etc., have been transferred from the free to the dutiable list for revenue purposes, while such articles as wool, lumber, burlaps, bags and salt have been restored to the dutiable list, from which they should never have been removed.

ABUSES CORRECTED.

"Several paragraphs in the free list originally inserted for some object when the revenue was abundant, have been productive of wholesale abuses, which it has been found impossible to avoid in administration under decision of the Board of Arppaisers of the courts, and on recommendation of customs officials they have been removed from the free list in order to protect the revenue against wholesale evasions. These comprise the paragraphs admitting free books that have been printed more than twenty years, and books for scientific research, under which books have been printed with a special date to fit the law and scientific books have been made to cover an indefinite range. Books printed in a foreign language, of which we publish an abundance, silk bolting cloths, under which a great variety of silks have sought free admission, the law relating to libraries, which has been very elastic, and antiquities, under which establishments have been set up in Europe to make furniture, drapery and other luxuries so as to imitate old articles that could be brought in free. A new provision has been incorporated in reference to free admission of wearing apparel and personal effects, which, it is thought, will put a stop to abuses by tourists. The reciprocity treaty inaugurated in the tariff of 1890, which proved so great a success in the brief period of its existence, is not only restored, but enlarged. The provisions of the act of 1890 authorizing the President to impose duties on coffee, tea, skins and hides, in case the countries exporting such articles decline to extend equivalent concessions to exports from the United States, are re-enacted, sugar being transferred to the schedule of articles on which duties are imposed. The President is further authorized to negotiate with countries exporting argols, champagne, brandy, sugar, wines, mineral waters, paintings and statuary and silk laces with a view to secure reciprocal and equivalent concessions in favor of the products of manufacturers of the United States. It is believed that this extension of the reciprocity policy of the tariff of 1890, strengthened by the tenders of lower duties as a concession in return for equivalent concessions, will result in even more advantageous commercial advantages than those that were secured nuder the act of 1890.

A COOL ASSUMPTION.

"On the assumption that the imports under the proposed Tariff Bill, if enacted into law, would be the same as the imports in the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, the revenue which the several schedules of the new bill would yield if it should be enacted into law, compared with the revenue obtained under the present tariff in 1896, and also compared with the revenue yielded by the tariff of 1890, the fiscal year 1893 would be substantially as follows :—

	Estimated.	Increase.
A. Chemicals, oils, paints	$ 8,196,226	$ 2,682,681
B. Earths, earthenware and glassware	11,901,532	4,257,110
C. Metals and manufactures of	17,343,676	4,010,984
D. Wood and manufactures of	2,143,588	1,758,375
E. Sugar	51,645,896	21,735,880
F. Tobacco and manufactures of	22,275,788	7,398,671
G. Agricultural products and provisions	14,169,988	6,310,128
H. Spirits, wines and other beverages	8,732,827	1,797,179
I. Cotton manufactures	11,077,119	1,765,799
J. Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of	19,834,845	7,816,762
K. Wool and manufactures of wool	50,274,704	27,246,935
L. Silk and silk goods	14,357,556	1,853,550
M. Pulp, paper and books	1,300,581	58,406
N. Sundries	14,168,898	3,248,734
Unenumerated, unmanufactured	162,137	.....
Articles transferred from free list to dutiable	4,000,000	4,000,000
Total revenue	$269,105,710	$113,479,793

"This rought estimate on the basis of imports for 1896 shows that the revenue would, on such an assumption, be about $113,600,000 more than under the act of 1894. What the actual revenue would prove to be in year following the enactment of the proposed measure into law is, of course, dependent upon contingencies which cannot be forecasted with any approach to certainty, and, therefore, will be subjected to varying estimates. Undoubtedly the contingency which would exert the largest influence in diminishing the estimated revenue would be the delay in the passage of the proposed bill, in consequence of which there would be large importations of such articles as wool, woollen goods, sugar, etc., on which it is proposed to increase the duty. It is probable that any delay beyond the 1st of May would result in a loss of from one to two millions in revenue for each week of delay. If the proposed tariff revision could be enacted into law by the 5th of April, undoubtedly the revenue for the first year under its operation would be fifteen to twenty millions larger than it would be if its passage should be delayed till the 1st of July."

Bay City., Mich., March 20.—General regret is experienced by lumbermen of this city over the decision to place a $2 tariff on pine lumber. They fear it will work to the damage of all the sawmills along Lake Huron shore and result in closing most of them before the season is ended. A Bay City mill man says: "The owners of pine land in Western Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota are in favor of the $2 tariff license. It will shut out Canadian lumber and result in putting an export duty on logs which will prevent the mills now depending on Canadian lumber from importing any stock. The Southern manufacturers are in favor of the tariff, because they will have less competition in the Eastern markets. The retailers are in favor of the $2 tariff, because it will put $2 a thousand on all of their lumber. I am interested only in getting some logs to saw. If they do not come from Canada my mill will have to be closed."

DEMOCRATIC KICKERS.

Washington, March 20.—Dissensions have arisen among the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, which may result in the presentation of two minority reports on the tariff bill. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, who is at the head of the minority of the committee, will write the main report, but it is not improbable that some of the Democratic members will decline to sign it. Mr. Bailey differs from his Democratic colleagues radically on the subject of free wool, and yesterday, when Mr. McMillan and Mr. Wheeler offered amendments in the committee, they voted against the McMillan amendment, and declined to vote on that offered by General Wheeler.

Mr. Bailey takes the position that the Chicago platform, by implication, opposed free raw materials and especially free wool, the great product of the West. The plank in the Chicago platform held that the tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, "such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section."

This plan, Democrats say, was most cautiously drawn with a view of appeasing the silver Republicans of the eWst, who have always supported a wool duty. Mr. McMillan and several of the other Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee who are ardent silver men, cling to the free wool idea, and claim that the Chicago platform does not run counter to their proposition. But some of the Democratic members, like General Wheeler, who favor free wool, are still opposed to free coal and iron, which were classed as "raw material" by the supporters of the original Wilson Bill. In fact, General Wheeler made a speech against these features of that bill.

In addition to the dissensions over the question of free wool and other "free raw material," there is a strong intimation that Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, one of the new Democratic members of the committee, will, in words, endorse the sugar schedule, which the people of his State are primarily interested in.

It is possible, however, that the present complications may be smoothed out in some way, and that Mr. Bailey may be able to write a report in which all his Democratic colleagues can join. Efforts to this end are now being made. The Democrats are extremely anxious to get into the tariff fight with a solid and united front.

A mysterious fire occurred in the Township of Metcalfe on Monday night, in which two dwellings were destroyed. The buildings were owned by Mrs. Moyle; one of them was a log dwelling, with frame veneer, and the other was a two-storey frame structure in course of erection. It was finished with the exception of the plastering. The loss will be heavy. The fire occurred on the farm from which George and William Denning were accused of having stolen timber. Mr. and Mrs. Moyle were attending the Assizes when the fire occurred.

HOW TO DRESS WELL.

It doesn't take a fortune to dress well. If you patronize M. J. Adler, 2320 St. Catherie street, you will not have to pay a high price for labels, but you will get the finest custom-made clothes for which only a reasonable price is charged. M. J. Adler, Merchant Tailor, 2320 St. Catherine street west.

WHEAT IN CHICAGO.

May wheat opened in Chicago this morning at 74½c to 75c. At 11.15 the market was a shade lower at 74½c to 74¼c.

POINT PROCEEDINGS.

Niobe Debating Club Give Their Annual Concert

A VERDUN W. C. T. U.

Rev. Dr. Benson Lectures on London, Showing Many Views.

A People's Five-cent Concert Will be Held at the Point To-night.

The second annual concert of the Niobe Debating Circle was most successfully held in Fraternity Hall last night. There was a very large attendance, and all present were highly delighted with the splendid entertainment that the Niobes provided. Mr. George Crutchlow made the opening remarks. He spoke of the object of the Niobes, and what they were doing. They did not confirm themselves merely to debating, but had recitations, readings, songs, speeches, lectures, etc., and everything that would enable them to spend a pleasant evening, and still be of use to them at other times. The object of the Debating Circle was to train young men, and fit them for public speaking. Anyone who took a full course in the Niobes would be able to controll himself on any platform, and make a speech of which he need not be ashamed.

The programme was as follows : Opening remarks, George Crutchlow, piano solo W. E. Clark; chorus, "Handicap," members of circle ; violin solo, H. Lomas ; recitation, "Jameson's Raid," H. A. Davidson ; song, A. Smith ; negro vocalists, Messrs. Kelly and Davis ; chorus, "Leader of Be Company B," members of circle ; violin solo, A. Lomas ; recitation, Master McClanaghan ; soug, A. May; farce, (Box and Cox), by J. Madison Morton ; John Box, journeyman printer, H. A. Dawson, and James Cox, journeyman hatter, S. C. Reed ; Mrs. Bouncer, Miss V. Dunn ; Chorus, "Climb de Golden Fence, members of circle.

Stage manager, George Kingstone, while not a very old hand in the business, did his part to perfection. W. E. Clark, accompanist, brought out the best music that was in the brand new Willis piano, and that is saying much. The Farce, Box and Cox, was a most comical affair, and its rendition was just about perfect.

The Niobes are evidently able to put up a first-class entertainment when they try, and their concert last night will long be remembered as one of the best of its kind ever given in the Point.

A W. C. T. U. FORMED.

A meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held at the residence of Mrs. Allan, Verdun, yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of ladies from the Point and from the city, but owing to the bad condition of the roads there were not quite so many Verdun ladies as had been expected. The meeting had been called for the purpose of organizing a branch of the W. C. T. U. at Verdun. After a very enthusiastic meeting a branch was formed with the following officers : Mrs. Henry Hadley, of Verdun, president ; Mrs. Allan, 1st vice-president ; Mrs. Hickron, 2nd vice-president ; Mrs. May, secretary; Miss A. Allan, treasurer.

Mrs. McLaughlin and Mrs. Radford, of the County Union were present, and it was largely due to their efforts that the Verdun branch has been organized. Mrs. Melville, president of the Point St. Charles branch, Mrs. Cayford, superintendent for railway work and Mrs. Collins, ex-president, all of Point St. Charles, were present, and took an active part in the organization of the branch.

Mrs. Radford, secretary of the County Union W.C.T.U., will speak in the Centenary Methodist Church, Wednesday on the subject "The Coming Plebiscite Campaign." The lecture promises to be a very interesting one to women, and a large attendance is requested.

DR. BENSON'S LECTURE.

The spacious assembly hall of the Riverside School was crowded last night with eager, expectant boys and girls and their seniors. The boys and girls sat in the semi dark hall, and with mouth agape and eyes strained gazed on the beautiful views of London, the metropolis of the World. The views comprised all the principal points of interest in London. To show that the lecture describing the various views was of the highest order, it is enough to say that Dr. Manly Benson was the lecturer. Thec hildren were spellbound and maintained good order throughout the whole lecture. There were many young people there, who were sorry when it was all over. But it was beautiful for a time and it will long be remembered.

The fifth concert of the Zephyr Chor will be given in O'Brien Hall, Friday, March 26th. Gems from oratories and other selections, will be rendered by the choir. The following will also take part Miss Jennie Hoyle, Miss Alice Hartert, Mr. Sidney Pitt, J. Marshall Williams, Miss Gertie Wilson, D. E. Jennings, Miss Budd, Miss Blackman, Miss Mitchell, Miss Powles, Miss Forester, Messrs. Mattice, Clapp and Gray. This list gives assurance of a first class entertainment. The members of thec hoir are hard at work at their various parts, and intend to make their concert a record breaker.

There will be no meeting in Fraternity Hall on Sunday afternoon. The members of the Pleasant Sunday afternoon society; and those accustomed to attend these meetings are requested to attend the Sunday afternoon meeting of the Philosophical Society, St. Catherine Street. Rev. H. N. Casson will be present, and will speak on the subject "The Religion of Love."

ANOTHER FIVE CENT CONCERT.

The People's Five Cent concert to-night promises to be a splendid one in every respect. The management have secured some of theb est local and city talent available, and the programme provided is first class. Rev. H. N. Casson will deliver a short address on "How to have Music all the Time." It is safe to say that Mr. Casson's address alone, will be worth coming a good way to hear. Others who will take part are Peter Murphy, Miss Munro, Mr. W. Ward, Mr. Peter Donaldson, W. Firth Jack Cave, Ed. Geary, George Smith. Miss Lizzie White and Percy Ryan, B.C.L.

Sunday evening Rev. H. N. Casson, will occupy the pulpit of the Congregational Church Point St. Charles, and will speak on the subject "Good Will Among Men."

By special request the wonderful exhibition of the Theatrograph will be given in Unity Hall to-night. The animated photographs that were shown last Saturday drew a large crowd, and it is certain that there will be a great many more to see this wonderful exhibition to-night.

Libraries which are overcrowded with books can make use of a recently patented case, consisting of two endless chains running over wheels at opposite ends of the case, the shelves being pivotally attached to the chains, so that they can be swung around to the back of the case when the books on the other shelves are wanted, thus making each case hold a double quantity of books and bringing all books within reach by raising or lowering the shelves.

Highly commended by judges at World's Expositions and for purity by chemists Labatt's London Ale and Stout.

THE RAILROADS WIN.

The Joint Traffic Association Has a Right to Exist Declares the Courts.

New York, March 20.—Judges Wallace and Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, have decided in favor of the railroad companies in the suit of the United States vs. the Joint Traffic Association. They have dismissed the application for an injunction restraining the companies from operating under the joint traffic agreement.

The case was an appeal taken from the ruling of Judge Wheeler, who refused to enjoin the thirty-two railroads forming the Joint Traffic Association from carrying out the agreement they have made with each other. United States District Attorney Macfarlane appeared for the appeal, and James C. Carter and E. J. Phelps for the Traffic Association. Mr. Macfarlane argued that the agreement, intended to pool all competition for traffic within its scope, was unlawful as establishing not only a traffic pool, but also a pool of earnings in violation of the inter-State commerce law, and as being a contract in restraint of inter-State trade and commerce, and unlawful under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of July, 1890. He objected particularly to the section of the agreement which, among other things, provides that no company in the association shall deviate from or change the rates, fares or rules of the agreement except by a resolution of the Board of Managers, and declared it is more than a violation of the inter-State commerce law in being a defiance of it.

FOR SALE—First-class tenements, 324 and 326 Bourgeois Street. Moderate price. Apply 326 Bourgeois. 67

BUSINESS MEN—Dry Goods, grocers, and others, who have not sufficient work for a regular book-keeper, can have their books posted and made up periodically by a practical accountant. Statements made out and overdue accounts collected. Books opened, closed, investigated and systematized. Moderate charges. Address William Lawrence, 30 Champlain Street, Montreal. 67

WANTED—By a respectable person, a family's washing to do, where no other washing is done, or by the day or week. Cooking or any kind of work. Apply to M., Herald, Office. 72

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

No. 71.—In the matter of Dame Theresa Valois, wife separated as to property from Roch Michaud, of Lachine, Marchande Publique, and the said Roch Michaud, to authorize his said wife, and Joseph Albert Drapeau, also of Lachine, Merchant, both doing business together in co-partnership, at Lachine, as traders, under the name, style, and firm of "R. Michaud & Co." Insolvents.

The creditors of said insolvents 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 twenty-seventh day of March instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator and inspectors to the property of the said insolvents

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, C.S.

Montreal, 18th March, 1897.

BETTS' CAFE,

212 St. James Street.
(4 Doors west of St. Peter Street
WE SERVE A
Full Course Dinner for 25c
From 11.30 a.m. until 3.00 p.m.
Beats anything in the city. Try it. Discount by purchasing tickets.
Breakfast and Supper a la Carte.

"STEWART" RANGES

THE JAS. STEWART MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. WOODSTOCK ONTARIO.

FOR SALE BY LEADING DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

ARE THE BEST.

For Sale by J. H. WILSON, 1874 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

AUCTION SALE.

RAE & DONNELLY

Will sell absolutely without Reserve,

On TUESDAY Afternoon, March 23rd, At their Rooms, 241 and 243 ST. JAMES STREET,

Fine Quality Household Furniture and Furnishings.

Now on consignment, comprising : Upright Grand Piano, Handsome Parlor Suites, Heavy Brass Bedstead, Bedroom Sets, Fine B. P. Mantel Mirrors, Sideboards, Nice Assortment of Fancy Centre Tables, Odd Upholstered Chairs, Solid Iron Bedsteads, Brass Mounted; Extension Dining Tables, Ornaments, China Dinner and Tea Sets, Cutlery, E. P. Ware, etc., etc.; made-up Carpets, in Various Sized Squares, elegant patterns, with woven borders, in Axminster Brussels, Velvet, Moquet and Tapestry, and a few rich Oriental Rugs, beautiful in design; also Second-Hand Furniture.

Sale at 2 o'clock p.m.

RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

Free Storage to May 1st if desired.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

Special Sale

of General Dry Goods, Belfast Household Linen, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.

We have just received a large consignment of Superior Quality Belfast Linen, consisting of Table Cloths, Table Linen by the yard, Napkins, Tray Cloths, Doylies, Towels, etc.

Also 8 cases of Ladies' Gents', and Children's High Class Boots and Shoes, and a large assortment of Lace Curtains, Portieres, Table Covers, Pillow Cotton, Pillow Slips, Pillow Shams, Sheets, Sheeting, Quilts, Tweeds, and Coatings, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

The above to be cleared regardless of cost, at our Rooms, 241 and 243 ST. JAMES STREET, on our Bargain Day, Wednesday, March 24th.

Sale at 2 o'clock p.m.

RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal, Circuit Court, No. 12372. Zotique Leroux, Plaintiff, versus James Mulcahy, Defendant. On the 29th day of March, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile, No. 1077, St. James 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 household furniture, etc. Arthur Gagner, B.S.C., Montreal, 20th March, 1897.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. March 20th

"The Store that is Increasing Faster than any Store in Montreal To-day."

THE STORE'S MERCHANDISE

In range of merchandise the store is thoroughly cosmopolitan. It confines itself to nothing, but includes in it's stock anything and everything that will go well together, from tea to wall-paper.

We sell pins—300 brass pins for 5 cents. And we sell carpets—the best work of the best makers, every roll of which we import direct.

At first our business was exclusively dry goods. Now you'll find us selling

BOOKS,	FURNITURE,	TEA,
GROCERIES	MAGAZINES,	WALL-PAPER,
BEDSTEADS,	CHINAWARE,	STATIONERY,
JEWELLERY,	BOOTS,	TRUNKS,
EASELS,	SILVERWARE,	BOYS' CLOTHING,
BICYCLES,	MIRRORS,	PEN-KNIVES,

and a dozen other things you don't ordinarily expect to find in a dry goods store. The tendency is to grow with the needs of the buying public.

It'san absurd idea that some people entertain regarding such a variety of merchandise under one roof. They judge it more in the light of the monopoly than aught else, whereas their best judgment will show them that the public is most benefited. Take for instance, Furniture. We don't have to make our whole profit come out of Furniture-selling alone, nor for that matter out of any single department. The aggregate expense account is large, but the aggregate amount of business is larger. The greater the volume of business the more we can afford to save you in a smaller margin of profit.

The big store is your opportunity. It comes of the needs of the people. It grows because they want it to.

HIGH-CLASS JACKETS AND CAPES

The high standard of excellence in quality and style that we have maintained in this season's spring importations of high class Jackets and Capes, has won universal admiration. All next week a Grand Exhibit will be held. The latest conceptions of artistic minds and the daintiest products of skilled hands.

SPRING JACKETS

Ladies' New Box Jackets, in fawns, drabs, biscuits and reseda, loose back and front ornamented, with small pearl buttons.

Ladies' New Empire Coat, box pleated on yoke, back, and front, Medici or Lily Collar, lined with shot taffeta.

Ladies' New Regne Jacket, slashed Collar, inlaid with velvet, lined with shot and fancy silks.

SPRING CAPES

Ladies' and Misses' New Colored Cloth Capes, in all the latest colorings, perforated on tiffeta silk foundations.

Ladies' New Velvet Capes, lined with Black or Shot Taffeta, Spangled with Jets and trimmed with Silk Chiffon, and Mousseline de Soie Ruchings.

Ladies' Applique Box Cloth Capes, on Silk Foundations, trimmed with Chiffon, and Mousseline de Soie Ruchings.

HIGH-CLASS SPRING DRESS GOODS

One great section of the Big Store entirely devoted to this season's latest styles in High Class Dress Goods. The assortment is matchless and the styles indescribable, the large sales giving daily proof of the public's appreciation.

FANCY FIGURED FABRICS

The latest triumph in London and Paris this material is greatly in favor everywhere, $1.10 yard.

DRESS ROBE LENGTHS

The styles and colorings revealed in these high class robe lengths are marvellous. No two of them alike, conclusive evidence of our leadership in matters of Dress Goods. Prices from $10.00 to $22.40

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

SHOT MOHAIRS

In all the latest changeable effects, very stylish material, 75c.

Illuminated Broche Fabric for costume, elegant colorings, 80c.

Brocaded Shot Material, a perfect marvel, in very dainty patterns, 90c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 192 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

HAVE YOU WASHED

with STRACHAN'S GILT EDGE SOAP this week? Be sure you use none other, BECAUSE it is 16 ounces to the pound bar, against 11 or 12 ounces of common soap bars; BECAUSE it will wash in hard or soft water. BECAUSE its quality is finer, more mellifluous and more cleanly than any other. Therefore all sensible people use

STRACHAN'S GILT EDGE SOAP.

AN HONEST WHEEL

Is a wheel made with the best material by the best of skilled labor, supervised by a conscientious manufacturer. Such a wheel is

The WARWICK.

"BUILT ON HONOR."

Call and examine the '97 models at our warerooms.

Warwick Cycle Mfg. Co., 54 Beaver Hall Hill.

AGENTS:

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Carpets—

SPRING OPENINGS.

PRETTY EFFECTS. Orders being booked for Spring delivery. Goods made and stored until required.

LIQUIDATION SALE of Furniture going on. All must be cleared before 1st of May. After 1st May my undivided attention will be given to the sale of Carpets and Furnishings only.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street.

FRESH MILK, BUTTER AND EGGS

Every housewife is interested in milk kept clean and fresh. This is the kind of milk

W. REINHOLD, 24 Robin St.

sells. He makes a specialty of milk for delicate children, drawn from one cow, and such as he can recommend and guarantee. Fresh Cream, Butter and new-laid Eggs delivered promptly on order. Drop a postcard or telephone 6668.

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The Western Ontario Goldfields have the advantage of being accessible at all seasons, being in many cases close to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and 1,000 miles NEARER TO MONTREAL than is BRITISH COLUMBIA.

They contain the highest grade of free-milling quartz, and are comparatively inexpensive to work.

THE Black Sturgeon Mining Co., Ltd., NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY.

Controls Eighteen Promising Prospects, among which are the "Black Sturgeon," "Golden Rod," "Grant" and "Abe Lincoln."

J. D. CRAWFORD, AGENT.

78 Temple Building, Montreal.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of DORE & CO., Lachine, Insolvents.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the Church door, at Lachine, TUESDAY, THE 23RD MARCH, 1897, At 11 O'Clock A.M.,

The following assets belonging to the Estate :

One Tug Boat, "C. W. Denis," and rigging; cylinder 12x13, 45 feet long.

One Tug Boat, "Ida," and rigging; cylinder 14x12, 50 feet long.

These two boats at the first lock, near Lachine.

One Tug Boat, "Chicklima," and rigging; cylinder 19x17; 75 feet long.

This last boat is at Mr. Tait's dry dock, Wellington Street basin.

For other particulars apply to LAMARCHE & BENOIT, 1709 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

THE GRAND PIANOS

Manufactured by HEINTZMAN & CO.

Are endorsed by Madame Albani, Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, Mr. Watkin Mills, and other Artists who have visited Canada.

None Genuine unless stencilled HEINTZMAN & Co. TORONTO.

Sole Representative for Montreal:

C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine St., Near Peel St.

N.B.—See Heintzman & Co. Baby Grand Piano, in a beautiful mahogany case, just received into stock.

AN IMITATION

is never as good as the original, when your Dentist tells you to get a bottle of Carbolic Tooth Wash for Cleansing, Preserving and Hardening the Gums, he means

COVERNTON'S The Original Fragrant Carbolic Tooth Wash.

Be Sure and Ask for Overton's

For sale by all Druggists.

To make the teeth white use COVERNTON'S Fragrant Carbolic Tooth Powder.

Prepared by.... C. J. COVERNTON & CO., Cor. Bleury and Dorchester Sts.

STUART'S MEAT..... MARKET

217 GREENE AVENUE.

Buy your Meat and Provisions in your own town.

Corn Beef, Fresh Eggs, Vegetables, Sausages, Hams and Bacon

Orders by telephone promptly delivered.

Buy from Advertiser and mention Herald.

New Poultry Food

Green Cut Bones One price, 20 lbs. for 50.

M. HENRICHON, dealer in grain, 2643 Notre Dame St., St. Henri. P.O. Box 22.

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UNION LABEL

MONTREAL, MARCH 20.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE FIGHT.

One of the curious features of the recent prize fight in Carson City was the manner in which it was treated by many newspapers throughout the country. Up to, and even after the time that the match was actually made, the tone adopted by the average daily was to make all the fun possible of the two principals, on the assumption that their warfare would end, as always before, in an exchange of amenities at a safe distance from one another. Soon, however, the preparations for the contest began to assume importance as a matter of news, and here is where the difficulties of the papers began. Interest in the event was growing daily; and a number of papers felt that they could not frankly countenance an exhibition which might be objectionable to many of their readers. Was it better to stand aloof in the mantle of conscious rectitude, or to bow the knee to Baal, and acknowledge that news was news and must be given, even though it dealt with a prize fight? The question was a delicate one, and attempts made at its solution resulted in some remarkable anomalies and complications.

Take, for instance, the New York Herald. Referring to the Carson City fight, it felt constrained to say: "The whole affair assumes the look of the worst sort of a mercenary grab. . . The principals jeer and sneer at each other until the prize money is in sight, when they retire sullenly to their quarters to train for it. . . Sensational newspapers lash themselves into a frenzy of excitement for the mere sake of profit." And yet the Herald realizing that it must satisfy the demands of its constituency, devoted columns of space day after day, to accounts of the preparations in Nevada and, on the day of the fight, had a telegraphic description of every blow struck wired to it for reproduction in its pages. Its report was in fact one of the most elaborate achievements of modern reporting.

Take the Toronto Mail and Empire. On Thursday, the day after the fight, it published an editorial, savagely condemning it. The morbid delight of the spectators at the degrading brutality of the combat was portrayed in terms which were the most vivid at the writer's command. Curiously enough the same page contained a jocular editorial reference to Fitzsimmons as the "foremost citizen" of the United States with the possible exception of Major McKinley, while in the news branch ten columns of space in the same issue were given up to a detailed description of how "Fitzsimmons won"—with suitable illustrations.

Turning to the press of Montreal, the Star presented a spectacle which was really a trifle absurd. During the days when the fight was drawing near, when despatches from Carson City were multiplying and public interest was undeniably aroused, it seems to have wanted to be what it thought was respectable. It published the despatches at as great length as any other paper, and clipped New York papers to add to its store. But it would not mention their contents in its headlines. The result was singular and, to some extent, deceptive. For example, there would be three columns or more of fight news on a page, and the headlines would be written from a ten-line item of no interest. Even on the day of the fight it did not appear to know exactly whether it should "spread" on the report or not. In consequence, it did what the other papers did, but did it behindhand and less well. But on Thursday, when the excitement was subsiding, the Star evidently came to the conclusion that there was no use pretending any longer. So it published sixteen columns of matter, with big headlines, giving every detail that it could gather from any source on the subject of the combat, and published cuts of the pugilists for the first time. Thus the reader's impression as to the attitude of the paper depended upon which issue he happened to read. The Gazette treated the affair in a frank way without sensationalism in its news department or cant in its editorial columns. The Witness, as usual, was consistent. It went a length that none of the large papers on the continent thought it incumbent upon them to do. But at least its policy had the virtues of genuineness and consistency. Believing that such an exhibition should not be countenanced, it published no news concerning either the preparations or the match itself, and its columns on Wednesday contained not the slightest reference to the exciting doings in Carson City.

The account of the fight was repeated all over the Dominion and the United States. Journals of the highest type of respectability gave place in their pages to prize-fight gossip. Sometimes a paper compromised by protesting against the evil in their editorial columns. We know of no other paper except the hypocritical, indecisive Star which, after confining itself for a while within certain ridiculous and inconsistent limits, was led at the last into a wild burst of detail in a vain effort to overtake its competitors in the news-gathering field. Taking it all in all, there were few which did not acknowledge the strength of the demand for news and do their best to obtain it for their readers.

SIR DONALD'S VIEW OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Sir Donald Smith having just come from an atmosphere unheated by our party strifes, his judgment of the Manitoba school settlement is therefore unprejudiced by local influences; his political affiliations save him from the imputation that he is prepossessed in favor of the Liberal Government's achievement, while his sympathy with the Manitoba minority will not be questioned. His view as given to a reporter of The Herald was published yesterday.

"I do not know," he said, "whether they thoroughly understand the Manitoba School Question over in England, but then that is not to be wondered at, for they have a school question of their own over there which keeps them busy all the time. I am sure, however, that the Roman Catholics there and a certain section of the Church of England would be only too glad to get the concessions which have been made to the minority of Manitoba by the agreement."

"Do you think that that agreement was a fair settlement of our own difficulty?

"There will always be a difference of opinion as to that, I suppose, and while I do not express myself on one side or the other, I wish to say this: I believe that Mr. Laurier and the members of his Government approached the settlement of this difficult matter in a studious, fair-minded and open manner, determined to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the subject and with the intention of doing all in their power to meet the demands of both parties in a fair and proper manner."

"Then of course, you would at least favor a proposal to give the new arrangement a fair trial?"

"I consider, certainly that when an agreement is entered into between two parties, it is an agreement, and the only thing to be done is for both parties to make the best of it. Unfortunately there are always some hot-heads who will not look at it in this light, and this is especially the case when a matter of religion is involved in the bargain. However, this should all settle itself in good time. Take New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as examples: there is no question of rights there, and yet concessions are made on both sides and everything works in a most harmonious manner. Why should it not be so in Manitoba? I can only say that for my part, I know of no reason whatever."

MR. GREENWAY'S SPEECH

He Tells His Legislature About His Reception at the Laurier Banquet at Montreal.

Winnipeg, March 18.—During the debate in the Legislature upon the bill to ratify the schools settlement, yesterday afternoon, Premier Greenway spoke as follows:

He said it appeared to him that it would be a far more patriotic way to get together and approach the question in a business-like way, to try and get a solution of the question, instead of seeking to gain party advantage. Nine-tenths of the people desire one system of efficient schools. Two members of the Opposition opposed the bill as giving the minority too much. The member for La Verandrye opposed it because it did not give the minority anything, and the member for Kildonan was another wing of the party. Speaking of the Orange Grand Lodge resolution passed at Brandon, Mr. Greenway said it was a snapshot taken at an early hour in the morning when only a few were present. The resolution did not represent the sentiments of the Orange Order as a whole; in proof of this he read an extract from the address of the Grand Master at Woodstock, Ontario. Taking up the "great bugbear," the charge that Mr. Laurier had sent a representative to Rome for the purpose of securing assent to this legislation, he read from a Toronto paper an article in favor of an investigation to ascertain where the hierarchy stand, in which a declaration was made that if the head of the church approved of the coercion by the French-Canadian Bishops, the French Liberals would not stand it. In this connection Mr. Greenway told of the demonstration which he had been accorded at the Montreal banquet to Mr. Laurier, the greatest reception he had ever got in his life, when 600 French Roman Catholics—leading men of the Province of Quebec—had cheered him to the echo. As to the charge that there had been no general demand in 1890 for abolition of separate schools, he replied that the Government had promised to reform abuses whereever found. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the school question had been settled to the satisfaction of the minority, without interference with the people of these Provinces. This was what was wanted by the Province of Manitoba. This Government had secured what they set out to secure, and had prevented the Dominion Government from interfering with the internal affairs of Manitoba. It grieved him to think that a minority were not willing to accept the advantages offered, efficient schools and the opportunity of teaching their religious views. He suggested to the Opposition that what they needed was a policy on which they could appeal to the people instead of being on one side of an important question at one session and on the other side at the next. The Government enjoyed the confidence of the people, because they had undertaken to carry out the pledges they had made, and were not departing from their policy. As to the complaint that the minority had not been consulted, he replied that the only persons who could represent the minority were the party that alone could do anything for them, the Dominion Government. To show that there was a desire to administer the law in such a way as to do justice to the minority he mentioned that he had offered the late Archbishop, or a representative named by him, a seat on the Advisory Board. He was willing that they should have a voice in the selection of text-books, etc., and he was ready to consider the representations of any denominations which would take advantage of the Public schools, and to treat them all not only liberally but generously. It was the ambition of his life to settle this question in the interest of the Province, and to make Manitoba the very best Province in which to live.

HEAVY ONTARIO FAILURE.

Toronto, March 20.—Wright & Company, the largest dry goods store in Sault Ste. Marie, has assigned to J. G. Hay, of this city. Toronto and Montreal houses, interested creditors, meet in Toronto on the 23rd. The liabilities are $20,000, a deficit of $7,000 to $8,000.

TROUBLE AT SEA.

The Austrian gun-boat Sebinico has fired upon and sunk, near Candia, a Greek vessel loaded with provisions and munitions of war intended for the Greek forces in Crete.—Despatch from Canea.

A gunboat—one of the Austrian fleet,
That tossed around outside of Crete,
Fired cannon balls with deadly aim,
At a Grecian boat without a name.
But while this boat might nameless be,
The Captain bold had enough for three:

Krastopoulin,
Papgraspoulin,
Aprospoulinhullygee.

Now the Greek boat carried provisions of war,
Loaded so deep it could hold no more,
So the Austrian lead that was aimed with skill,
Caused the Greek boat to topple and easily fill,
But though the shot was heavy, somebody blames
The sinking to some of the officers' names:

The Captain's:
Krastopoulin,
Papgraspoulin,
Aprospoulinhullygee.

The First Mate's:
Alphonstimorous
Georgofolus
Papaporgeoplameous.

M. E. WILLIAMS.

HOCHELAGA BAZAAR.

Entertainment Held in the Methodist Church.

A GOOD SUM REALIZED.

Methodists Will Continue the Hochelaga Mission.

Busy Times in the C.P.R. Shops—The Wire Factory Nearing Completion—Other News.

The Herald intends paying special local attention to affairs of interest in Hochelaga from time to time. A representative will visit different districts from day to day, and accounts of social events, weddings, meetings, dinners, baseball and lacrosse matches, railway and fraternal news, labor matters, also letters on current topics, etc., will be welcomed to the columns. Any contributions addressed to The Herald, care of Mr. A. Daigneault, corner of Moreau and St. Catherine Streets, will receive prompt attention.

A most successful bazaar was held this week under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church of Hochelaga, in aid of the parsonage. Mrs. C. Opzoomer, the president of the society, worked hard for the culmination of three months' preparation, and all the kind ladies, who assisted were delighted with the success. The little church on Marlborough street, was transformed into fairyland, being arranged in booths where fancy work of myriad hues and styles was tastefully displayed. Each department was in charge of ladies, who were made distinct by wearing beautiful, snowy-white caps, crowned with blue violets.

Groups of sweet-faced girls and fair ladies of maturer charms were there, and the sterner sex was fairly well represented. There was a beauteous array of flowers to add to the scene, and Rev. Mr. Belton, the pastor, had every reason to feel proud of his congregation. The sunshine in the hearts of these workers seemed to have invaded even the darkest corners of the church and banished any suspicion of a dim religious light. The Junior C. E. Society had charge of an important fancy table where merry children sold small articles.

The refreshment table attracted everyone, and brought in plenty of cash. It was under the able direction of Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Bonet, and Mrs. Davis. The useful article table produced great results, and was unusually well handled by Mrs. Trenholme, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Hand and Mrs. Trudeau. The fancy work of the more expensive character was well-looked after by Mrs. Chapman, Miss Opzoomer, and the Misses Mercer. The superintendent, Mrs. Shuttleworth, and assistant, Mrs. Belton were most attentive and kind at all times. Excellent musical selections were rendered by the Brown family, and Mr. A. B. Parker, gave solos in good style, being accompanied by Miss Gilmour. Sergeant McKeown, the well-known piper also contributed to the programme.

Rev. T. A. Roberts of the Wesleyan College, presided the first evening, and Mr. Mundell, one of Hochelaga's best known merchants, and secretary of the C. E. Union, presided the second evening.

THE NEW CHURCH.

Since the Methodist church began work in Hochelage the building where worship has been held belonged to the American Presbyterian Church. It was mooted some time ago that the Presbyterians who first opened the church years ago, were going to re-open it, hence, the Methodists were on the alert, their work being purely of a missionary character. Rev. Mr. Belton held a conference with the Board of Management of the American Presbyterian Church, recently, and is able to announce that in consideration of the good work being done now by the Methodist body, and the general advancement of the cause of Christ, the field will be left for its present workers. Mr. Belton stated yesterday to The Herald that it was quite likely a new building would be erected at an early date. He is a young, clever and energetic pastor, and deserves success. He has just recovered from a severe attack of the grippe, and will be able to preach tomorrow, when he will continue a series of sermons on "The Friendship of Christ."

NOTES.

The C. P. R. shops are very busy, and the large staff of men have been working full time all winter. Judging from the number of cars in construction, and general work on hand, no short hours will be seen. Both cotton mills are humming with work, and when the coal towers open with navigation Hochelaga will be a busy suburb.

It has been whispered that the Hochelaga hockey club is to merge into a first-class baseball club. Why not?

The handsome new brick wire-factory built by the Messrs. Brush at the extreme eastern portion of Ontario Street is nearing completion, and it is said will be occupied by May 1st.

The Street Railway Company will aid business very extensively at the corner of Frontenac and Ontario Streets and vicinity when their extra summer service begins. Numbers of people have expressed a desire for a waiting-room near there.

Mr. O. Seguin keeps a clean, bright and attractive cigar store and restaurant at 667 Ontario Street, and all passengers who are waiting for a car will always be welcomed there. A fine stock is carried, and Mr. Seguin sells The Herald, so that refreshments may be enjoyed while reading Montreal's leading newspaper.

Mrs. Normington, of Stadacona Street, is ill with grippe, at the residence of her daughter, wife of Mr. John Jackson, superintendent of St. Ann's cotton mills.

A most unfortunate jar to the bazaar, was for Mrs. Chippendale of Prefontaine Street to lose $25 from her pocket. The finder will confer a great favor by reporting at once either to Mrs. Chippendale or to Rev. Mr. Belton, pastor of the church, on Notre Dame Street, near the corner of Marlborough Street.

DROPPED DEAD SMOKING.

Ottawa, March 20.—(Special.)—Michael Laurin, a laborer, living at 216 Inkerman street, Hull, dropped dead on Thursday. He was sitting near a stove smoking a pipe before breakfast, when suddenly he fell from his chair to the floor dead. Heart disease was the cause of death. Laurin was 43 years of age, and leaves a wife and family. The funeral took place this morning and was largely attended.

Epps' Cocoa, Grateful and Comforting.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tins, labelled—"James Epps & Co., Limited, Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

Practical Framing and Gilding.

In making your house arrangements for Spring, see my Elegant Stock of Picture Frames, etc. I carry nothing but the best work, at all prices. Old frames regilded as good as new.

W. H. HOPE,
2255 St. Catherine Street.

JAMES FERRES,
Bicycle Livery & Sales Room,
11 PHILLIPS SQUARE.

The "AMERICA"
Truss Frame Bicycle.

The "King of Scorchers."

The celebrated "CLIPPERS,"
Bicycles Built for Business.

The DUPLEX Typewriter	$130.00
The JEWETT do.	120.00
The NEW FRANKLIN do	90.00
The BLICKENSDERFER do	45.00
The AMERICA do	10.00

Don't buy a back number, but see thes up-to-date Machines with latest improvements.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES and TYPEWRITERS' SUPPLIES.

TELEPHONE . . . . . No. 5040.

Intending purchasers of Bicycles would do well to call and see the important features about the

VICTOR.

Take a seat and study its lines and general appearance. You will be made cordially welcome and not tormented with the usual bicycle talk. It's best always to make a thorough inspection before investing $100 (one hundred dollars), as the product of the Overman Wheel Company (makers of the "Victor Bicycle") is the standard for quality and excellence of workmanship, and a Personal Guarantee is given with each 1897 Wheel of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000), and one thing of all,

Remember, the
Victor Crank Action is awfully simple, while many are simply awful.

D. DRYSDALE,
645 CRAIG STREET

Celebration of Neil Dow's Birthday.

WESTMOUNT W.C.T.U.,
BETHLEHEM CHURCH,
Cor. Clark and Western Aves.

Speakers—Rev. Mr. Hopkin, Rev. Mr. Ellis, and Mr. J. H. Carson

THIS EVENING AT 8 P.M.

$1.00
For a Good
Cambric Shirt
With or Without Collar.
SEE OUR WINDOW.
BLAIS & LOVE,
133 ST. PETER STREET.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal, Circuit Court, No. 4411. A. A. L. Brien, plaintiff, vs. Dr. V. Larue, defendant. On the 29th day of March, 1897, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at the domicile of said defendant, 173 Ave. de l'Hotel de Ville, 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 household furniture, etc. Terms cash. E. Asnais, B.S.C., Montreal, 20th March, 1897.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS 1897.
SPRING SALES.

The subscribers beg to announce that they are prepared to undertake the Direction of Auction Sales at Private Residences.

They have invariably sustained their reputation for the successful management of such sales, and all commands entrusted to

some supervision, and the service of an experienced and efficient staff.

RAE & DONNELLY,
Auctioneers.
241 and 243 St. James Street.

QUEENS AUCTIONEERS M. HICKS & CO.
ATTRACTIVE SALE
—OF—
FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Costly Mantel Mirrors, Oval Mirrors, and Easel in Gold and Silver to order, by Bishop Stewart, Louis XIV. Clock, Piano, Artists' Proof Etchings, Brass Gasaliers, Embossed Silk Portieres, Lace Curtains, Fine Cut Glass, French China, Cutlery, Turkish, Wilton and Axminster Carpets, Oak Dining Set by Coysh, Mahogany Bedroom Set by Thomson, American Oak Bedroom Sets, Elegant Drawing Room Suite, Oak Library, and Hall Furniture, etc., etc.

At the residence of H. J. BEEMER, Esq., No. 267 Peel Street, Wednesday morning, March 31st., at 10 o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Particulars shortly.

QUEENS AUCTIONEERS M. HICKS & CO.
Sale Announcements

M. HICKS & Co. will conduct the sale of Furniture and effects at the following residences:—

Watch our advertisements for dates of sale.

Nos. 388 ST. ANTOINE STREET,
267 PEEL STREET,
486 ST. DENIS STREET,
6 BISHOP STREET,
352 ST. DENIS STREET,
472 ST. DENIS STREET,
606 CADIEUX STREET,
2 SUSSEX AVENUE,
2486 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
98 MACKAY STREET,
588 SHERBROOKE STREET,
16 ST. LUKE STREET,
and others to be announced later.

Early application is requested from those who intend to favor us with the sale of their furniture this Spring, so as to secure choice of date.

Refitting Households

As a general rule, is a very expensive undertaking. As a means of avoiding this, our popular SATURDAY and MONDAY

BARGAIN DAYS

have been very effective. Our goods are to be found in every home in Montreal; what is the reason? For the answer glance at the following prices:

Household Hardware.

	Old Prices.	Present.
Tin Saucepans..	25c	13c
Coal Scuttles....	20	11
Fire Shovels wooden handles	10	3
Dish Pans.....	20	12
Jap. Cuspidors...	20	9

Granite Ware.

	Old Price.	Present.
Fancy Tea-pots..	$1.50	65c
Boiling Pots.....	90	49
Saucepan & cover	50	27
Wash Basin.....	35	9
Soup Plates....	35	21

We have in stock a large and varied assortment

Bird and Breeding Cages

and the sundries connected therewith.

—ALSO—

PAINTS, OILS, AND GENERAL HARDWARE FOR SPRING REQUIREMENTS

The Edward Cavanagh Co.
2547-53 Notre Dame Street.

Bell. Tel. 8025. Cor. Seigneurs. Mer. Tel. 550.

PRIZE MEDALS
WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

Dewhurst's Spool Cottons.

Strong, Even, Elastic and Free from Knots.

Ask for the THREE SHELLS Brand.
All Dry Goods Merchants Sell It.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA:
GEO. D. ROSS & CO., 648 Craig Street, Montreal —AND— 19 Front St West, Toronto.

MAKING ROOM FOR NEW GOODS.

In order to make room for our large SPRING STOCK, which is coming in next week, we have decided to allow, to immediate purchasers,

10 to 20 per cent. off on some Lines.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PARLOR & BEDROOM SETS.

N.B.—People buying now, and not prepared to receive their Goods, can have the same stored until required.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
650 & 652 Craig St.

Cheerful Acknowledgment

Is made by all progressive piano purchasers of the undoubted fact that the

BELL PIANO

is a perfect illustration of the high art reached in the construction of pianos today.

The million dollar capital of its makers enables them to procure the choicest and most costly materials and to employ the most skilful labor in putting such material together on sound theoretical principles. The result is an instrument of a distinctly high grade in every detail.

WILLIS & CO., 1824 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Near McGill Street.

Sole Agents—Knabe, Bell and Williams Pianos and Bell Organs

Cleveland School of Cycle Instruction.

Having leased for the season the Victoria Rifles Armory, we will open our Riding School

Wednesday, March 24.

TERMS: COURSE OF FIVE LESSONS, $2.00.

Competent Instructors. Large Hall.

For tickets and for making engagements apply at office.

R. & W. KERR,
2230 St. Catherine St.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In re MISS BOURBONNIERE, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at No. 69 St. James Street, WEDNESDAY, 24th March, 1897, at eleven o'clock, assets as below:

Stock of millinery	$625.98
Fixtures of store	50.00
	$675.98
Book debts, per list	12.53

Sold for cash. The store will be open for inspection of stock TUESDAY, 23rd March. For further information apply at our office.

BROSSARD, PREVOST & GAGNON,
16 St. James Street.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Westmount Lots.

Three choice building lots on Argyle Avenue, just above Montrose Street, will be sold

BY AUCTION

AT THE ROOMS, 181 ST. JAMES STREET

Wednesday March 24th,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

These lots are each 50 feet front by 187½ feet, commanding a fine view. THEY MUST BE SOLD.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music
TO-NIGHT:
SONG RECITAL.
Mr. Max Heinrich.
TICKETS 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
One Week Starting March 22nd, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
The Fascinating Play from Daly's Theatre,
THE GEISHA.
A Japanese Musical Comedy. The Present London and New York success. The original production. Seats now on sale. Phone 5043. Prices, 25, 50, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

THEATRE ROYAL
Every Afternoon and Evening this Week, MATINEE DAILY,
THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
THE PULSE OF NEW YORK.
Matinee Prices... 10c and 20c.
Evenings—Reserved, 10c extra.
Box office open all day.
Next Week—F. Rider's Big Burlesque Co.

THEATRE ROYAL
Sparrow & Jacobs, Managers.
ONE WEEK, starting Monday, March 22, (Matinee Daily).
FRED RIDER'S
Moulin Rouge Extravaganza,
20 PRETTY GIRLS.
20 CLEVER COMEDIANS.
Matinee Prices... 10c and 20c.
Evenings—Reserved 10c Extra
Box Office open all day.
Coming—Howard Athenæum Specialty Company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS
W. E. Phillips, Lessee & Manager.
This Afternoon at 2 and To-night at 8, last times of
The BURGLAR
And a fine vaudeville bill headed by BERNARD DYLLYN, descriptive singer.
NEXT WEEK, Rip Van Winkle,
And the Minstrel Kings,
GEORGE THATCHER & ED. MARBLE.
Prices—10c, 20c, and 25c. Telephone 6616.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen

MISS MARIE HOLLINSHEAD'S CONCERT
Windsor Hall, Tuesday Evening March 23rd, 1897.
Prices—75c, 50c, 25c.
Box Plan at Nordheimers' and Shaw's.

WINDSOR HALL.
MONDAY, APRIL 5.
Under the direction of Messrs. Vert & Harriss, the positive and only appearance in Montreal of the eminent Irish baritone,
PLUNKET GREENE
TOGETHER WITH
RUDOLPH VON SCARPA,
the Austrian Pianist, and Madame Marie Van Der Veer Green, the distinguished contralto.
Sale of seats at Shaw's Piano Rooms, Wednesday, 24th.
Prices—Reserved seats, $1, balcony $1, second reserved seats, 75c, admission limited 50c.
Carriages 10.30 p.m. See programme.

REV. HERBERT N. CASSON,
The Orator, Poet and Musician,
OF BOSTON,
Will address the following Meeting:
March 21, Sunday, at the Philosophical Society Hall, cor. of St. Catherine and McGill College Avenue, 3 p.m. Subject, "No Religion but Love."
NO ADMISSION FEE. Silver collection.

Art Association
—PHILLIPS SQUARE.
LECTURE
By A. C. Hutchison,
—SUBJECT—
"The Gothic of Northern Italy"
(With Illustrations.)
TUESDAY, MARCH, 23rd, AT 8.15 P.M.
Under the Auspices of the P. of Q. Association of Architects.

Dancing Classes
Afternoon and Evening.
Bicycle lessons given every day and evening. Experienced teachers.
Queen's Hall and Elm Hall, Westmount, to let for parties, balls, etc., at low prices.
A. ROY MACDONALD, JR.
Tel. 4177.

Where are you going to take that prescription?
Take it to MACMILLAN'S, on Phillips Sq., and we will be sure it is right.

Canadian Royal Art Union.
Free Classes in Art
Open October 1.
PUPILS MAY REGISTER at ONCE
Daily Art Distributions.
4 o'clock each Afternoon.
12.30 on Saturday.
238 & 240 St. James St.

IF YOU ONCE DRINK
Sir John Power & Son's
Famous Three Swallows Brand
Irish Whisky
You will never want to drink any other Mild and delicious, and preferable to any Scotch Whisky. . . . . .

Woman's Realm

THREADS AND THRUMS

A Study of the Peculiarities of La Grippe.

SPRING IS JUST DOZING.

The Trees Are Bobbing Into Renewed Life.

The Great Preacher's Study Table Was Near to the Kitchen Table in the Early Days.

In the streets there are a good many pale-faced men—men who drag themselves along the pavements wearily and appear to enter street cars in sections. Coughs are much in evidence. Women with much bundled-up throats and lagging steps move slowly along the sunny side of the street, and query and answer and condolence all relate to—la grippe.

What a horde of aches and pains came with it! It seemed incredible to the sufferers that one anatomy could accommodate such a variety of such insistent pains. There were sneezings that could not be uttered, rough parched throats, burning eyeballs, a fever of impatience and then, after many days, a white-faced individual with muscles all on strike and a pair of blue glasses through which to look upon life in general and la grippe in particular.

The patient is then ready to trade stories with other sufferers and is fortified with an excuse for all his future ailments. Years after he will say of his failing eyesight or his gouty toe "it's never felt just right since I had la grippe in '97.".

It is to men our most earnest pity should go in a case of la grippe. In the first place women are accustomed to suffering—they bear it better, and take it more as a matter of course; in the next place they have more patience and can convalesce more gracefully. They have their afternoon visitors to entertain them, their pretty fancy work and their books and they are at home. Now a man can't knit to pass away his time, his business is going to rack and ruin, of course, during his absence, and he can't get accustomed to staying in the house all day and having three meals in the same room.

How the affairs of the world dwindle before hot eyes with a feeling of sand under the lids. Cuba is forgotten, the famine in India laid aside, Crete, and Greece's young prince are far away, the jubilee projects fail to interest, Nevada's wild-beast show palls, and only the minutely interested have remembered the ins and out of Bonaventure. To the sick one with a feeling of impotent fury at being laid aside by such an unworthy enemy as grip, the wheels of the world seem to be all in his own head, and he gets very much wearied with the whir of them. Even a felon or a good old-fashioned neuralgia, a swollen face, or a sprained ankle would be tolerable, but la grippe, which is so common of which every one knows everything which obtains sympathy only in the aggregate and leaves the individual sufferer to make the best of its own backache—it's—well, it's "just awful," and that is a woman's inadequate term for several stronger expressions which society, unjustly enough, allows to men.

—

One day last week the skies were sunny and the wind had its raw edge rubbed off by a stray sunbeam. The sparrows found a new note with a joyous jabbering in its swell. The tree branches stiff enough until now, began to bob and courtesy. The plants in the window throbbed with an awakened life that deepened the green in their leaves. They sent new shoots up suddenly, and they bended towards the sunlight with more eagerness than hitherto. Then it rained, and a mist hung long afterwards in the air. Drops of water gathered on the electric wires and running down the incline where the street slopes, made a merry glitter for a moment, and then, overtaking a companion drop rolled along in double grandeur or fell themselves or pushed down the others. People said said the streets were shockingly bad for walking, I, having nothing to do with walking, was selfishly glad of the rain and the thaw and the streming streets. But I did not know Montreal's caprices. The next day it snowed and hailed and as the snow men came on duty it snowed as if all the people in the street were having tons and tons of coal put in. There was something malicious in the way those hailstones rattled on thes hovels. But surely, spring is just dozing around the corner.

—

There is something very pathetic in the peep which Mrs. Beecher gave us, at the early home life of herself and the husband she loved so devotedly. The study table she said, and the kitchen table were very close together in sympathy. She was busy with household tasks, her husband with the work his heart was in, and she enjoyed his fullest confidence and shared all the eagerness and all the triumphs. When they moved to Brooklyn the study was in the church buildings, and the great-hearted women pined at the separation. The study table had been so dear to her, that she longed for it even while she called herself childish. An yet—was it childish? The world will say quickly yes, but if the world take a little time to think, and leaves out of its calculation, fashionable sentiment, and custom, and the jeer of those who have never loved any one except themselves, it seems to me the world will sympathize with the preacher's wife and then, of course, make haste to throw its arms about, that nobody may be able to say it wore its heart upon its sleeve. If more people had hearts at all in these days, we could forgive an occasional one for being conspicuously worn.

—

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Address letters to "Madge Merton," The Herald, Montreal.]

Rubies.—A broken engagement is indeed a dreadful thing. But there are so many made unthinkingly that not half enough are broken. I quite agree with you that the feeling of breaking one's word is something to shudder at, but, dear girl, you won't need to break it. If you tell the young man frankly how you feel he will give you back your promise without even a crack in it. No manly man would marry a woman whose heart could not echo the "I will" of the marriage service. He would know that such a union could only mean unhappiness and he would know that it would not be a true marriage. I appreciate your feeling, but I hope you will not think me hard-hearted when I say that you show altogether too much sentiment. There is a lack of it in many people, but it has its own place in affairs. You can't reason with sentiment, and you must reason out things unless you want to go blindfold through life and stagger into all sorts of pitfalls.

Marie Antoinette.—Your writing shows you to be practical, generous and brave. I think you have a fair share of self-esteem and a great deal of cheerfulness and perseverance. About the afternoon tea, it would take too much space to reply to your queries as fully as I would like, so if you will be good enough to send me a self-addressed stamped envelope, I will answer your letter fully by mail.

Marvel.—You are earnest, patient, painstaking, not particularly vivacious and inclined to be over careful and over cautious.

Barry.—You have evidently enterprise and ambition, and much generosity in your make-up. I think you are inclined to be a spendthrift. You must wear your shoe at the toe, I do believe. That means spend as you go, which, after all, has its merits. Business requires only reasonably plain writing, and yours is certainly that.

Violet Dane.—Wilfulness, a tendency to make your own case good under any circumstances, loquacity, vivacity and affectionate disposition are shown in this writing.

Bill Nye.—Your writing and that on the slip of paper enclosed with it, have three details so similar that I think it is the same hand, and—a different pen. If it is a disguised hand it is very cleverly done. Congratulations.

Greta.—This writing indicates generosity, some vanity, a liking for books and for boys, too, I think; some irritability and too much indecision.

Jennie.—You are thrifty, fond of society, a good conversationalist, somewhat egotistic and very persevering.

Gem.—You are impulsive, earnest, affectionate, quick-tempered, fond of dress and all its pretty belongings, ambitious and original in your ideas. The enclosed denotes caution, unselfishness, perseverance and decision. You are very good to say such nice things about our woman's column. I am sorry your letter has awaited its answer so long. I have been ill.

Jean.—Thank you for the kind, appreciative words. Your writing shows lack of concentration, some self-will, generosity, courage and persistence.

Percival G.—You are impulsive, ambitious, self-esteeming, practical, decisive and energetic.

Numidia.—You are practical, energetic, brave, self-sufficient and quite independent of other people. I have no doubt that many people call you proud because you are so well qualified to be all things unto yourself. You probably like a little gossip now and again, and to be able to do your part you are very observing of the lives of other people.

MADGE MERTON.

TABLE TALK.

APPLE "SHAPE."

Use one dozen apples and one or two oranges. Pare the apples, extracting cores carefully, and boil them to a pulp in a teacup of water in which the yellow skin of one or two oranges has been boiled for five minutes. When the water has become amber colored it is to be strained through a fine sieve and is then ready for use. Rub the apples when soft through a hair sieve, add a small cup of sugar, the juice of a lemon, and half a package of gelatine soaked for five minutes in half a cup of water, beat all well together and pour into a buttered mould and put on the ice for a few hours to form. Serve with a soft custard or whipped cream.

CONVENT EGGS.

Boil half a dozen eggs for ten minutes; then drop them into water to cool. Chop one onion fine and put it in a frying pan with two ounces of butter. Place the pan over the fire and stir until the onion is cooked, but not colored; then add two teaspoonfuls of flour and mix well before adding gradually one pint of milk. Season with a saltspoonful of salt and one-quarter as much cayenne pepper. Meanwhile remove the shells from the eggs and cut them in half a dozen slices crosswise; put the eggs into the sauce and as soon as they are heated through turn the mixture upon a hot platter on which have been placed squares of buttered toast.

SPANISH EGGS.

Put a generous tablespoonful of butter in an earthern pie plate and place it over a moderate fire; add to the butter a teaspoonful of chopped onion, the same amount of chopped parsley, a tablespoonful of chopped green pepper, and salt and pepper. When stirred well together break in four eggs, one at a time, keeping the yolks whole. When they are cooked upon one side turn them over carefully so as not to break the yolks, and by the time the last one is turned they should be done. Serve as soon as possible in the dish they are cooked in.

A FRIDAY SOUP.

Put two ounces of butter into a saucepan; cut two large onions into slices, and fry to a nice brown in the butter. Add three pints of milk, and mix smoothly with it one pint of mashed potatoes; pepper and salt to taste, and serve very hot with small crisp oyster crackers.

THE RANGE.

Mrs. Rorer says:—Proper care of the range and intelligent use of the coal are essential factors of success in cooking. If the drafts are left open too long, the greatest heat is lost before cooking begins. If they are closed the moment the coal is kindled, the heat will remain steady for a long time. When the coals look whitish, they are becoming exhausted and beginning to fall to ashes, and this condition arrives quickly when rapid combustion takes place from open draughts. Piling the coal above the level of the fire-box is another error generally practised by ignorant cooks. The heat does not increase from the depth of coal, but from the breadth of surface. Piling up the coal in a mound which nearly touches the top of the range results in heating the iron red-hot, warping the lids out of shape, destroying the saucepans, and very likely burning the food. No articles cooked on the top of the range require excessive heat, and are usually spoiled by too rapid cooking.

MEN'S CORNER.

Hands up! How many are soiled with money bet on that grand scientific trial of strength out west? Of course it must have been scientific. You all read of the attendance of our eminent scientists without doubt.

—

Men usually say in the springtime: "Why don't you women buy serviceable clothes—more like men's clothes, that will wear—doncher know?" Then if the woman hasn't been married to that man or been his sister or his best girl long enough to know that he can't be taken seriously on this subject, it may be she'll get a tailor-made suit and wear a high collar and a plaid tie and a mannish hat, thinking to please him, of course (some women will do it, you know). Directly he sees her he applauds her taste, then he ponders, then he renigs and declares it's a little too-too—that is—manly, doncher know; afterwards the woman's summer dress is all flounces and ribbon and lace and her hat is a garden, and peace reigns between them once more.

—

A woman's fondness for the military is proverbial. But it isn't all on account of Tommy Atkins' clothes. He has been taught to walk well. He doesn't drop his feet on the pavement like cannon balls and drag them along like a street-sweeper's broom. He holds his chest out, and, if his tunic fits, you can see as a result of that well-filled chest, that he has a waistline and no hump on his shoulders.

MADGE MERTON

THREE FINE LECTURES

Gleaners' Union Learn About Japanese Women.

THEIR WAYS ADMIRED.

Something About Early English Books —Horn Books, Etc.

An Appeal for Healthy Literature for Children—In Aid of the Montreal Free Library.

The Gleaners' Union Meeting in the Synod Hall last evening was largely attended and most successful. The chair was taken by the Rev. E. Bushell, rector of St. Matthias, and a most interesting address on "The Women of Japan" was given by Miss Jean Botterell. All travellers seem absolutely agreed in their admiration for the gentleness, kindness, and sweetness of the Japanese women. One wonders at this product of a training which might be summed up as the three obediences,—obedience to parents, obedience to husband and obedience to sons. It is in this school of obedience, submission and resignation that the Japanese wife has become gentle, quiet, kind and unselfish, The women of the lower classes are accustomed to do all sorts of hard work in the fields and now that modern manufactories exist, in the factories also.

Marriage in Japan is a purely civil contract, attended with elaborate ceremonies, especially in wealthy families. The husband may and does divorce his wife on any slight pretext and the habitual serenity and graciousness of the Japanese women under such trying conditions is most remarkable.

The missionaries in Japan have recently made great united efforts to place portions of the Bible in the hands of all. In 1895, the missionaries of Nagoza, which is the headquarters of the Canadian mission, together with the native workers, united in an effort to place Bibles in the 50,000 dwellings in that place. The missionaries were greatly encouraged, as the opposition from the Buddhist priests was not as great as had been anticipated. During the recent war the Emperor voluntarily appointed Christian chaplains to go to the front, and copies of the Gospel of St. John were freely distributed among the soldiers. The Kingdom of Christ entered Japan through the schools. When the Government schools were established the missionaries were engaged as teachers. New Japan began her work of civilization with numerous schools and colleges, and teachers were sought in England and America, and among these were found many loyal servants of Christ, who used every opportunity of spreading the Gospel.

A number of beautiful views illustrative of Japanese scenes and life were shown and gave added interest to a most delightful lecture.

EARLY ENGLISH BOOKS.

The first lecture of the Y.W.C.A. Popular Course was given last evening in the large committe rooms, of the new building, and was well attended. The lecturer, Mr. J. B. Learmont, gave an intensely interesting address on "Early English Books, Horn, Books, Chap Books, etc.," with illustrations. Mr. Learmont began his lecture by alluding to the "Horn books," which were made of oak and the reading matter covered with horn, the ordinary size being 5x2½, inches, exclusive of the handle. According to Dr. Samuel Johnson, it was the first children's lesson book. They were sold as low as a penny each. The children of noblemen generally used one of these Horn books mounted in silver. They were used not only in England but also in cities of the Continent The kind best known were those with the alphabet in capital and small letters, in black letter, the vowels, the Lord's Prayer,—a cross was generally placed opposite the letter A—which was the origin of the phrase the "Criss-Cross row." It was regarded as the only child's school book of the period.

In 1877 at the Caxton Exhibition of books in London, there were only four copies of the Horn book. At a subsequent exhibition in 1882 the number was increased to eight. Two hundred and fifty years ago these books were sold at a penny twopence each. To-day a copy of a genuine Horn book in good condition in England would be considered cheap at £20 sterling. Allusion was made to Chap Books, Chap being a contraction of the word cheap. The paper used in these was of the cheapest style, the wood, cuts crude and rough. Considered as a literary production they were very poor. They were sold by hawkers who were known as chapmen, being dealers in small wares, etc.

Examination of many of the early primary books reveals the fact that the eye was a large factor in communicating instruction. Wood cuts were interspersed with the letter press, the rude drawings being suggestive of the story or plot. The eye and memory combined assisting the teacher and the scholar, the one in giving instruction, the other in receiving it. The Biblia Pauperum of 1430, the block book, which antedated the era of movable types, is the earliest illustration of this style of book. Of more recent date are the hieroglyphic bibles, etc.

Mr. Learmont contrasted the children's books of 100 years ago, with the beautiful books of to-day, of which he showed a number of examples. He also exhibited the following valuable books: "The Decretals of Peter Schoeffer," of 1479; "Livius," by John Schoeffer, his son, 1505; Manuscript Bible of the 13th century, and a number of other rare books. He pleaded for a good healthy literature for children, robust in character and style and helpful in its influence.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Learmont at the close of his most able and instructive lecture.

THE OXFORD MOVEMENT.

A powerful and most brilliant lecture on "The Oxford Movement" was given by Henry Austin Adams, M.A., of New York, last evening in the Free Libray Hall, Bleury Street. Judge Doherty took the Chair and in his opening remarks said that in his function as Chairman he was proud to form a very modest background to the eminent speaker of the evening, who was the embodiment of culture and character in the very highest sense of those terms.

"The Oxford Movement," said the lecturer "was a modern, God directed spiritual awakening, and not the result of missionary effort, or behest of anyone and has certainly no parallel in the Church's history. This lecture is an illustrated lecture, and I myself am the illustration, for in me you see a result of the Oxford Movement and from my point of view it is an intensely interesting subject. The Oxford Movement came as a power to root up prejudice and the effects of such an inspiring spiritual wave are too majestic and far sweeping to be measured.

Reference was made to such saintly men as Jeremy Taylor, Bramhall, Ussher, Thorndyke, Lord, John Wesley and many others. High tribute was paid to the nobleness and greatness of Sir Walter Scott, who by his life and writings roused men to reconsider to glorious old past and put to shame the base ingratitude and selfishness rampant all around him. Contemporary with him came Wordsworth, the man who gave us majesthic sonnets embodying the beauty of nature and nature's God. Then followed Southey, Coleridge and others who were as God-lighted because in a land of darkness and aroused in the English people deeper and holier views of life. In 1833, at the University Church, St. Mary's in Oxford was the dawn of the Oxford Movement proper started by John Keble, who before an immense audience of Church dignitaries made a terrific arraignment against the ctate of the English establishment. This resulted in about about a dozen noble-minded young men banding themselves together with the determination to restore the Catholic faith in England. Then followed publication of what was known as Tracts of the Times, and at that time were thought radically strange but to-day are accepted in every Christian Church.

But head and shoulders above all his predecessors was John Henry Newman, who gave to the Oxford Movement the one thing that was most needed, his own strong personality. No man,, after Shakespeare, had done so much to influence thought in England as Newman. The lecture dwelt at length on the remarkable history of this great man and quoted the words of his matchless hymn "Lead, kindly light."

Mr. Adams concluded his very able lecture by saying that there was not a parish in England and America that had felt in some degree the revivifying influence of the Oxford Movement. The lecture sat down amid great applause from his large and appreciative audience and a hearty vote of thanks was conveyed to him by the chairman, for his able and instructive lecture.

Professor Costien played some pianoforte selections in splendid style.

A LIFE OF DEVOTION.

Some Glimpses Into the Remarkable Career of the Heroine of the Crimea.

In an article in the Temple Magazine we get an interesting glimpse of Miss Nightingale's early life. Florence and her sister, we are told, were presented at Court, and took their places in society as became the daughters of an old and wealthy family; but during her first season she showed a much greater interest in the hospitals and charitable institutions of London than in the gaieties of its social life, from which she shortly withdrew altogether. The next few years were spent in a systematic examination of the hospitals of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh; and when she compared them with those in leading Continental cities she found that they lacked trained women nurses. It was reserved for Miss Nightingale to demonstrate that sick-nursing does not come by nature, and that however great woman's natural aptitude may be, it requires systematic training.

When Miss Nightingale was hard at work organizing the hospitals in the Crimea, all England rose to her help. Women throughout the land, from the Queen to the humblest peasant, were making warm garments and preparing lint and bandages for the soldiers. The Patriotic Fund for the relief of the widows and orphans rose by leaps and bounds until within a year it amounted to a million pounds. Money poured into the Times fund started by Mr. Macdonald, which was placed by him directly at Miss Nightingale's disposal.

In May, 1855, having accomplished her organizing work at Scutari, Miss Nightingale went on a tour of inspection to the hospitals in the Crimea. One day while about this work she had occasion to go under fire, and when the men of the 93rd Regiment recognized in the slight lady clad in a black dress, walking with one of the officers, the "soldier's friend" they sent up cheer after cheer, until the sound echoed in the caves of Inkerman, and startled the Russians in Sebastapol. Not long afterwards that same slight figure carried on an ambulance by sad-eyed men up to the hut hospitals on the heights above Balaklava, and for many days Florence Nightingale lay between life and death, stricken down by the Crimean fever. As soon as she was convalescent, instead of returning home for change and rest, she insisted upon resuming her work at Scutari. She subsequently returned twice to the Crimea to carry through reforms in the hospitals there.

A KINGSTON ELEVATOR.

Toronto, March 20.—The Private Bills Committee of the Legislature passed an act yesterday empowering the city of Kingston to bonus a grain elevator to the amount of $25,000 and to exempt it from all taxes except school taxes. A Kingston deputation was on hand to boost the enterprise.

...Society.....

A most recherche luncheon was given by Mrs. Dobbin, The Sherbrooke, on St. Patrick's Day in honor of the Hon. Mrs. Henry Aylmer, of Richmond. The other guests were the Hon. Mrs. Lovell Aylmer, Mrs. Judge Archibald, Mrs. John Cassils, Mrs. Rice, of New York, Mrs. George D. Ross, Mrs. Col. Tytler, Mrs. McEvers, and Madame Villeneuve.

Luncheon was followed by a delightful musicale, and among the well-known artistes who contributed to this musical treat were Miss Hollinshead, Miss Russell, Madame Villeneuve, and others. Mr. Herbert Spencer gave selections from his new opera The Cavaliers, the libretto being read by Mr. Tremaine. It was a happy idea on the part of the hostess to afford an opportunity to those who have not already heard this charming opera, and was much appreciated. Among the guests were Mrs. and the Misses Montgomery, Miss Caverhill, Mrs. Charles Williams, of London, England; Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Cunningham.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, Bishop Street, entertained the West End Euchre Club on Monday night.

* * *

Mrs. Edward May gave a delightful children's evening party at her pretty residence in Verdun on Friday evening last in honor of her two youngest daughters. She was assisted in the entertaining by her daughter, Mrs. Penniston. The rooms were prettily decorated for the occasion, which contrasted charmingly with the smart dresses of the little people.

* * *

A very delightful reception was given by Madame L'Allemand, on Tuesday evening last, at her charming residence on Pine Avenue. The guests were received by Madame and Mr. L'Allemand in the pretty drawing-rooms. Some most enjoyable vocal and instrumental music was rendered during the evening. Dr. Laurendeau sang a capital character song, being accompanied by his daughter, Madame L'Allemand. Miss Poirier sang some French selections, and Miss Dostaler rendered some piano compositions of the masters in a most artistic manner. Miss Farmer, who inherits her mother's beautiful voice, sang several songs, and was listened to with especial delight. Several recitations were given by Mr. McGowan and Dr. Globensky, and were much appreciated. Madame Nilca was present, but having sustained a slight accident from a fall was unable to sing. Supper was served in elegant style in the dining-room, and dancing was kept up into the "sma' hours." Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. De Marchi (Madame Nilca); Mr. and Mrs. McGowan, Mrs. Charles Williams, London, England; Miss Poirier, Dr. J. O. Laurendeau, Miss Dostaler, Miss Farmer, Mr. S. Page, Doctor Simard, Misses Normand, Dr. Globensky, Mr. Nault, Dr. Ethier, etc., etc.

* * *

Mrs. Dobbin has started her usual Lenten classes of sewing and reading for ladies in aid of the children of the Fresh Air Fund. The ladies make clothing in readiness for the children when they are sent out to the Home during the summer. In many cases the children sent out are entirely without change of clothing. A these classes a course of lectures will be given by Miss Henley on the technique of elocution.

* * *

Miss Woods, of Bishop Street, gave a most successful dance on Tuesday evening last, in honor of her guest, Miss Timmerman-Devonshire, of Perth, Ont. The house was beautifully decorated, and there was a very large company of guests present.

* * *

Mrs. Col. Tytler, of Simla, India, is the guest of Miss Lunn, 4 Park Avenue.

HEROISM OF A CONVICT.

In Order to Save His Brother, Swears That He Shot Two Brooklyn Men.

New York, March 20.—To save his brother Antonio, John Ancello, now serving a twenty years' sentence at Auburn State Prison, yesterday testified that he shot and killed Carmello Sessa, for whose murder, on April 21, 1895, Antonio is now on trial before Judge Hurd, of the King's County Court.

Sessa and Pietro Delricco were killed during a riot in the Italian colony of Brooklyn. The two Ancellos were jointly indicted for the crime. John Ancello, about a year ago, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree and was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in Auburn. He was brought back to Brooklyn yesterday.

In the corridors of the Court House he was met by his aged mother and father, who threw themselves into his arms.

When placed upon the stand he repeated in detail the story of the shooting. He swore that he had killed both men in self-defence and that his brother Antonio was not only not around at that time, but that he in no way aided or abetted him.

"Mme. Tussaud" paid Dr. Nansen $5,000 for the blubber-soaked suit he wore when he met Mr. Jackson on the ice of Franz Josef land.

Dress made of canvas over a taffeta lining, the skirt being made separately from the silk lining. The canvas skirt is tacked strongly to the seams of the silk skirt. The jacket corsage is made over a fitted lining of taffeta. The jacket hangs loose from the corsage, and is lined separately with the taffeta. It is trimmed in the front to form a double jacket with black satin ribbons, satin folds and braid. A very narrow girdle of satin begins at the under-arm [illegible] and finished with a collar is made of the canvas linen batiste and lace, and the sleeves are made of the canvas. They are cut all in one piece, the lower part tight-fitting. The top is finished in a small draped puff, and the bottom [illegible] and finished, and finished with a

THE HERALD MENU

Sunday, March 21st.

BREAKFAST.

Oranges.
Cracked wheat with sugar and cream.
Creamed codfish with poached eggs.
French fried potatoes. Cornmeal bread.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Boulettes of liver.
Bread and butter. Fried cream.
Hot gingerbread.
Apple sago pudding.
Tea.

DINNER.

Vegetable soup.
Brunswick stew.
ked potatoes. Oyster-plant cakes.
Floating Island.
Coffee.

Creamed Codfish with Poached Eggs—Put one cupful of picked-up codfish in a stewpan with boiling water enough to cover; cook twenty minutes; drain off the water, add one pint of boiled milk; cook ten minutes longer; thicken with one tablespoonful of flour and one tablespoonful of butter rubbed together; add one one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper, and, if too fresh, a pinch of salt. Have on a hot platter five moistened squares of toast. Place the codfish on the toast, spreading smoothly; put some boiling water and five muffin rings in a frying-pan; break five eggs on a saucer, one at a time; drop each one gently into a ring; cook three minutes; take them out with a skimmer one by one, place them on top of the codfish, remove the rings, sprinkle lightly with pepper and salt. Serve at once.

Roulettes of Liver—Cut a half-pound of liver into thin slices; put it into a saucepan, cover with boiling water and simmer gently for twenty minutes; drain and chop fine; put a gill of milk in a double boiler; rub together one tablespoonful of butter and two tablespoonfuls of flour; stir this into the milk, then add the liver; cook in the double boiler for ten minutes; add one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, quarter-tea spoonful of salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper and a teaspoonful of onion juice; then add the well-beaten yolk of one egg to the mixture; turn out to cool; when cold form into balls, dip in egg, then in bread crumbs and fry in hot fat. Serve on a hot platter.

Fried Cream—Put on one pint of milk to boil; add two tablespoons of corn-starch, one-quarter teaspoon of salt, one well-beaten egg; don't allow to boil after adding the egg; turn into a square mold to cool. When cold cut into slices half an inch thick, roll in flour and saute in butter in a frying-pan.

Hot Gingerbread—Separate two eggs, beat the yolks light, add half-cup of butter, half-cup of milk, one cup of molasses with half-teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it, two cups of flour, the whites of the eggs beaten stiff; beat all hard for five minutes. Bake in moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour.

Apple Sago Pudding—Cover four tablespoonfuls of pearl sago with one pint of water; let it soak over night; next morning pare and core six apples, place them in a baking-dish and pour over them the sago; cover the dish and bake in the oven till the apples are tender; stand aside till cold. Serve with cream and powdered sugar.

Oyster-Plant Cakes—Wash and scrape one dozen roots of oyster plant, throw each into cold water as soon as scraped or it will turn black; then slice them, put them in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, boil half a cup of granulated sugar; separate four eggs, beat the yolks light, add them to the boiling milk, boil one minute; allow it to get ice-cold, add one teaspoonful of vanilla. When ready to serve turn the custard into a glass dish, beat the whites of the eggs stiff enough to stand, add two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, drop in spoonfuls on the custard, making six islands; garnish with bits of currant jelly placed round the islands.

Monday, March 22nd.

BREAKFAST.

Sliced oranges with powdered sugar.
Broiled ham. Bread and butter.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Chicken sandwiches.
Southern corn bread. Strawberry jam.
Olives. Tea.

DINNER.

Stewed pigeon. Steamed potatoes.
Hot steamed brown bread.
Gherkins. Rice custard.
Nuts. Coffee.

Stewed Pigeon—Slice a hard white cabbage into water, as for pickling; drain it, boil it in milk and water, again drain it, and lay some at the bottom of a stewpan; soak two pigeons half an hour, season them well with salt and pepper, lay them on the cabbage, and cover with the remainder of it. Add a little broth, stew gently till the pigeons are tender, and stir in some flour, butter and cream for thickening. Let it boil up, and serve the birds in the middle, with the cabbage around them.

Rice Custard—Mix a pint of milk, half a pint of cream, an ounce of sifted ground rice, two tablespoonfuls of rose water, sweeten with loaf sugar, and stir all well together till it nearly boils; add the well-beaten yolks of three eggs. Stir and let it simmer for about a minute, pour it into a dish or serve it in cups, with sifted loaf sugar and a little nutmeg over the top.

Southern Corn Bread—Sift one quart of white corn meal with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add three tablespoonfuls of melted lard, salt to taste, three beaten eggs and a pint of milk or enough to make a thin batter. Beat all very hard for two minutes and bake rather quickly in a hot well-greased pan in which a little dry meal has been sifted. Eat immediately.

A FUNNY STORY.

Dublin Police Disturbed Over a Report Sent by the Daily Graphic Correspondent.

London, March 19.—The Dublin correspondent of the Daily Graphic telegraphs a funny story, which is taken in all seriousness by the police of that city, who are greatly exercised over the prospect of a raid by Irish-Americans. It appears that the Dublinites are going to celebrate the centenary of the Irish revolution, which began in 1798, and which cost the lives of 150,000 Irishmen and 20,000 Englishmen before it was suppressed in the following year. According to the Graphic's correspondent the police have learned from their agents in the United States that Irish-Americanas, who sympathize with the revolutionary movement, intend to take part in the celebration. Two steamers will be chartered to bring to Ireland as many Irish exiles as they can carry, who will take a prominent part in the centennary. The authorities have learned that the visitors will include a number of dangerous extremists, and the gravest fears are entertained for the public safety. Forewarned is forearmed, however, and the Dublin police will have plenty of time to appeal to the Imperial authorities, if necessary, to prevent Ireland falling a prey to these agitators. The corporation of Dublin, which does not appear to share in the fears of the police that the coming of the Irish-Americans portends another revolution, has granted the use of the city hall for purposes of the celebration. The story is not likely to cause any great excitement in official circles.

HARPER'S

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Are Standards of Excellence

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HIS NEW METHODS.

Lehman Upsets American Training Theories.

HIS WORK WITH HARVARD

Lets the Men Eat and Drink as They Wish.

The English Coach Has a Peculiar Way of Getting Men Into Shape.

Harvard graduates and undergraduates have been very much worked up over the conflict of the dates set for the race and for class day, says the Boston Globe. The matter had been left to the crew to decide whether they wished to row on June 23, 24 or 25, and they rather unexpectedly chose the 25th, which is class day at Cambridge. This will,of course, prevent many Harvard men, especially the seniors, from attending the race.

The reasons of the crew were various. In the first place, they wanted to have the race as late as possible, so as to get in as much time as possible at the course. As most attention is paid to the speed of a crew at the end of its period of training, the time spent there in immediate preparation for the race is most important of all. The additional reason was given that last year few Harvard men attended the race at Poughkeepsie, chiefly because of the great inconvenience in getting to the place. Therefore it was argued that this year also but few Harvard men would attend the race, and these few would come, no matter what the date.

The latter argument is the one which has caused the trouble. All admit that last year there wasn't much interest in the race, but that was, so it is urged, because it was not a Yale race. This year's race would undoubtedly draw a much larger crowd and a set of supporters whose enthusiasm would do much to help the Harvard men win. But the date is finally settled now and cannot be changed.

This decision in the matter would undoubtedly have been different, but for the fact that the crew cannot get to Poughkeepsie this year before June 13, which allows them only ten rowing days to practice on the Hudson.

At Poughkeepsie the quarters of the Harvard crew will be at Crum elbow, as last year, and it is said that Yale will be nearby. Harvard will undoubtedly have a great advantage in that she will haev all the chances she wants to row practice races with either Pennsylvania or Columbia, while the Elis must look to themselves.

In preparation for the great race, the Harvard men are pursuing a new system of training. Four days in the week the crew rows in the tank and rows hard. On these days the regular dumb-bell work is meted out to the men, so as to counteract the tendency which rowing in the tank has to make men slow. Then a run finishes up the day's work.

This part of the exercise has been reversed. Last year the men were sent out on a dog trot for many miles into the country; this year the length of the run has been considerably increased.

On the two other days of the week there is no rowing or regular exercise. The men are taken skating if possible, otherwise walking. For instance, last Friday afternoon the men took the long walk around Fresh pond. This plan has been introduced to avoid the monotony of the hard and fast training of former years, and is in accordance with the advice of Coach Lehmann.

The English coach's influence has been felt in one other way, which may shock the unprepared and unrelenting American trainers. The oarsmen are allowed to smoke moderately, and they are allowed, yes, even advised, though not forced, of course, to drink a bottle of ale now.

The one thing that has been insisted upon that is that the men rise early, and that they get a good sleep, which regulations have, of course, necessitated going to bed early.

This method of training has worked well thus far, but how it will result is, of course, a question. It was laid aside one week and all the work doubled, to test the strength of the candidates, and they were found to be sound physically.

Then after the week's strict training the work was made just a trifle harder than originally so as to work the men up gradually. In the work the novel idea of doing everything in lock step has been introduced, with the object of getting the men to work alike and instilling a foundation for a good time.

Soon, however, this easy training will give way to the strict training.

Naturally, the hard work and strict training mean going to the training table, which event will take place during the week.

When one looks over the crew as it is made up now he looks in vain for a man with the physique, the strength and the finish of Ned Fennessy of last year's eight, nor is there a man in the boat who possesses the wonderful dash and tremendous endurance of former Captain Bullard. The loss of these two men, who were the great strength in last year's boat, cannot be made up this year, and Townsend's place will not be easy to fill.

The one great piece of news of the week is that Edgar N. Wrightington, former captain of the eleven, who rowed bow in the Yale-Harvard race, will again be a candidate. He is, however, under the disadvantage of not having had the winter's training on the fundamentals of Mr. Lehman's stroke. Still, to a man of such determination and diligence as Wrightington all things are possible, and if he continues to train he may be picked as certain of a place in the boat.

The man who comes nearest to filling Bullard's place is Bull, who has been at stroke, except when prevented by a sore wrist. Bull has perhaps too much dash, or rather, dash of the wrong kind, in that all his body is tense when he rows. This makes the stroke even more snappy than it was last year, because of Goodrich's extreme nervousnes.

The crew is to have two shells this year; one is being built by Clasper, of Cambridge, England,under Coach Lehmann's direction, and is expected here on March 15. The other boat will be built in this country. A new barge will be ready by the 17th of March.

Both shells are to be of cedar, and all three boats will be English rigged, with the exception of cross-seating.

Plans are on foot for the erection of the new boat house on Soldiers' Field, just above the Allston Bridge. The house will very likely be erected during the summer and finishd before next winter, so as to provide for winter training of the crew. It is to contain a rowing room, tank, chest weights baths and all other conveniences necessary for the training of 'varsity and class crews.

ROWING AND SAILING.

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW.

The London Times says:—The Light Blues completed their eighth week of practice on Saturday, and to-day they will make their last appearance on the Cam, as, according to present arrangements, they will commence practice on the Thames next Wednesday. On Tuesday they rowed the University course in good style. Rain fell on Saturday morning, but it ceased at 11 o'clock, when the crew met at the University boathouse, and the work was performed under favorable conditions. The crew were sent over the lock-to-lock course—about 3½ miles—from Jesus Green Sluice to Baitsbite Locks. They embarked in the 1896 Clasper at half-past eleven, and paddled to the starting point. T. B. Hope and S. D. Muttlebery coached. Fernie went off at 32 strokes to the minute. Upon approaching the railway bridge he quickened to 33. Within a qaurter of a mile from Baitabite Fernie spurted and finished up at 36 to the minute. The time occupied was 18 min. 31 sec., which compares favorably with 18 min. 40 sec., the time taken by the crew over the same course a fortnight back, when they were assisted by a strong wind, whereas on Saturday they rowed against a slight head wind. It may be interesting to note that the fastest time made by last year's crew was 18 min. 45 sec. The work on the return journey was of a light character. The average weight of the crew is 12 st. 3½ lbs. Names and latest weights:—

	St.	lb.
D. E. Campbell-Muir, Trinity Hall (bow)	11	4½
2. A. S. Bell, Trinity Hall	11	9½
3. E. J. D. Taylor, Caius	12	11½
4. B. H. Howell, Trinity Hall	12	11
5. W. A. Bleber, Trinity Hall	12	12¼
6. D. Pennington, Caius	12	6¾
7. W. Dudley Ward, Third Trinity	12	5
W. J. Fernie, Trinity Hall (stroke)	11	10
E. C. Hawkins, Caius (cox)	8	5

BOTH CREWS AT WORK.

London, March 19.—Both the Oxford and Cambridge crews are now at their quarters on the Thames and hard at work for the coming race on Saturday, April 3rd. The Oxford crew is the same as last year, with one exception. George Edwards at No. 2 has been substituted for E. C. Sherwood, who occupied that seat in 1896. The Oxonians are coached by Mr. M. C. McLean and G. C. Bourne. S. D. Muttlebury is performing the same office for Cambridge.

HOCKEY.

EAST ANGUS BEATEN.

Sherbrooke, March 19.—(Special.)—Cookshire defeated the East Angus hockey team by 4 to 2 at the rink here last night. This match settled a tie between the above teams for the championship of the St. Francis Valley Hockey League. It was without exception or exaggeration the most interesting and best contested match played here this season, or even in the Eastern Townships. The ice was in excellent condition, and the attendance was the largest that gathered to witness a game of hockey this winter. The teams in the league were Sawyerville, Cookshire and East Angus. After playing two games each the three teams stood equal, each having won and lost one game. At Bury Cookshire beat Sawyerville, and the game at Sawyerville between East Angus and Cookshire was declared a tie. This decision caused much discussion amongst even disinterested persons, who judged the game to be 6 to 4 in favor of Cookshire, hence the game at Sherbrooke.

The following shows the standing of the Metropolitan Hockey League, which includes Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. A tie between the College and School is yet to be played.

	Won.	Lost.
Lennoxville	5	1
Metropolitan	3	3
Bishops' College	2	3
B. C. School	1	4

THE RING.

MAHER IS AMBITIOUS.

New York, March 19.—Peter Maher is anxious to fight Fitzsimmons for the championship and five thousand dollars a side. His manager, John J. Quinn, telegraphed the Police Gazette yesterday that if Fitzsimmons retires he will back Maher against Sharkey, Goddard or any man living.

KITE PROVED A FAILURE.

Curtiss Tested One for Initiation of Candidates and Had Several Ribs Broken.

Highland Falls, N. Y., March 20.—Deputy Sheriff Curtiss had an experience in kit flying which will confine him to bed for weeks to come. The Deputy Sheriff is an enthusiastic member of the Oriental Society. The society is noted for the severe form of its initiation ceremonies.

Candidates who cannot sit on 500 volts of alternating electric current without wincing are deemed unworthy of holding high office in the order. Curtiss thought it would make the ceremonies more impressive to send candidates up in a balloon, but as it was too costly to procure such a machine he thought kites would answer the purpose just as well.

He and several other members of the lodge have been experimenting with various kinds of kites for the last week or two. Yesterday it was thought a kite had been constructed that would carry a 300 pound candidate.

The inventors were doubtful that the kite was sufficient to hold up that weight, as a fat barber in town had applied for membership and it was deemed important that he should go through the initiation ordeal without broken bones.

The kite was taken yesterday afternoon to the top of the lodge building and Curtiss got aboard. His companions stood on the ground below and held ropes. Curtiss shouted pull hard and over the edge went the amateur aeronaut and the kite straight to the ground they went. The kite was broken and so were several of Curtiss' ribs. Surgeons have dressed the injuries. The kite will not be used at the next initiation ceremonies of the Oriental Society.

DANCING CAUSED DEATH.

Seventeen-Year-Old Dora Dorfman, Suffering From Heart Disease, Striken at a Ball.

New York, March 19.—Dora Dorfman died at her home yesterday morning from heart disease, which, her friends believe, was caused by excessive dancing.

Miss Dorfman was seventeen years old and enjoyed the distinction of being one of the most graceful dancers in the neighborhood. She attended every dance on the lower east side and entered into the exercise with such zest that her health began to decline. Her parents and sisters remonstrated with her and cautioned her to be more careful, but she always replied that her heart never troubled her while dancing.

Miss Dorfman attended a ball in Tammany Hall on Tuesday night with her parents. She danced part of a waltz and then complained of feeling ill. She was taken home and at seven o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Brothers was called. He found her dying. Her heart action was fluttering and weak. He administered injections of ammonia, but was unable to revive her.

I.C.R. ACCIDENT.

Halifax Express Ran off the Track and Part Fell Over a Cliff.

Halifax, N.S., March 19.—Train No. 34, Halifax express from Montreal, in charge of M. Letarte, ran off the track last night about midnight at a point forty-one miles west of here named Beaurivage, a flag station on the I. C. R., between Causapscal and Assametquaghow, caused by an open switch. The engine, baggage and postal cars left the rail and plunged down a dump about twenty-five feet high, the engine turning over in the fall. The driver, John Cameron, of Campbellton, was jammed in the engine and could not move. On being extricated it was found he was severely injured, but not mortally. The fireman, Orville Gilker, also of Campbellton, was thrown about 20 feet through the cab window. He was severely shaken up and bruised, but not so badly as the driver. The babbageman, Mason, was also injured by the flying trunks inside the baggage car, but came out without being very badly hurt. The wreck was cleared by six o'clock this morning. The passengers were not injured

A FINE ADDITION.

Westmount Will Have a New Imposing Edifice.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT.

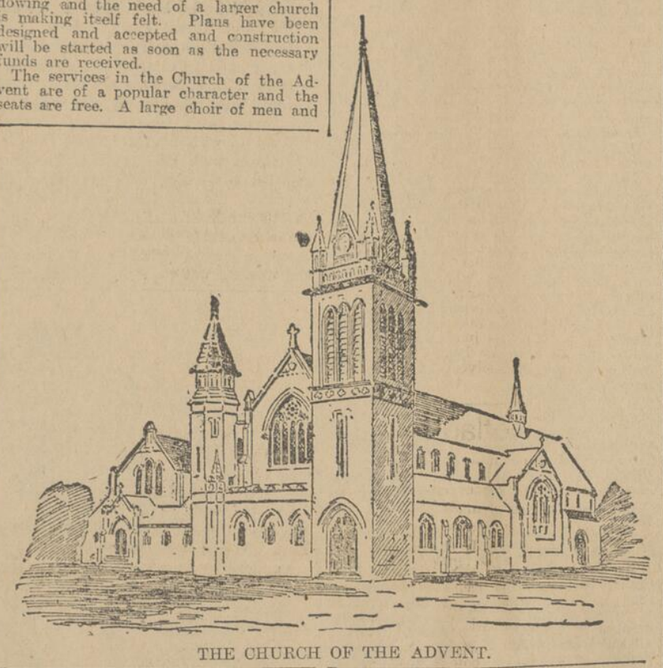
It Will be Erected at Wood and Western Avenves.

Description of the Building as it Will be—Something About the History of the Congregation.

The Church of the Advent, of Westmount, which was started in the fall of 1892 as Chapel of Ease to St. James the Apostle Church, in Montreal, has grown to be one of the largest congregations in the town, so large in fact, as to require a new and larger edifice for worship and the requirement is soon to be met. At the time of its inception, Rev. C. C. Waller, B.A., took its pastorate. In 1894, at Easter, Mr. Waller resigned and was succeeded by Rev. M. O. Smith. He was in charge for a few months only, resigning at the end of the year. In January, Rev. Henry Kittson, M.A., was apointed as incumbent. The congregation increased rapidly during the year beyond the seating capacity of the building. In January, 1896, the church was formed into a separate parish with the standing of a rectory, and Rev. Henry Kittson was elected as first rector. The old building with the property on which it stood was bought from the parish of St. James the Apostle for $8,000 and was enlarged to more than double its former size.

The congregation is continuing to increase, filling the present church to overflowing and the need of a larger church is making itself felt. Plans have been designed and accepted and construction will be started as soon as the necessary funds are received.

The services in the Church of the Advent are of a popular character and the seats are free. A large choir of men and



THE CHURCH OF THE ADVENT.

boys has been organized under the newly-appointed organist, Mr. Williamson, lately of the choir of St. James the Apostle, and the musical part of the services is splendid.

Rev. Henry Kittson, the rector, is well-known in the city, and was formerly connected with the Church of St. James the Apostle. He is extremely popular not only with his congregation but with all who have come in contact with and know his genial and kindly personality. Much of the growth and success of this comparatively new parish is due to him. His efforts for the good of the church and the welfare of his parishioners have been indefatigable.

The officers of the church are: Wardens, Messrs. George Durnford, and W. L. Maltby; delegates to the Synod, J. L. Marling and Frederick Fowler; the ushers are the members of St. Andrew's Brotherhood.

The accompanying sketch gives a good likeness of the proposed new church. The design is treated in a free Gothic style of architecture, the principal features being of the period known as the early part of the fourteenth century. Owing to the irregular site the architects, Messrs. Cox and Amos, have endeavored to utilize the ground to the best advantage by placing the new church parallel with the existing building. The proposed new edifice will be cruciform in plan, with nave, aisles, transepts, choir and chancel. The western transepts will connect with the present building and form a passage to the chancel of the latter, which, together with a portion of the nave, will in future be used only as a morning chapel. The balance of the present church will be screened off used either as a school-room or as a parlor for guilds and other societies connected with the church. A cloister will also connect the present edifice with the new one.

THE BUILDING.

The materials to be used in the proposed new building will consist of red pressed brick on the exterior with buff sandstone dressings, the spire will be constructed entirely of stone, and will therefore, be similar in appearance to that of Christ Church Cathedral. The interior of the church will be plastered with a rough finishing and a wainscotting of quartered oak, five feet high, will extend around the entire church. This will be suitably panelled, the heads of the panels being filled in with Gothic tracery. The columns supporting the nave arches and clerestory will be of red granite, the capitals and bases being of blue Ohio stone. All window joints and arches throughout the interior will be constructed of dressed free stone. The flooring under the seating will be of pine and the passage ways will be paved with encaustic tiles. The floor of the choir and chancel will be laid in mosaics, the steps at the communion rail and altar being of white marble. The roof of the nave, aisles and transepts will be of open timber work, Gothic construction, and the ceilings of the choir will be empanelled and enriched with mouldings. The chancel will be apsidal in form, the roof being groined with marble ribs in keeping with the panelled ceiling of the church. The sanctuary will be fitted up with all the necessary fixtures including credence table, and piscina. The altar will be built of stone and mosaics with carved subject figures in the centre panel. The choir stalls, prayer and litany desks, pulpit and seats will be finished in quartered oak. The chancel slates and desks will be richly carved.

A suitable rood screen will be placed under the arch between the choir and the nave. This will be built of oak and wrought iron and grille work. Smaller screens also of oak will fill the arches on each side of the choir. A fleche will be placed at the intersection of the transepts and nave, constructed in such a manner as to carry a small bell.

The baptistry, like the church, will be apsidal in shape and will be situated adjacent to the cloister entrance. The font will be of stone with a wrought iron ornamental cover.

The heating of the building will be of hot water and the lighting by gas and electricity. A special system of ventilation will be adopted which will ensure a constant change of air every few minutes both winter and summer. There will be accommodation in the new building for 600 persons, exclusive of the choir.

MODEL DIRECTORY.

The New Publication to Appear at the End of June.

It Will Not Only Contain Names and Addresses, But Also Biographical Sketches of Montrealers.

The new "Model Directory," which is to be published by the Metropolis Press at the end of June will undoubtedly be a valuable work, and one which will commend itself to many thousands of purchasers. The Metropolis Press has already given the public an invaluable hand book in "The Canadian Architects' Diary," which was published last December, and has already established itself throughout the Dominion. Mr. F. E. T. Thomason, who superintended the publication of this work, also manages the new venture.

In announcing the "Model" directory, the publishers state that they have no intention of trespassing upon the ground already occupied by older established concerns, but confidently believe that there is plenty of room for their own work, which should become a supplement to the bulkier directories at present on the market. They expect to find many hundreds of purchasers among the business men who have hitherto felt disinclined to invest in the more expensive publication, and also among those who, whether engaged in business or not desire to have at their hands a compendium of varied and useful information to which they may refer. This feature of the work should also be the means of disposing of a large number of copies for use in the home and in the library.

The third portion of the work will be devoted to "Montreal As She Is," and will contain biographical sketches of the leading civic officials and prominent society leaders, in addition to over a hundred beautifully half-tone autograph portraits of the principal personages of Great Britain and Canada, commencing with that of Her Gracious Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and including Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and His Worship Mayor Wilson-Smith.

Such a volume, published during the Diamond Jubilee year, and bringing the city, so to speak, up to date, will be eagerly purchased not only by those who desire to use it, but by many who will be glad of the opportunity to send such a volume to their friends in England and elsewhere.

HEBREW BENEVOLENCE.

The Ladies Society Holds Its Annual Meeting—Satisfactory Statement of the Year's Work.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society was held yesterday in the Hall of the McGill College Synagogue under the presidency of Mrs. S. Fischel who was supported by Mrs. E. Lichtenheim, vice-president, Mrs. S. Davis, treasurer; and Miss R. Rubenstein, Hon.' secretary; Mrs. Bernstein, Mrs. Schwenski and Miss Rubenstein members of the Board of Trustees and the whole of the Advisory Board. Although the attendance of the general body of members was not large the meeting through out was of a most enthusiastic character all heartily appreciating the excellent work done for the benefit of the Hebrew community of the city.

Mrs. S. Fischel in her annual report stated that the relief granted last year consisted of money grants, medicine and medical attendance, coal, clothing and assistance by railway tickets. The sum of $1,419.74. The ordinary income of the society was of itself insufficient to meet the claims made upon it for relief but through the efforts of Miss Rubenstein, who again generously undertook the organization of a concert, which was one of the greatest artistic successes of the season, a sum was realized which enabled the society to continue the work of philanthropy. The Young Ladies Work Society had given a quantity of women's dresses and underclothing which had been distributed to deserving recipients. With the assistance of the advisory board a new code of by-laws had been drawn and adopted.

Thanks were accorded to Miss Rubenstein for her generous help. To the Young Ladies Work Society, to the advisory board, to Dr. Lewis the medical attendant and to the numerous kind friends who had subscribed to the funds of the society.

The secretary's and treasurer's report were unanimously adopted.

The election of officers from the ensuing years resulted as follows: President, Mrs. E. Lechtenheim; vice-president, Miss Rubenstein; treasurer, Mrs. S. Davis, (re-elected); hon. secretary, Miss R. Rubenstein, (re-elected); board of trustees, Mesdames S. Fischel Workman, N. Lewis, advisory board, Messrs. S. Fischel E. Lichtenheim, J. Scherman and J. Rubenstein. A cordial vote of thanks to Mrs. Fischel for her services as president during the past two years terminated the proceedings.

WILL STICK TO HIS POST.

Ottawa, March 20.—Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, is here on business with the Government. There is said to be no truth in the story that he intends resigning and settling in Rossland.

Are You Nervous?
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

COLLEGE PRECINCTS

Third Year Latin Men Fined.

CLASS DAY PROGRAMME.

T. C. Colby Elected Editor-in-Chief of the Fortnightly.

The Fourth Year Meds. Will Meet Next Week to Arrange for Their Graduation Dinner.

The following letter has been received at McGill in regard to the Cambridge hockey team:

Editor McGill Fortnightly:

Dear Sir,—I feel it my duty to inform you that the hockey team from Cambridge, captained by W. E. Jewell does not in any way represent Harvard University. We should consider it a great favor if you would make this fact known to the teams against whom this Cambridge team played.

Respectfully,
F. T. GOODRIDGE,
Capt. Harvard Team.

The rink is now a thing of the past for this year. It was something of an experiment, and has proved in every way a success. The accommodation might have been better, but everything cannot be perfected in one year. The cost of keeping the rink in order was over $20 a week, the total outlay during the season being $300. Luckily the season was favorable, and the treasurer is able to report a balance. Next year it is proposed to arrange the rink so that hockey and skating can go on together.

GRADUATE SOCIETIES.

The Fortnightly very properly calls to the attention of the graduating class the numerous graduate societies which have been formed in nearly every Province of Canada, and in several places in the States. A list of the societies and the secretaries here appended for reference:

Montreal—H. V. Truell, B.A., B.C.L., 185 St. James Street, Montreal.
Ottawa Valley—Alfred E. Barlow, M.A., Geological Survey, Ottawa.
New York—W. Ferguson, M.D., 1131 Linton Avenue, New York.
Toronto—R. B. Henderson, B.A., 24 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.
British Columbia—W. J. McGuigan, M.D.
Nova Scotia—W. H. Hattie, M.D., 11 Spring Garden Road, Halifax.
Applied Science Grad. Soc.—Prof. C. B. Smith, McGill College.

In this connection it might be mentioned that the class of '95 of Toronto 'Varsity are doing something in this line, and will hold a reunion of all the members some time this summer.

With Thursday's issue, the Fortnightly ceases publication for this year. The same complaint which is heard from magazines which do not pay subscribers, is heard here. Students do not send in contributions enough to keep up a high standard. Nearly all the work is left to the editor, who is expected to write two or three good articles every fortnight in addition to his regular work. The last editorial for this year ends thus:

"We have played our little part on the university stage, and we have only now to make our exit, and in doing so, we would wish our successors every prosperity in their work, and may theirs, as ours has been, be a 'labor of love.'"

'97 CLASS DAY.

The arrangements for the Class Day are almost complete. The date decided on is April 28th. At two o'clock a tree oration will be delivered and the tree, to be known as the "'97 class tree," will be planted at some selected spot on the grounds. At three o'clock in Molson Hall, the valedictories will be read, together with a class history, poem and prophecy. In the evening an informal reception will be held. All the buildings will be open, and there will be different kinds of entertainment, such as short concerts, consisting of songs and readings, lantern views of various kinds, cartoons on the students, and exhibition of the results of the X rays. There will be an orchestra in Molson Hall, order that all who so desire, may go there for informal dancing.

The committee has expressed the desire that the whole evening be as informal as possible the intention being, not so much that there be a form of conversazione, but that all students be given an opportunity of showing their friends around the university, in short, that each student give a reception to his own friends. All students are requested to attend in Academic dress, as such is the desire of the Governors.

The students' ticket is $1.50, and additional tickets admitting visitors can be had from the secretary

WITH THE MEDS.

The 3rd year Meds met early in the month and decided to petition the faculty to hold the examination in jurisprudence and bacteriology on March 23rd, and 25th. This request has been granted, and the thanks of the year are due Profs. Adami and Wilkins, through whose kindness these dates are fixed on.

The graduating class in Medicine is going to have the usual graduating dinner. A meeting was called yesterday to discuss the matter, but, unfortunately, some oral examinations were put on for the same hour as the meeting, and consequently there was barely a quorum of the year. Those who were able to attend were enthusiastic, and if there are a few more like them, success is certain. Another meeting will be held next week.

The concluding meeting for this session of the McGill Medical Society will be held on March 26th, when the honorary president, Dr. Blackader, will deliver his closing address. At this meeting also will be read the report of the examining committee respecting the prize competition.

THE JUNIORS' ANNUAL.

This has been a year of new things for McGill. The latest is the '98 Annaul. Such publications are the regular thing in the colleges of the United States, but have been so far unknown in Canada. This is the first for Canada, and a good start all will acknowledge it to be. It is bound simply, as becomes a college publication, in green buckram, with the arms of the University in gilt on the front cover. It contains half-tone cuts of all the University buildings, and of several groups of officers of the various students' societies. The photos of all the members of class '98 are reproduced, nor does the list stop here, but contains also views of several of the events at the annual games, and the important matches of the session. From the cuts alone may be got the history of the college year which is just closing.

The names of the officers of the various student societies are given in full. In addition to this are articles on some of the notable events of the college, such as the X ray experiments. Every college interest is represented in its pages, and all the Faculties. As a whole, the book is a credit to the University and to the Junior year, which produced it.

As mentioned in yesterday's Herald, a fine of $1 was imposed on all the students in Latin of the third year Arts for non-attendance at the Latin lecture of March 1st. The rules of the College under which these fines were imposed are as follows:

"Absence from any number of lectures can only be excused by necessity or duty, of which proof must be given, when called for, to the Faculty. The number of times, of absence, from necessity or duty, that shall disqualify from the keeping of a session shall in each case be determined by the Faculty."

"When students are brought before the Faculty the Faculty may reprimand, report to parents or guardians, impose fines, disqualify from competing for prizes or honors, suspend from classes, or report to the Corporation fo expulsion."

A protest signed by all the members of the year, whether taking Latin or not, was handed to the Faculty yesterday, and was discussed at their meeting in the afternoon. The Dean of the Faculty of Arts, when seen last night, refused to say anything about the matter, and the outcome of the affair is still problematical.

STRAY JOTTINGS.

Mr. J. C. Colby, was chosen editor-in-chief of the Fortnightly, for the session of '97-'98 at a meeting of the new editorial board last night.

Messrs. J. W. Cooke, and F. J. Laverty, B.A., have been elected as valedictorian and historian respectively for the '97 Class Day.

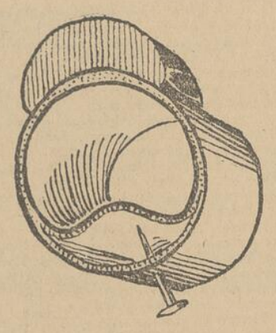
Professor Carus-Wilson will give a lecture in the Y.M.C.A. Hall to-morrow afternoon. His subject will be "Uganda."

The fourth year medical exams finish on Monday afternoon next.

Mr. Clarence Thomson has been elected "Class Poet" for the Science Faculty. Class Day will soon be here, when Mr. Thomson will have a chance to show his ability.

"Just as Good as a
Columbia
You hear it everywhere the ringing proof that
Columbias Stand the Standard of the World.
Catalogue of descriptive facts on application.
We have also Good Wheels in Hartford and Record from $50 to $85.
W. H. FLIGG,
1740 Notre Dame St.

NON-PUNCTURABLE TIRES



We have been appointed agents for Quebec for the Para Bicycle Tire, which we are prepared to prove is the most durable tire to-day on the market. The accompanying cut will show the principle on which tacks, etc., are resisted. It is absolutely impossible to puncture this tire. Bicyclists who once use them will have no other. It is the only tire to-day that one can go long distances on with anything like comfort and safety. Bicyclists will do well to look well into the merits of these goods before they buy their tires for 1897. While they have the resistance claimed, they are as full of life and resilience as other tires. Full assortment of sundries. Demorest Bicycles, Pelham, etc. Shoe Saddles, Tires and Bicycles fully guaranteed. Livery in connection.
SAMUEL ROBERTSON, Crystal Rink.

REMOVAL.

A. W. Ross & Co.

(R. MEREDITH, MANAGER).

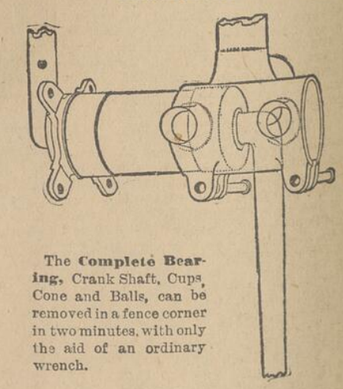
Mining Brokers

Have removed from 154 St. James St. to 108 St. Francois Xavier St., corner Notre Dame.

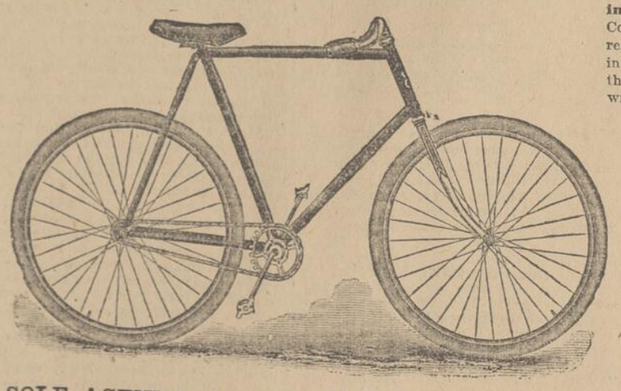
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal, Circuit Court, No. 2166. John Rosenvinge, vs. Delle. Armandine Probert. On the twenty-ninth day of March, 1897, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at Marcotte Freres' Auction Rooms, No. 69 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of general household furniture, etc., etc., etc. Conditions, cash. Jos. Sipling, B.S.C., Montreal 1897.

Phœnix Bicycles
Stand the Racket
Stover Bicycle Mfg. Co.,
Freeport, Illinois.

PHŒNIX One Piece Crank and Shaft.



The Complete Bearing, Crank Shaft, Cups, Cone and Balls, can be removed in a fence corner in two minutes, with only the aid of an ordinary wrench.



"97" PHŒNIX A WINNER.

At a glance the PHOENIX is high grade, and close investigation will verify first impression.

SOLE AGENTS, Province of Quebec:
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First-class Investments always on hand.

STATE OF TRADE.

No Appreciable Improvement in General Business.

COLLECTIONS ONLY FAIR.

A Few Unimportant Alterations In Values During the Week.

Some of the Main Features—Things Seem to be Looking up a Little at Toronto.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Advanced.	Declined.
Oats	Eggs
Corn	Flour
Molasses	Fish
Pork	Apples

There were 5 0failures recorded in Canada during the past week, a decrease of 6 compared with last week, and an increase of 1 compared with the corresponding week last year.

General business the past week did not exhibit any appreciable improvement. There was no activity to speak of in any line, and in a good many branches complaints of inactivity are still heard. Collections are on the whole only fair, but are no worse than they have been. Changes in values during the week were comparatively few. The fish market has exhibited something of a declining tendency owing to excessive supplies, while in groceries there were few if any alterations. Business has been largely of a hand-to-mouth character, with no special run on any one line. The sugar situation has been somewhat more interesting, owing largely to the increased activity in the new York market in the early part of the week. Amongst others Canadian buyers were quite prominent in New York while the excitement was on. Boot and shoe manufacturers say they are being kept pretty busy, while there is also more activity in the market for sole leather.

PRODUCE MARKETS QUIET.

Business in the produce markets during the past week was of a very ordinary character. There was no activity to speak of, and jobbers seemed disposed to buy only what was essential for immediate requirements. In the cheese market there was of course nothing done, the only feature in the line being an advance of 6d in the public cable. The butter market was steady. Finest creamery sold throughout the week on the basis of about 19c to 19½c, with single packages of choice fetching around 20c. Western rolls were in moderate demand and steady. In eggs there was further easiness but no radical changes. New laid ranged anywhere from 11c to 12c, while the inside limit for limed was about 7c the better class of stock selling at 9c.

MONEY STILL EASY.

The local money market keeps in just about the same groove. Money on call is plentiful at 4 per cent., and there does not appear to be any materially increased demand. At other financial centres the feeling has generally remained easy. In New York money on call is quoted at 1½ per cent. to 2 per cent. Time money is falling off in activity as the recently noted increase in the demand from importers, slackens. The offerings are generous in amount. Rates 2 per cent. for sixty days 2½ for ninety days, 3 for four months, 3½ for seven months.

The following table gives a fair idea of rates at different centres:

	Call.	Time.
Montreal	4	4½
New York	1½ to 2	2 to 3½
Boston	2 to 3	3 to 4
Chicago	4½ to 5	4 to 6
Philadelphia	3	3 to 4

Call moneyin London 1½ to 1¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 1⅜ to 1½ per cent. The Bank of England's minimum discount rate was left unchanged at 3 per cent.

Discount rates at Frankfort, where money has been active all this week, advanced another ¼ per cent. Thursday—a net recovery of ¼ since a week ago. Other European markets unchanged. Open market and bank rates at important continental centres, reported by special cables are quoted as follows:

	Market.	Time.
Paris	1¾	2
Berlin	3½	3½
Hamburg	3½	3½
Frankfort	3¾	3¾
Amsterdam	2¾	3½
Vienna	3⅝	4
St. Petersburg	5½	6½

THE GRAIN MARKET.

There was very little done in the grain market during the past wek, and prices on the whole show very little change from the week previous. The demand for all grades has been slow, and exporters as a rule have paid very little attention to the market. In the west they have done a little, small purchases of peas and barley being reported. The depressing factor in the market seems to be the heavy stocks, but oats probably suffer more from this than any other grade, the stock now having topped over the half million mark. Early in the week holders of oats were rather firm in their ideas, and 23c was quite freely asked, but the range now seems to be about 22½c to 22¾c. No changes were recorded in Ontario. White oats were bought for export late in the week on the basis of 17½ west and sales wer also made for local consumption at 19c to 20c east according to location. There has been very little demand for mixed oats here or in the west. Transactions of feed barley were made at 20c west high freights for export, while fancy malting barley was quoted rather quiet at 35c to 36c. No change can be reported in peas. The idea here has been 47c to 47½, and a little business has been done west at 38c to 38½c. Canadian peas in England remain unchanged at 4s 3d.

FEEDSTUFFS FIRM.

The feed market has exhibited quite a strong tone although the volume of business has not reached any great proportions. Manitoba bran is quoted on this market at $12 bags included and shorts have been placed in a small way at $13. The aspect of the Western situation has changed somewhat, and the feeling has become distinctly firmer. At some points quite a scarcity of bran is reported, and sales have been made at $11 to $12 at the mills. Shorts have been quiet.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Things were pretty sick for the best part of the week, but on Friday matters looked up a little. There was an increased demand for some of favorites and quite a respectable business was done compared with the day previous. Prices too took a step towards improvement. On a fair amount of business Montreal Street Railway sold over 226, while Toronto Railway sold as high as 71¾. There was not a great deal done in Gas, but values were fractionally better in sympathy with the remainder of the market. Both Cable and Postal were dull, the former on Friday selling ex-dividend.

One of the features of the week was the declining tendency of Canadian Pacific shares in the London market. They opened at 53¾, but showed a gradual decline to 51¾, a loss of 2 points. Grand Trunk first preference shares held about steady in the same market at 23¾. and- TA rem cink..-22

IMPROVEMENT AT WINNIPEG.

The Winnipeg Commercial says:—"Business has improved a little in wholesale trade, some increase in the demand being apparent in hardware, paints, etc. March is the heavy shipping month in most lines, and wholesalers have been busy sending out spring stocks. In some branches the bulk of the spring stocks have been cleared out. It is too early yet to look for much new business. Receipts of produce continue very light, owing to cold weather and the blocked up condition of the country, on account of the unusual amount of snow on the ground. The weather has been decidedly cold for the time of year, and this has been favorable to the fuel trade. Collections in mercantile circles are unusually close. This has been the case since the beginning of the new year, and is attributed mainly to bad country roads, which prevent farmers from marketing produce. This has been about the worst winter on record here for snow and storms. Railway traffic has suffered severely, and country roads have been almost impassable. As an offset to the close collections since the beginning of the year, it may be recalled that payments were very good during the closing months of 1896. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week were about 15 per cent. less than for the corresponding week last year."

TRADE ON THE COAST.

A recent Vancouver letter says:—"There are but few changes to note in the market this week. Money is scarce and collections slow. Business continues about up to the average. There is a scarcity of fresh meat in the market which casued prices to advance. This week the Australian steamer Miowera arrived with a large cargo of frozen meat; but this did not appear to affect prices in the local market. The Miowera this time brought over frozen beef as well as frozen mutton. Flour breadstuffs, hay and feed are expected to advance in price shortly. Several large shipments of hay and feed have been made to the interior. Purchases for seed purposes are also large. Ontario apples are still advancing, and are becoming scarce owing to unlooked for purchases for the lumber and mining camps. Sugar has declined during the week. A large consignment of new fruit has arrived from Australia, but at this writing was not out of bond. Shipping is active, there being sixteen vessels loading this week against fourteen last week. Lumbering is increasing steadily to great proportions. An order recently came to the Japanese consul here to arrange for the exportation to Japan of 5,000,000 feet of lumber from Vancouver, the Japanese preferring the B.C. lumber to the lumber they have been obtaining from the Sound."

DUN'S REVIEW.

Toronto, Ont., March 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says: There are really very few new developments in the general trade situation in Montreal, unless it be the complaints in regard to remittances are even more emphatic than they have been. In this direction, as well as in the demand for merchandise, there is much room for improvement. Business seems of a somewhat erratic spasmodic character, wholesale houses reporting fair orders some days with intervals of slackness. Travellers report a general inclination among country dealers to buy very lightly, and say that stocks are well worked down as a rule so that with a solution of the vexed tariff question it seems reasonable to expect some moderate improvement of demand.

Business has been moderately active at Toronto the past week. The general feeling is more hopeful and the outlook considered satisfactory. Prices are steady as a rule, but payments are slow and somewhat behind expectations. Stocks of merchandise are comparatively small and the expected increase in demand would result in a much firmer tone to prices. Choice investments are in demand, owing to the cheapness of money.

Failures for week were 50. for same week last year, 49.

MORE ACTIVITY IN TORONTO.

Toronto, March 19.—Trade is beginning to show a little more activity. The improvement naturally comes slowly, and, in view of tariff changes, there is little or no disposition to speculate or to discount future requirements; the demand is largely confined to meet the necessities of trade at the moment. Orders are not liberal as a rule. Still, having little or no spring goods carried over from last year, country retailers have to buy, and they are doing it cautiously. The improvement was not expected to come with a rush. It will come gradually, and will on that account be all the more healthy. There is no special change in any department of trade this week. The prices for most staple goods are firm. The deliveries of grain in the country are small; the demand is moderate and price of some grains are lower this week. Country remittances are dull. The local money market is steady at 4½c for call loans and 6 to 7 per cent. for mercantile discounts.

Modern Improvements.

"Demosthenes acquired eloquence and success by talking with pebbles in his mouth."

"Yes; but men who succeed nowadays have to have rocks in their pockets."—Chicago Record.

A NEW BRUNSWICK STORY.

Mrs. John Drum, living in Bon Accord, N. B., says: "I have used Diamond Dyes for years, and from every color I have always had perfect results. Last summer a friend asked me to help her with some dyeing. I said I would if she used the Diamond Dyes. Unfortunately she took ——— Dyes from her storekeeper, and after five hours working the dyed coat looked like one that had been out all summer to frighten crows. At last she had to get the Diamond Dyes to color the coat."

To save time and money, and to insure success, the Diamond Dyes should always be used. Do not allow your dealer to foist his poor dyes on you. He is anxious to sell them because they pay him large profits.

For Health's Sake.

Olives, as a food, are considered very strengthening for those with lung troubles.

Hot pastry and iced drinks of this country have much to do with the thinness of its people.

Disordered digestion in adults is often the outcome of being compelled or allowed to eat rich food in childhood.

A stooping position maintained for any length of time, tends more to undermine the health than is generally supposed.

QUEBEC HEARD FROM.

Henry G. Carrol, M.P., for Kamouraska, Que., Sounds the Praises of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

It will be noticed by those who have studied the testimonials for this wonderful catarrh remedy, that they are thoroughly unsectional in character. Every province in the Dominion, through its members of parliament, and most prominent citizens, has told of the peculiar effectiveness of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It is of a character that overcomes any local or climatic conditions, and as with Mr. Carroll, it is a most effective remedy for catarrhal troubles in whatever shape, not omitting hay fever, where it works like a charm, and in every case is speedy in effect.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.

The Mother Country.

England.

"The Sins of St. Lubbock' is the subject of rather a scorching indictment in the Nineteenth Century of the Bank Holiday Act of Sir John Lubbock. The writer declares that in London these holidays are simply the excuse for extravagance, drunkenness, and crime. The respectable citizen, clerk or shopkeeper, looks in vain for rest or recreation on these days. If he goes into the country he finds a seething mob of partially intoxicated men and women there before him. "He is hot, he is dusty, he is hustled and crushed, he has his toes trodden upon and his pocket picked," and the day ends in his drinking a good deal more than is good for him.

The Fortnightly Review for March has an "open letter" to Mr. Balfour from "A Most Loyal Supporter." It is a sweet and savoury production for the most part "I recognize with infinite pleasure," says the writer, "how insignificant are the natural and artificial defects which I have cited in comparison with the invaluable qualifications you bring to the discharge of the duties of leadership. It is just because I believe, in all sincerity, that you are destined to rank with the most brilliant of your predecessors that I essayed to hint rather than to indicate one or two directions in which danger may be lurking."

In the English Illustrated for March Miss Francas Low describes Mr. Chamberlain's garden at Highbury. A considerable portion of it is wild and uncultivated, consisting of copse and dell and stream, and, of course, in agreeable contrast to the brilliant splendor of the flowers all round. The house itself stands on high ground with a spacious outlook towards King's Heath.

Mr. G. F. Watts has been much touched by the spontaneous burst of affection and respect shown him on his eightieth birthday. He is a splendid-looking old man, and his personal appearance recalls nothing so much as that of some stately Doge, immortalised by an old-world Italian artist. During the last few years Mr. Watts and his wife have spent most of the year at Linnerslease, their lovely home near Guildford. This house is an ideal painter's retreat; even the ceilings of the living rooms inhabited by the great artist were each ornamented by Mrs. Watts, who is full of artistic feeling, and the beauty of whose gessowork formed her first introduction to her present husband.

To "lead the life of a dog" at Balham or Upper Tooting just now implies an experience far more serious than the mere slings and arrows of an ordinary canine existence. It is, in fact, to live in constant terror of an awful death by strychnine poisoning. Within the last seven weeks no fewer than 26 valuable dogs have died in agony from poison administered by some madman of miscreant who, so far, has eluded detection and defied all the efforts of the police officers who are watching for him.

It appars that the American ladies married to Englishmen mean to present the Queen with a gift in commemoration of her long reign.

Of late years the editor of Punch has spent a portion of each year at Ramsgate When in London he inhabits a charming old house in Kensington, and it is there, in a book-lined study, that he does most of his work. Not the least interesting relic of his youth is a presentation copy of the first edition of "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel,'" a souvenir of the days when he and Mr. George Meredith shared rooms togther.

The long threatened innovation has arrived. At the ball given by the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg last week nearly all the men wore colored dress suits. Some five years ago the same thing was tried at the balls at the Elysees in Paris, but President Carnot acted with decision, and refused admission to the wearers.

The proposal to place a bust of the late Lord Randolph Churchill within the precincts of the House of Commons is receiving very widespread support, and already a large sum has been received by the honorary secretaries of the fund, Lord Curzon, M.P., and Sir Elliott Lees, M.P.

The net increase in the Education Science and Art Estimates for 1897-98 will be nearly £300,000. Of this total £184,697 is required for public education in England and Wales, £19,011 for the same purpose in Scotland, and £14,214 for Ireland. The annual grants for day scholars in England and Wales are estimated to consume £81,778 more than in 1896-97, the annual grants for evening scholars £30,084, the fee grants for day scholars £44,000, and the grants to School Boards £15,000. Other increases worthy of note are £3,075 for pensions and gratuities to teachers, £5,330 in the grants for blind and deaf children, and £2,000 in the annual grants for training colleges. The vote for the Science and Art Department shows an increase of £55,197, but that for the British Museum is £1,345 lower than in 1896-97.

One afternoon a couple of weeks ago at St. Margaret's, Westminster, with full choral service, the marriage took place of Mr. Coningsby Ralph Disraeli, M.P. for the Altrincham Division of Cheshire, and Miss Marion Grace Silva, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Silva, of Testcombe, Chilbolton, Hants. The ceremony was conducted by the Bishop of Chester. Mr. Edward Silva gave his daughter away. Mr. J. G. Butcher, M. P., was best man. There were four bridesmaids, who wore dresses of cream duchesse satin, with plain skirts and high fold sashes of turquoise blue moire, fastened with paste buttons.

Mr. Swinburne has sung his song for Greece and Crete; and though it has not the passion and tempest-music of the lyrics for revolution and freedom in the "Songs Before Sunrise," it proves, at any rate, that the poet has not grown cold in his faith, or renounced his earlier ideals.

The body of a woman, who is believed to be an English married lady, has been found in the Calais Canal. It had been in the water about six weeks. Some of her clothing was marked with the name of Mordon. She was apparently 30 years old, 5 feet 5 inches in height. Her purse contained 80f. It is believed that she arrived at Calais by a night boat, and while proceeding along the dark quay accidentally fell into the harbor.

The crisis in the engineering trade on the North-East Coast of England has been causing much excitement in engineering circles in London, and the result of the negotiations between the Employes' Federation and the men's representatives was awaited with almost feverish anxiety. Every night specially-summoned meetings of the various Metropolitan branches of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers were held to consider the subject, but the proceedings were conducted in strict privacy. It is, however, understood that resolutions passed endorsing the action of the men, and demanding the withdrawal, or at least the modification, of the demands of the Employes Federation. In London the crisis was view with gravity, and should the worst come to the worst the men on the north-eastern coast will have plenty of support from the Metropolis. At the present time Thames shipbuilding is not very brisk, but the men are expecting, with the Naval Estimates, a good share of the work, and a consequent revival of trade. The Thames Ironworks Company appear to have plenty of work in hand, but still there is a good proportion of men unemployed. Among some of the leading members of the Amalgamated Society there is the feeling, notwithstanding the statement of Mr. Barnes, the general secretary, that there is very little fear of the dispute reaching the Thames—that should the North-East Coast men be forced into a labor conflict they they will be bound to follow suit. The majority candidly admit that the crisis is a very grave one—into which the society is not at all eager to enter if possible to avoid it. Trade before the last north-east trouble had been by no means as it should be desired, and that struggle cost the society many thousands of pounds. "Of course," said one member, "we have had a special levy to make good our reduced funds, but a great struggle now would be a most serious thing. By the calling out or locking out of the engineers many thousands of artisans and laborers would be thrown out of work through no fault of their own. Should such be the case there could not possibly be more distress and poverty staring the men in the face, not even excepting the dockers' strike of 1889, or the late miners' strike. Should a dispute be inevitable it will be of long duration, as both sides will be sure to fight to the end. It seems a pity that a crisis should have arisen just when there is every prospect of a busy time before us. If the struggle is forced on the men it will be the fault of the employers alone, and they will be responsible for aiding foreign competition." Asked whether he thought a strike or lock-out inevitable, the committee man replied that that was a point he could not touch on. Still he was of the opinion that it would be impossible for them to accept the proposals of the masters unless they were modified.

Another Crimean hero has just passed away at Pelham House, Shepherds Bush—Major Edward Knightley, late of the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He was born at Furneaux Pelham, Herts, in 1830 enlisted in the ranks in 1847, and for his sterling qualities in times of peace and his indomitable pluck before the enemy he was subsequently promoted to a commission. He served through the Crimean and Indian Mutiny Campaigns, was wounded at the battle of Alma, and took part in the relief and subsequent siege and capture of Lucknow. He distinguished himself by capturing two guns from the Gwalior rebels at Cawnpore in December 1857, and received his commission as Quartermaster in 1868. On his compulsory retirement in 1887 he was granted a reward for distinguished and meritorious service. A man of remarkable physique 6ft. 3½in. in height, he was a splendid type of an English soldier.

The London Chronicle observes about the weather: The terrible state of molten, lava-like mud observable in our crowded London thoroughfares on certain wet days is rather disgraceful to us. We have had a good few of these lately, and our clothes have reaped the full harvest of greasy mud which passing vehicles seem to delight to salute us with, which no brush will remove. But of all the greater and latest evils of London surely none surpasses the smoke and soot nuisance in injury to health, temper and material damage to fabrics and tissues. The fall of soot brings as much despair to the housewifely heart as a fall of snow confounds and stupefies a vestry, with this difference, that whereas a fall of snow is occasional and accidental, the fall of soot knows no variableness or shadow of turning. It falleth on the clean and the unclean, the just and the unjust alike, though only the former seem to object and bestir themselves to minimise the results.

Scotland.

In the churches in Stevenston sympathetic references were made a week ago Sunday to the bereaved relatives through the Ardeer disaster. In Stevenston Parish Church, Rev. R. J. Kyd, at the close of the forenoon service, said the catastrophe of the past week, occurring at their very doors, had turned their thoughts in sympathy and sorrow to the heavy laden and breaking hearts bowed down under the shades of grief and woe. They could not soon forget the awful startling, tragic morning which instantaneously and painlessly translated six brethren into the spirit world. The sudden outbursts and upshot of flame, the loud booming and at length far-resounding report of a great explosion shaking the earth, the consternation of those who had near and dear ones employed, the terror which drove the breathless crowd to the scene of death and destruction each to make inquiry as to the safety of relations and loved ones, all combine to make one of the most tragic impressions upon memory, imagination and heart.

The annual supper of the Edinburgh High Constables took place some time ago in the Waterloo Hotel, Edinburgh, and was attended by over 130 gentlemen. In the absence of the moderator (Mr. James Grieve), who was indisposed, the chair was occupied by Mr. Archibald Orrock, vice-moderator, and the croupiers' duties were discharged by Col. Ciceri, treasurer, and Mr. George Lisle, C.A., secretary. The chairman was supported on the right by Bailie Sloan, the Rev. Dr. Caesar, Tranent; Bailie Braud, ex-Moderator and Ewart, Judge Kelloch.

The body of Hugh Hamilton, miner, Knowhead Row, was found on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, about a mile from Hurlford. It is supposed that, while on his way home, Hamilton was run over and instantly killed. Deceased was 47 years of age, and is survived by a widow and ten of a family.

A serious bank robbery was discovered to have taken place at the premises of the North-Eastern Bank, Sunderland, involving a sum of about £5,000. When the manager tried the safe he found it would not open, and an expert was sent for, who effected an entrance. Copper and silver and gold were mixed together—what had been left—and it was quickly discovered that a robbery on an extensive scale had taken place during the night. Entrance to the bank had been gained by master keys, and for opening the safe it is believed that explosives were utilized, as a number of bottles were left behind, one of which contained nitro-glycerine. It is stated that the locks and outer doors are guarded on the latest principles and would defy any keys. This leads to the belief that experts from London or elsewhere, and not local burglars, effected the robbery.

Mr. John Mackintosh, head master of the Hill Public School, Arbroath, died recently, at his residence in Marketgate, Arbroath. He had been in failing health for some time. Mr. Mackintosh, who was fully 70 years of age, was the oldest teacher in Arbroath. He came to the town many years ago to be master of Free Ladyloan Church Congregational School.

A melancholy accident by which, owing to the collapse of an old building which was in process of reconstruction, four men were killed and nine others seriously injured, occurred yesterday afternoon at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The house, which was known as the Green Tree Beerhouse, was a two-storyed building situated in Sandgate, one of the oldest streets in the city, near to the quayside, and belonging to a period when the greater part of the population lived near the river. The names of the killed were: John Robson, joiner, Gateshead; John Lightfoot, joiner, Byker; John Giles, bricklayer, Byker; and Thomas Rogerson, joiner.

Major Robert White, who was senteced to seven months' imprisonment in connection with the Jameson Raid, was released from Holloway Prison on Saturday morning, having completed his term. He left the prison shortly after eight o'clock in a cab, having previously bidden farewell to his less fortunate brother-officer, Sir John Willoughby; Colonel Milman, the governor, and Dr. Scott, prison doctor.

Novelties Ahead.

"Our neighbors next door must be going to move."

"What makes you think so?"

"Their little girl has quit counting the towels on our washline."

ONLY IN 1lb and 2lb TIN CANS. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.

WM. DOW & CO. Brewers and Maltsters, Chaboillez Square, Montreal. FAMILIES SUPPLIED. Bell Telephone 359.

The following City Bottlers are alone authorized to use our TRADE MARK LABELS, viz.:
Wm. Bishop, 53 Dorchester Street.
The Howard Bottling Co., 683 Dorchester Street.
Thomas Kinsella & Son, 241 St. Antoine Street.
James Virtue & Son, 19 Aylmer Street.
J. Whelan & Co., 30 Vallee Street.
The public are cautioned against unscrupulous bottlers and dealers who re-use our labels on bottles filled with other Ales, and FIFTY DOLLARS reward will be paid for evidence leading to the conviction of any person practising such imposition.

ECLIPSE Binding Cases (LETTER SIZE.) Will fit the Eclipse, Shannon and all Two Arch Files. Price reduced to $3.00 per doz Complete with Indexes.

Morton, Phillips & Co., Stationers, Blank Book Makers & Printers, 1755 and 1757 NOTRE DAME STREET Montreal. Patronize advertiser and mention Herald.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

Generous Gifts to the Homes of the City from Montreal Citizens.

The Treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks, from:—G. B. Cramp, Q.C., $10; Jonathan Hodgson, Esq., $25.

The Board of Out-Door Relief acknowledges with thanks, from: James N. Laing, Esq., $15; Jonathan Hodgson, $25.

The Treasurer of the Notre Dame Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—The employes of Merchants' Mfg. Co. of St. Henri, $35.15; the employes of James McCready, $22.40; the employes of Pillow, Hersey and Co., $20.70; the E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., $25; E. H. Lemay, E. Lafleur, James Linton and Co., J. W. Windsor, $10 each; Finley Smith and Co., J. C. McLaren Belting Co., A. Richer, Arthur Decary, Letndre and Arsenault, Dupuis Freres, Leon Archambault, $5 each; estate John Atkin, $2.50; H. T. Mussen, R. McNichols, Luc Bernier, Laramee and Massicotte, Edmond Lord, Archambault and Freres, La Banque de Quebec (St. Catherine street branch), Frederic Lapointe, Drapeau and Champagne, J. G. G. Gratton, S. Lachance, Urgele Rivet, Lapres and Lavergne, A. Labrecque, $2 each; the employes of Thibaudeau and Bourden, $1.50; J. Christin, Demers Freres, E. A Ste. Marie, G. H. Leblanc, Brodeur and Co., O. St. Jean, F. X. Z. Germain, Oscar Tessier, M. Dumand, M. Ceviensky, G. Labonte, Gouin Freres, C. Robillard, I. Workman, G. Lamontagne, N. G. Valiquette, L. A. Bernard, C. Roussin, Paschal Gagnon, George Yon, J. A. Dumont, Grenier Freres, John Scanlan, J. Maillette, L. O. D'Argancourt, L. Michen, Masson and St. Germain, Z. Gascon, A. Granger, J. O. Richard, $1 each; from various persons, $26.40.

HEART DISEASE STRIKES DOWN ALL CLASSES.

The Essential Matter is to be Prepared for any Emergency.

It is painful to pick up the daily papers and observe how people of all classes are being stricken down with heart disease and apoplexy. One day it is the farmer in the field, again the laborer carrying his hod or, as this week, a prominent architect in Ottawa. Perhaps it is not too strong a statement, that 80 per cent. of the people of Canada are afflicted with heart disease to some degree. What a blessing it is then, that there exists a medicine like Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, which is so quick in producing relief. Instantly the patient obtains that ease that is so longed for when the heart is afflicted. There is absolutely no case of heart disease that it will not help, and with few exceptions, will produce a radical cure.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.

Johnny's Explanation.

Mother—"How is it that you get so many bad marks at school?" Little Johnny—"Well the teacher has got to mark somebody else folks will think she is not attending to her business."—Tit-Bits.

What Troubles Spain.

Though shot and shell and battle yell
May play their part, no doubt.
The most important thing in war
Is still the shelling out.
—Detroit News.

R. A. ROSS, E.E., CONSULTING ENGINEER. Specifications, Plans, Estimates and Supervision of Steam and Electric Plants, Power Transmission, &c. Special Machines Designed. Arbitration and Expert Work a Specialty. ......17 ST. JOHN ST...... TELEPHONE 2572. Montreal.

Belting. YOU WANT IT. I SUPPLY IT Phone 250. D. K. McLAREN, 24 Victoria Square.

AUCTION SALE OF RESIDENCE
10 BISHOP STREET,
Furniture, Carpets, Knabe Baby Grand Piano, Oil Paintings, Water Colors, Etchings and Engravings.
On THURSDAY, MARCH 25th

The cut stone house, No. 10 Bishop Street with two-story extension, 11 rooms and bath-room. This well-arranged residence, built for the owner by John Pierce Hill (Architect of the Morgan Block), is in perfect order, centrally situated, and is in many respects a very desirable property.

The contents consist in part of Drawing Room, Library (all books will be retained), Dining Room, Kitchen and Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, etc., Knabe Baby Grand Piano, in fine condition.

A catalogue is being prepared of the paintings, etc which will be ready for distribution on Saturday, 20th inst.

This fine collection (all selected personally by the owner) includes several of rare merit, among them examples in Oil and Water Color Paintings by Ayling, Bahieu, Bell-Smith, Barnsley, Burgess, Berncastle, Courtin, Champion, Crebbin, de L'Aubinere, Edson, Ellis, Ede, Frantz, Ghent, Gray, Hayes, Kustohn, Low, Lafraiddan, Lutcher, Martin, Macintosh, McNab, Modave, Nieman, Pinkey, Pigott, Paradez, Rouse, Reid, Rodert, Rickatson, and Sandham.

Etchings by Ball, Barclay, de Gravesund, de Lang, Monks, Nugley, Parish, Rodaux, Shirlaw, Watson and Waltner.

Engravings by Beckwith, Lambstock, Pratt, Stackfole and Tomkins.

In directing attention to this important sale, we beg to state that it is seldom a residence and contents so characteristic of excellence is offered by public auction, and as the owner, WILLIAM TEES, Esq., has arranged to vacate the premises immediately after the sale to occupy the homestead on Drummond Street, we are instructed to state, that the residence and contents will be sold without limit or reserve.

Sale of Residence, Thursday, 25th inst., at 10.30 a.m., Furniture, etc., at 11 a.m., Paintings at 7.30 p.m.
On view every day and evening.
JAMES STEWART & CO., Auctioneers.

BROKERS, ETC.

J. A. FINLAYSON. A. GRANT. FINLAYSON & GRANT, Custom House Brokers, Forwarders and Warehousemen. 413 to 417 St. Paul St., MONTREAL. Bell Tel. 1303. P.O. Box 424.

W. H. WARREN, ACCOUNTANT AND TRUSTEE 38 Temple Building. Special attention paid to auditing the books, closing entries and statements of joint stock companies. Trust moneys kept in separate Bank Accounts and carefully administered. LOANS NEGOTIATED.

C. C. BAINES. (Member of Toronto Stock Exchange.) Stocks on the Toronto Stock Exchange and Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission. 20 Toronto Street, Toronto.

W. T. S. BURNS & CO. 379 Clarke Ave. - - Westmount. Try our PASTRY FLOUR —AND— BREAKFAST FOODS. Telephone 4179. Patronize advertiser and mention Herald.

COAL. Our celebrated Cambuslang Scotch Steam Coal and Scotch Pearl Screenings washed by the Luhrigg Patent Process, will be delivered in quantities as required during the winter. W. M. KNOWLES & CO., 9 Custom House Square. Telephone 769.

When wheeling or exercising in any way use Adams' Tutti Frutti to allay thirst and give staying power. Save coupons inside of wrappers for latest books and prizes. See that the trade mark name Tutti Frutti is on each 5c. package. 146

MERCHANTS' LUNCH ROOM 24 Hospital Street. A Convenient Resort for Business Men. Courteous Attendance. F. UPTON, Proprietor. Prop. The "Grove," Beaconsfield, Que.

GRAPHITE PROPERTY FOR SALE

The Sheriff for the County of Ottawa, will sell under an execution against Wm. H. Walker, the valuable graphite property in the Township of Buckingham, known as the Walker Mining Company, embracing about 1,200 acres, with factory and other buildings. Sale on 23rd March, at Buckingham Village. Full particulars may be obtained by addressing

THOMAS H. BIRKS, Curator, Hull, P.Q.

Ottawa, 17th March, 1897.

Gold, Silver and Steel Eye-glaasses And Spectacles.

1640-1642 NOTRE DAME ST

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

BARRISTERS, NOTARIES, ETC.

GIBBONS, MULKERN & HARPER, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C. Office—Cor. Richmond and Carling Streets, LONDON, ONT. GEO. C. GIBBONS, Q.C. P. MULKERN. FRED. F. HARPER.

LEITCH & PRINGLE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC., CORNWALL, ONT. JAS. LEITCH, Q.C. R. A. PRINGLE.

FRANCIS H. CHRYSLER, Q.C., PARLIAMENTARY, SUPREME COURT AND DEPARTMENTAL AGENT, 8 ONTARIO CHAMBERS, OTTAWA, CANADA

F. T. COSTELLO, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., ALEXANDRIA, ONT

Brossard, Prevost & Gagnon Accountants and Liquidators, No. 16 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

MILTON L. HERSEY, B.A.Sc., Consulting Chemist of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Instruction to Business Men and others in Assaying, etc. ANALYSES AND ASSAYS of Ores, Minerals, Coal, Cements, Steel, Oils Paints, Varnishes, Waters, Liquors, Foods etc., etc. Examination of Processes. Superintendence. Counsel. Telephone 252. Samples by Mail—1c per 4 oz.; lim 24 oz. 16 ST. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL

BROKERAGE HOUSE —OF— FRANK BOND & CO., 1719 Notre Dame Street. We have formed a connection with J. R. WILLARD & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 55 Broadway, N.Y., and 17 Board of Trade, Chicago, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Wheat, Corn and Provisions. We devote our whole attention to the American markets, and can give the fullest information and the quickest service. See our daily market letter on WHEAT. Direct Wires to New York and Chicago

JAPAN. JAVA MOUNT ROYAL RICE. MILLS BRAND PATNA. BURMAH. D. W. ROSS CO., Agents. Buy from Advertiser and mention Herald.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Pugwash Work," will be received at this office until Friday, the 9th day of April next, inclusively, for the construction of a wharf at Pugwash, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Post Office, Pugwash, at the store of Henry L. Borden, Esq., also at Pugwash, at the office of Mr. C. E. W. Dodwell, Resident Engineer, Halifax, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 9th March, 1897.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

Under the Winding-Up Act.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. } Superior Court No. 70.

Patrick L. Doyle, Petitioner, and the C. A. Liffiton Company, Limited, a body politic and corporate, having its principal place of business in the City and District of Montreal, Respondent.

A winding-up order has been granted in this matter, and a meeting of the creditors, shareholders and contributories of the said Company, is hereby called for the thirtieth day of March instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in the Court Room for Insolvency matters, in the Court House at the City of Montreal, to appoint a final liquidator to the said Company in accordance with the judgment rendered herein on the seventeenth day of March instant.

H. COLLARD, Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.

Montreal, 17th March, 1897.

REMOVAL.

Are you moving this spring? If you are, make a contract with us to move the entire contents of your house. Our charges are extremely moderate. There will be no breakages. Careful handling, and reliable men to do the work. Your furniture will be removed and placed in your new house before you have time to realize that the arduous and annoying work is finished. Telephone 565 for prices. Superior dry storage accommodation.

P. KING'S CITY EXPRESS, 748 Craig Street.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. TENDER.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tenders for Selling Newspapers," will be received until Monday, the 22nd March, 1897, for the privilege of selling newspapers, books, etc., on all regular passenger trains of this Railway for three years from the 25th March, 1897. Tenders may be made for the privilege over the whole or any part of the Railway.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the Honorable Minister of Railways and Canals, for a sum equal to ten per cent. of the total amount of the tender, and this sum will be forfeited if the party tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 8th March, 1897.

D.W. DELAGE & CO. Always at the Old Stand, 163 Greene Avenue, WESTMOUNT. All orders for Painting and Decorating promptly executed. Bell Tel. No. 3473.

City News.

CLOSING THE SERIES.

Professor Steen will deliver the third and last of his series of lectures on "The Life of Moses," in St. Stephen's Church to-morrow night.

HOSPITAL VISITORS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, the 22nd March, 1897, are: Messrs. Alfred Brunet, O. McGarvey, J. A. Gillespie and T. A. Dawes.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

In answer to "Daily Reader," the principal papers in Victoria, B.C., are the Colonist, the Times and the Province; and in Vancouver they are the World and the News-Advertiser.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The English Masons are about to take active steps towards joining in the Queen's Jubilee celebration. The following committeee has been appointed: Messrs. Angus Hooper, Charles Chappell, Raynes and McBoyle.

NATURAL HISTORY LECTURE.

The half hour lecture to young people to-day will be given at the Natural History Museum, University street, at three o'clock by Mr. A. F. Winn, on "The Life of a Moth." The lecture is free and the museum is also free on Saturdays.

A PREACHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Rev. W. W. Madge, of San Louis O'Bispo, Cal., will preach in Bethlehem Congregational Church, Westmount on Sunday morning, at 11 a.m. Mr. Madge was at one time pastor of a Methodist Church in this city, and is now in the Congregational ministry in California.

A NURSES' DRIVE.

The annual drive of General Hospital nurses took place last night to Lachine, a large number of them being present. The roads, which are very bad in town, were comparatively good on the Lachine road and the drive was very much enjoyed by the ladies.

WILL PREACH AT THE POINT.

Rev. Herbert N. Casson of Boston, who has addressed several meetings in the city during the week will preach in the Point St. Charles Congregational Church to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend and hear him speak on the theme "Peace and Good Will Among Men."

A SHORT CUT.

The street car service on St. Catherine Street was demoralized for a while last night. Fire broke out in the paint shop of Berard & Major's carriage shop, 1947 St. Catherine Street, about 7.30. St. Catherine Street cars had to run from St. Catherine down St. Lawrence ,along Craig and up Bleury to St. Catherine again. The fire did damage to the amount of $500.

THE RELIGION OF LOVE.

The Rev. H. N. Casson, the well-known Boston divine, is to lecture before the Philosophical Society on Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Isidore Myers will occupy the chair. The subject of the lecture will be "The Religion of Love," and it will deal largely with the latent goodness in human nature, the development of which will produce socialism. The Rev. Casson is a genuine orator, and it is always a pleasure and instruction to hear him.

FAVOR A CANADIAN MINT.

At yesterday's meeting of the Chambre de Commerce notice of motion was given regarding the advisability of establishing a Canadian mint. Other motions which are to be discussed at a future meeting ask the Harbor Commissoiners to furnish facilities for local steamship traffic and the Bell Telephone Co. to return to their old rates. A resolution was adopted requesting the Government to take part in the Paris Exhibition of 1900..

JUBILEE FINANCES.

The Queen's Celebration Finance Committee met yesterday and organized. Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas presided, the other members present being Hon. A. W. Atwater, Hon. L. J. Forget, Messrs. Richard White, Donald Macmaster, Q.C.; S. H. Ewing, F. C. Henshaw, C. Chaput, T. J. Drummond, R. Stanley Bagg, and His Worship the Mayor. Mr. White was appointed treasurer. Seven was fixed on as the number necessary to a quorum. Having considered the best means of meeting the preliminary expenditure it was resolved that those present be held jointly responsible for the preliminary expenses to the amount of $1,000. Each committee will be asked for estimates.

INCREASED STEAMER SERVICE.

Mr. Thomas Harling, representative in Canada of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., of the Dominion Line, African Steamship Company, returned from England yesterday and speaking of the coming season's shipping business, said that the firm was thoroughly alive to the importance of the port of Montreal,with a result that among the steamers which would come to this port during the coming season will be the steamship Milwaukee, with a capacity of nearly 12,000 dead weight. Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. were disposed to encourage the Montreal branch of their business, but, continued Mr. Harling, they are very much dissatisfied at the treatment they have received from the Harbor Commissioners with respect to harbor accommodation. They have several new boats coming to port this season on their different routes.

TORONTO SUNDAY CARS.

Toronto, March 20.—The Mayor is in a quandary just how to deal with the Sunday car question, now that the Legislature has practically killed the island car project. He is in consultation with the Solicitor's Department, and has submitted several propositions for legal opinion. He says he cannot say definitely what he is going to do about Sunday cars.

ELECTIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Truro, March 20.—It is rumored in political circles that the date fixed for the local elections is April 20th. An earlier rumor was to the effect that the Dominion election in Colchester was to take place on April 17th, and the local election on the same day, but the latest rumor fixes the 20th as the date for the local elections.

CANADA SHOULD ADVERTISE.

Toronto, March 20.—W. T. Love, a New York man, who conceived the idea of harnessing Niagara Falls and generating electricity with that power, was here yesterday. He is interesting himself in Ontario gold fields, and said: "Canadians do not know how to advertise their resources. Up to within a few months," he said, "I had never heard that there was gold in Ontario, and I am generally on the look-out for good things."

AUCTIONEERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For particulars, see advertisements in another column.

BENNING & BARSALOU—Trade sale of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, etc., Wednesday, March 24, 88 St. Peter Street.

BENNING & BARSALOU—Sale of Housekeeping Linens, Wednesday, March 24, 88 St. Peter Street.

M. HICKS & CO.—Sale of Household Furniture, Wednesday, March 31, 267 Peel Street.

RAE & DONNELLY—Sale of Household Furniture, Tuesday, March 23, 243 St. James Street.

RAE & DONNELLY—Sale of General Dry Goods, etc., Wednesday, March 24, 243 St. James.

Money Saved

By selecting your next suit from our fine assortment of importations now in stock. We are prepared to supply your every need in our line at shortest notice, giving positively the finest material and workmanship at surprisingly reasonable rates. It costs you absolutely nothing to examine our goods, which will convince you of their merits. Our style and fit are faultless, quality unsurpassed, and prices always at the lowest ebb.

Cilfford & Ferris,
15 Phillips Square

SIX BUSY YEARS.

The Congregational Church of Point St. Charles.

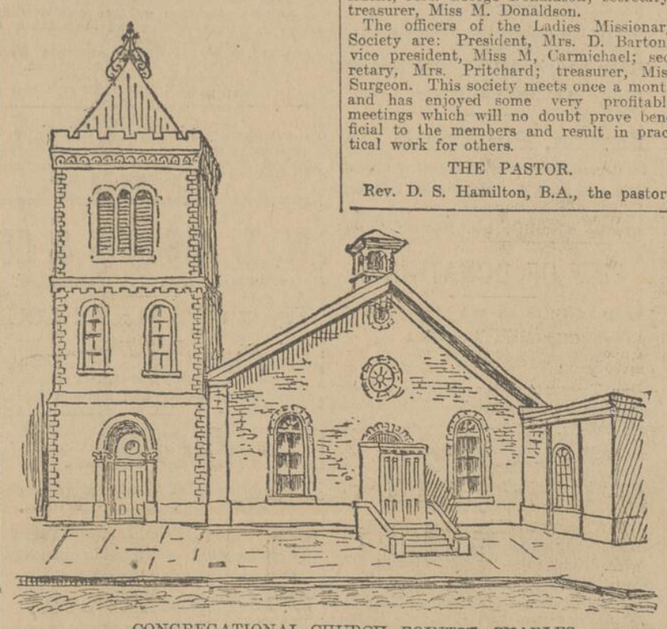
ITS FLOURISHING STATE

Names of Those Connected With Its Management.

Many Flourishing Societies Now in Operation—A Brief Sketch of the Pastor.

The building in which the Conlgregationalists now worship at Point St. Charles was formerly old St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church. It was purchased by the Congregationalists of the city in the spring of 1891. The interior was thoroughly renovated and greatly improved in appearance by tinting the walls and ceiling, repainting the pews and woodwork, and carpeting the aisles. Viewed from the outside the building is rather modest-looking compared with some of the other churches, but certain improvements are contemplated, such as the placing of a tower at the north-west corner of the church which, if carried out, will add greatly to the attractiveness of the structure.

Up to this time the cost of the property to the Congregationalists has been slight compared with the original outlay, which, on grounds and buildings, was in the neighborhood of twenty thousand dollars. Under the auspices of the new denomination the building was opened free of debt, largely due to the efforts of Mr. C. Cushing, a very active worker in the cause ever since its inception. The congregation still



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, POINTST. CHARLES.

feel great satisfaction in possessing an unencumbered place of worship, and when so many churches are struggling under financial burdens, this fact is a cause for congratulation. The Rev. Thomas Hall, a prominent minister in the denomination, who spent seven years in the office of missionary superintendent for the churches in Canada, accepted a call to the pastorate and the inaugural services were held July 12th, 1891.

A copy of the announcement of those services may be of interest to many:

"Point St. Charles Congregational Church,
(Formerly St. Matthews),

This well-known church on Congregation Street, at the west end of the Wellington Street subway, after a thorough renovation, will be opened free of debt.

Divine worship,
Conducted by the pastor,
Rev. Thomas Hall,
Sunday, the Twelfth of July.
Services appropriate to the day.
Under the terms of the trust deed, the pews are absolutely free.
The public are cordially invited.

G. B. BURLAND,
C. CUSHING,
For the Trustees.

The provisional trustees of the new church were Messrs. J. H. Burland, J. R. Dougall, H. Birks, Thomas Moodie, C. J. Williams, and H. W. Walker. Although the building was opened in July the formal organization of the church did not take place until November 16th, when a duly called council met, and, after the usual preliminaries, had the pleasure of seeing thirty-seven members, twenty-one male and sixteen females enter into fellowship, and the Rev. Thomas Hall was formally installed as pastor.

On Wednesday evening, November 25th, the newly organized church met for the election of deacons and other officers, and since that time steady progress has been made and the church has been faithfully trying to do its share of the Master's work at the Point. Rev. Thomas Hall resigned the pastorate in April, 1896, and before the end of May a call had been extended to and accepted by Rev. D. S. Hamilton who assumed charge on the first Sabbath of July.

THE CHURCH OFFICERS.

The present church officers are: Secretary, Mr. John Symons; treasurer, Mr. George Donaldson; envelope steward, Mr. William Carmichael.

Board of Deacons—Messrs. C. Cushing, William Sargeant, C. E. Fraser, Robert Donaldson, sr., John Symons, M. E. Pritchard.

Trustee Board—Messrs. R. Cowan, T. Eason, M. Downie, R. Boyd, J. O. Richardson, William Carmichael and C. Cushing.

Church Board—Messrs. R. Donaldson, jr., James McNaught, C. F. Brears, J. H. Davidson, George Moreman, Henry Carmichael.

Board of Deaconesses—Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Sargeant, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Elvidge, Mrs. Beattie and Mrs. William Carmichael. The last named board was first formed February 4th, 1894.

The Sabbath school was organized in connection with the church on November 21st, 1891, under the superintendency of Mr. C. Cushing, who has held the position ever since, and through whose unwavering efforts, aided by an efficient staff of officers and teachers, the school now makes an excellent showing. The other officers are: Assistant superintendent, Mr. C. E. Fraser; secretary, Mr. Watson Symons; treasurer, Mr. George Mingie; librarians, Mr. J. E. Townsend and George Mingie; organist, Mr. C. F. Brears. The Bible class is taught by the pastor of the church.

CHURCH SOCIETIES.

The young peoples society of Christian Endeavor which was organized about the same time as the church, has been one of the chief spiritual forces in the work. Mr. D. Barton and Mr. Charles Stevenson had, for sometime previously been directing the young people in the holding of prayer meetings, and, when the society was organized, four honorary, nine active and eight associate members united. The organization has made substantial progress and is now in a healthy and prosperous condition, meeting every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The officers and committees are as follows:

Hon. President, Rev. D. S. Hamilton; president, Mrs. Barton: vice-president, Miss Surgeon; corersponding secretary, Miss Christie; recording secretary, Mr. Townsend; treasurer, Miss J. Crutchlow; organist, Mr. Brears; assistant organist, Miss Pritchard; executive representative, Mr. Pritchard.

convenor; Mr. Barton, Miss Crutchlow, Mr. Fraser, Miss Pritchard.

Look out Committee.—Miss Carmichael, convenor; Mr. Hamilton, Miss Elvidge, Mr. Barton, Mrs. Allan.

Missionary Committee.—Miss Dunn, convenor; Miss Monroe, Miss Surgeon, Miss Blackburn Miss Currie.

Social Committee.—Miss Elvidge, convenor; Miss Currie, Mr. Mingle, Miss Carmichael, Mr. Townsend.

Temperance Committee.—Miss Monroe, convenor; Mr. Symons, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Owen, Miss Robertson.

Flower Committee.—Miss Pritchard, convenor; Miss M. Currie, Mr. Ching, Miss J. Robertson, Mr. Broad.

Sunday School Committee.—Miss Seargeant, convener, Miss Christie, Miss Adams, Miss Carmichael, Miss Robertson.

JUNIOR ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

There is also a flourishing Junior Endeavor Society in connection with the church which meets every Friday afternoon at 4.15 under the superintendency of Miss Surgeon. The prosperous state of this society is largely due to a former superintendent Mrs. C. J. Williams who gave much time and thought to the work when the society was younger. Her efforts have been ably followed up by Miss Surgeon and her assistants and bids fair to increase still more in usefulness among the children.

The officers and committees are: Superintendent, Miss C. Surgeon; assistant-superintendents, Miss J. Crutchlow and Miss A. Sargeant; organist Miss Donaldson; president, Ethel Richardson; vice-president, Aggie Sargeant; secretary, John Downie; corresponding secretary, Jennie Pritchard: treasurer, D. Crutchlow.

Look-out committee.—Mabel Brooks, Howard Sargeant, Edith Richardson, Willie Roberts and Willie Beattie.

Sunshine Committee—Maggie Surgeon, Nina Williams, George Eason, Aggie Carmichael, D. Crutchlow.

Missionary Committee.—Jennie Pritchard Ethel Richardson, Aggie Sargeant, Fred. Eason, and Norman Brooks.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Ladies Aid Society is active in work under the leadership of the following officers: President, Mrs. Sargeant; vice president, Mrs. George Donaldson; secretary-treasurer, Miss M. Donaldson.

The officers of the Ladies Missionary Society are: President, Mrs. D. Barton; vice president, Miss M. Carmichael; secretary, Mrs. Pritchard; treasurer, Miss Surgeon. This society meets once a month and has enjoyed some very profitable meetings which will no doubt prove beneficial to the members and result in practical work for others.

THE PASTOR.

Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., the pastor, is a native of the Province of Ontario. He left his home in Lambton County at an early age for a commercial course in Toronto and graduated from the Commercial College there in 1881. He then entered the employ of White, Joselin & Co., wholesale merchants in that city, with whom he remained for five years. Having joined the Northern Congregational Church he took an active interest in its work. In the fall of 1887 he entered McGill University, and after an interruption of one year devoted to business, and another year to preaching, he took his B.A. degree in McGill in 1892, and completed the theological course of the Congregational College in 1894, winning the Barbour gold medal for general proficiency in the final year. His first charge was near Forest, Ont., being the church which he had attended in boyhood, and with it was associated another church a few miles distant. In this field he labored three successive summers as a

REV. MR. HAMILTON,
Pastor Congregational Church, Point St. Charles.

student, and on graduating accepted a call to the pastorate, and was ordained to the ministry at Forest, on June 20th, 1894. Of Mr. Hamilton's work in the West Rev. A. F. McGregor, B.A., of Woodstock, Ont., has this to say in giving a brief character sketch in a recent issue of the Congregationalist: "Having had him as an associate for two years in the work in and surrounding Forest, I can bear testimony to his earnestness, devotion and ability as a pastor and preacher—preaching so as not to call attention to himself, but rather to reclaim the hearts of men to God."

Mr. Hamilton's conception of the mission of the pulpit is further seen in a paragraph from his valedictory delivered three years ago, at the Congregational College, when among other things, he said: "We are of those who believe that the Christian owes duties to the State and society as well as to the Church, and should be interested in all that pertains to the material and spiritual welfare of mankind. With this conception—avoiding the reckless cry of the self-seeking demagogue, and despising the feeble tones of the time-serving man-pleaser—let us with clear ringing notes and calm determination, go forward impelled by the conviction that we have a part to do in the great work of political purification and social reform as well as in the spiritual regeneration of the world."

Upon receiving a call to Point St. Charles Church, Mr. Hamilton resigned his charge at Forest and had the pleasure of separating from the people there on the most friendly terms. They bade him God-speed in his new work, which he entered upon last July. He is in hearty sympathy with the church and its societies in all their work, and it is hoped that continued prosperity may attend the united efforts of pastor and people in their sphere of labor.

MR. H. A. ALLAN,
Treasurer G.T.R. Dramatic Club.

DEATH-DEALING FLOODS.

The Mississippi River Overflows Its Banks.

List of Fatalities Already Reported a Very Long One—Immense Damage to Property.

Memphis, March 20.—A further half-inch rise in the Mississippi river means the devastation of property, and probably a loss of life unequalled in the flood history of this section. The rise is threatened because rain is still falling. Seventeen persons are reported drowned fifty miles below Carruthersville, Mo. A stretch of country over 100 miles long, from a point 70 miles north of Memphis to a point 50 miles south of the Tennessee metropolis is submerged in places to a depth of ten feet. The fertile valleys of Tennessee and Arkansas are completely inundated, and many lives have been lost and stock drowned, fencing and dwellings swept away, inhabitants rendered destitute and homeless, and left to starve or drown. Reports from tributary streams show rains and rapidly rising rivers, floods which will soon be emptied into the Mississippi, adding to the danger when hurled against the already weakened levees. The levees are patrolled hourly by armed and desperate men provided with sand-bags to strengthen weak places or to close threatened crevasses and rifles to shoot down any miscreant who would venture to cut the embankment and allow the waters on his plantation to find vent into the low lands of his neighbor. Five hundred people were forced to flee from the floods in Dyer and Obion counties, Tennessee.

Cavin, Ark., March 20.—For many miles the country is flooded and the water is up to the Iron Mountain tracks. Hundreds of section hands are striving to keep it back with dirt bags. At every station the negroes are gathering to be taken away. The list of fatalities is said to be long and probably will never be fully known. William Cartwright and William Cox lost their lives by the upsetting of a "dug out." Jake Carty was drowned at Cavin from the same casue. Amanda Chapman, colored, just arrived from below, reports the death of six persons. Charles Burkeley was also drowned near Cavin.

Sioux Falls, March 20.—Along the Missouri river settlers are fleeing from rapidly increasing floods. The snow was from four to six feet deep on the level. Two days of warm weather with two nights of rain set this running to the river. The lowlands are flooded, and the rivers are rising with frightful rapidity. Many bridges have been carried away, and the trains are at a standstill on all roads.

PETER MITCHELL'S CLAIM

Wants $10,000 Put in the Estimates to Cover Bargain With Haggart.

Ottawa, March 20.—(Special.)—The Journal says: It is stated that Hon. Peter Mitchell has a claim against the Government for $10,000, and desires that sum to be placed in the estimates to be brought down this session. Mr. Mitchell states that in the fall of 1895 Mr. Haggart, then Minister of Railways and Canals, made a proposition to him to purchase a piece of property adjoining the deep water terminus of the Intercolonial Railway at Newcastle, N.B., which Mr. Mitchell owned, for the purpose of erecting a freight station nearer the water than the present one. Mr. Haggart agreed to purchase the property for the sum, Mr. Mitchell says, of $10,000. In preparing the estimates for the sesssion of January, 1896, Mr. Haggart inserted the sum of $7,000 for the property, which Mr. Mitchell says was a mistake. He spoke to Mr. Haggart about it, but with what result is not known very clearly. Last August Mr. Mitchell tried to get Mr. Blair to carry out Mr. Haggart's agreement with the price at $10,000, but Mr. Blair informed Mr. Mitchell that he would first have to be satisfied that the land was needed, and if so, that its value was as represented. Mr. Mitchell claims that Mr. Haggart having made a bargain with him as Minister of Railways, his successor in office should carry it out.

No More Dread of the Dental Chair.
Teeth extracted by our late scientific method. No pain or bad results. Applied to the gums. Absolutely painless. No sleep-producing agent or cocaine. We are not competing with cheap dental establishments, but with first-class dentists at prices less than half charged by them.—Dr. A. Brosseau, 7 St. Lawrence.

My Cigars Are Good.
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Part Two
Pages 9-12

The Herald.

Saturday
March 20.--1897.

"Belinda" by Maria Edgeworth. (MacMillan & Co., N.Y., and Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto).

Belinda has a new dress—red cloth with dashes of yellow, and she is looked to, to go on being admired close to the end of this century, even as she was at the beginning of it. The introduction is by Annie Thackeray Ritchie, and tells the tale of the writing of the book and Miss Edgeworth's own dislike of the chief character once she was out of her hands. But she is quite a nice girl, this Belinda, after all, though in this practical age, one cannot quite approve of her for continuing to depend upon an aunt, and continuing to dwell in the house of a friend when they had both become enemies to her right-mindedness.

Now Belinda was a niece of an old matchmaker and she was sent to spend a season with a giddy young wife/who fell out with her husband each time she saw him, and sent her daughter to boarding school after she left her foster-mother's.

Belinda was good of heart and yet unmercifully slandered by fashionable people who knew her aunt and judged the niece as the well-moulded product of her aunt's system of bringing up and bringing 'out' young girls. She was an incorrigible and, to the worldly-minded, a very successful matchmaker, having established two or three other relatives in fashionable and unhappy homes. Belinda, all unknowing, was smudged with her aunt's shortcomings. She found it out by accidentally overhearing the conversation of some young men. But she went her way, refusing the marriage offers of baronets and wealthy young West Indian gamblers with equal unconcern. Then when her own well-beloved gave up his idea of educating a perfectly innocent miss to that perfection in the three r's which he thought necessary in a wife, and when this unaffected young mortal had fallen in love with a picture and decided she could not marry her benefactor, Belinda's turn came and having made happiness in the house of her frivolous friend by uniting the husband and wife, she settled into amiable married life, and let us hope, to the happiness she deserved.

When "Belinda" was first issued, it appears, that it met with only medium success. It was published in 1801, and in 1804, was only scantily praised but in 1809 the "flattering allusions" were quite unstinted. Since then the verdict has ever been that Belinda was the clever creation of a clever woman and that the story was spoiled by Miss Edgeworth's interjection of the Virginia episode. (Virginia being the name of the innocent maiden undergoing the educational process). Belinda was entirely too calm and strong-minded and at the same time too impractical to appeal strongly to the readers of this age. We take her for what she is, a relic of the past.

The Forge in the Forest—Charles G. D. Roberts.

(William Briggs, Toronto, Price $1.25.)

This book is thoroughly attractive, from its neat gray-green binding, along its well-printed pages, past its illustrations by Henry Sandham, where the characters stand almost alive, and to the very end of the story. Mr. Roberts has given us everything—interest in the lives that throb through its pages, quaint and courtly diction, a style strong in its simplicity and a dramatic power that is always well within the writer's power. It is never ranting, and his pathos is never maudlin. The incidents stand out clearly against the glorious background of a historical bit of country. The beautiful Mines Basin is pictured with poetic touches. It comes strongly before the reader's fancy yet with true artistic propriety is well kept in the background. How the snow, the "smothering" snow, lay deep and soft in the woods and on the marshes, in "mighty windrows." How the firs and hemlock trees drooped, all weighted with their burden! It makes the blood tingle to the cheeks of those who have known and loved the woods in winter.

The reader, all impatience for justice, and all unthinking of mercy, may sometimes wish that the Black Abbe would meet a death that was not accidental, or may wonder why Grul is not set upon by his enemy. In both cases the writer but avoids a melodramatic pitfall and, in the end, strengthens the plot and wins the reader's unbiased and cool-headed applause for it.

Two women with red-gold hair are carefully conducted through the story and around them cluster the incidents of the love-story. It is a sweet, pure story of love undefiled, and with its strength and sweetness will awaken a thrill in the heart of every good man and every good woman who reads it.

And I have not yet said where the charm of the book lies. It is not that it is Canadian, nor that it tells of other days. It is nothing that can be communicated. It is a subtle power and simplicity that pervades the pages, that makes the reader see and feel and hear and wish and wonder.

Seigneur de Briart is the raconteur of the book. He and his son, Marc, are the heroes, the two Englishwomen, one a maiden, one a widow are rescued from the Indians by them. Philip, the child of Mizpah, is stolen. His mother, accompanies the seigneur on a search for him. There is a little fighting and some killing, but it is done quickly and neatly and the reader is spared most of the details which is a cause for thankfulness. The Black Abbe works wickedness and the fantastic madman, Grul, circumvents him. Marc, the lad, is first treated with suspicion and then with great courtesy by the commander, de Ramezay, who had listened to the Black Abbe's lies. An Indian boy, who had fallen over a cliff, is rescued by de Briart and Mizpah. His father, Big Etienne, in gratitude goes off to find little Philip, the stolen child. There is the fight at Grand Pre, the somewhat strained fulfilment of the Black Abbe's prophecy of death for poor Tamin Violet, and finally the restoration of the golden-haired laddie to his mother.

Grul, the madman, comes into the story when de Briart with his son, Marc, and the ever faithful Tamin, are lying hidden from the savages, during their hurried journey to Chignecto. "I turned my head with a start, and at the same instant heard a high, plangent voice, close beside me, crying slowly: 'Woe, woe to Acadie, the Fair, for the day of her desolation cometh.' It was an astonishing figure upon which my eyes fell,—a figure which might have been grotesque, but was not. Instead of laughing, my heart thrilled with a kind of awe. The man was not old,—his frame was erect and strong with manhood; but the long hair hanging about his neck was white, the long beard streaming upon his half-naked breast was white. He wore leathern breeches and the upper part of his body was covered only by a cloak of coarse woollen stuff, woven in a staring pattern of black and yellow. On his head was a rimless cap of plaited straw, with a high pointed crown, and this was stuck full of gaudy flowers and feathers. From the point of the crown rose the stump of what had been, belike, a spray of golden rod, broken by a hasty journeying through the obstructions of the forest. The man's eyes, of a wild and flaming blue, fixed themselves on mine. In one hand he carried a white stick, with a grotesque, carven head, dyed scarlet, which he pointed straight at me."

After Mizpah, and Prudence, her sister, had been rescued from the Indians, Marc was lying wounded with a hatchet blow, and his father, all impatience at the boy's sweetheart for believing the story the Black Abbe, had trumped up, was trying to recover him from a swoon and incidentally, keep Prudence away.

"She was for throwing herself down again beside the lad to cover his face with kisses—and shut off the air which he so needed. But I thrust her aside. She had believed Marc a traitor. Marc might forgive her when he could think for himself. I was in no mind to. She looked at me with unutterable reproach, her eyes filled and running over, but she drew back submissively. 'I know,' she said, 'I don't deserve that you should let me go near him. But—I think—I think he would want me to, sir! See, he wants me! Oh, let me!' And I perceived that Marc's eyes had opened. They saw no one but the maid, and his left hand reached out to her. 'Oh, well!' said I, grimly. And thereafter it seemed to me that the lad got on with less air, than men are accustomed to need when they would make recovery from a swoon."

JOTTINGS.

Scientists and others may be interested to know that Thomas Hunt Morgan Ph.D., B.S., M.S., Professor of Biology at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, pa., has written a book entitled "The Development of the Frog's Egg; an introduction to experimental embryology."

The Port of Missing Ships and other sea stories is just issued by Macmillan's.

Andrew Lang revives a bit of savage criticism of Coventry Patmore, which appeared in Blackwood's in 1844, when the poet's first volume of verse appeared. Here is the way the critic began: "In the days of the knout we believe that no such volume as Mr. Coventry Patmore's could have ventured to crawl out of manuscript into print. . . . Our deliberate judgment is, that the weakest inanity ever perpetrated in rime by the vilest poetaster of any former generation becomes masculine verse when contrasted with the nauseous pulings of Mr. Patmore's muse."

William Winter said in an introduction of Ian Maclaren to an audience:

"There are two principles of art, or canons of criticism, call them what you will, to which my allegiance is irrevocably plighted—that it is always best to show to mankind the things which are to be emulated, rather than the things which are to be shunned, and since the moral element, whether as morality or immorality, is present in all things, perpetually obvious and always able to take care of itself, that no work of art should have an avowed moral. Those principles are conspicuously illustrated in the writings of Dr. Watson. Without didacticism they teach, and without effort they charm. Dr. Watson has himself told you that 'we can not analyze a spiritual fact.' We all know that the spirit of his art is noble, and that its influence is tender and sweet. We all know that it has, again and again, suddenly, and at the same instant, brought the smile to our lips and the tears into our eyes from age to age the never-dying touch of genius is passed from hand to hand. When Robert Burns died, in 1790, it might have been thought that the authentic voice of poetry had been hushed forever; but even then a boy was playing on the banks of the Dee whose song of passion and of grief would one day convulse the world; and the name of him was Byron. In that year of fatality, 1832, when Crabbe and Scott and Goethe died, and when the observer could not but remember that Keats and Shelly and Byron were also gone, it might again have been thought that genius had taken its final flight to heaven; but even then, amore, the pleasant plains of Lincolnshire, the young Tennyson was ripening for the glory that was to come. And now, when we look around us and see in England such writers as Blackmore, Thomas Hardy, and Rudyard Kipling, and in Scotland such writers as John Watson and Barrie, and William Black and Crockett, I think that we may feel, much as we reverence the genius of Dickens and Thackeray and George Eliot, and much as we deplore their loss, that the time of acute mourning for these great leaders has come to an end."

John J. Chapman says of Emerson:

"It is the irony of fate that his admirers should be more than usually sensitive about his fame. This prophet who desired not to have followers, lest he too should become a cult and a convention, and whose main thesis throughout life was that piety is a crime, has been calmly canonized and embalmed in amber by the very forces he braved. He is become a tradition and a sacred relic. You must speak of him under your breath, and you may not laugh near his shrine."

"The fault with Emerson is that he stops in the ante-chamber of poetry. He is content if he has brought us to the hypnotic point. His prologue and overture are excellent, but where is the argument? Where is the substantial artistic content that shall feed our souls?

"It is no mere epigram to say that his poetry is governed by the ordinary laws of prose-writing, and his prose by the laws of poetry."

The Emperor of Japan has to be added to the list of royal authors. Last year he wrote over four thousand couplets of very good verse.

Pope Leo XIII. has set aside twenty thousand pounds, the interest on which sum will be employed in constituting a certain number of prizes for the best Catholic historical works which may be published in Italy or abroad. With this object his Holiness has appointed an official commission in order to examine the works, and himself has sketched out the programme of the competition.

The competition announced by the Century Co., ought to sharpen the wits of a good many persons who find the winter evenings hang heavily on their hands. The 150 questions, for the answers to which money prizes of $1,000 are offered, call for information on subjects with which most of us are less familiar than we imagine ourselves to be. The contest seems to be ingeniously arranged, and if it is followed by other competitions of the same sort, there will be a general rattling of the dry bones which lie useless and forgotten in the corners of one's mind. It would be amusing to see a set of questions prepared to test the general knowledge of the new books and new plays of the last five years. Everybody was reading Lombroso for a time, and then came the vogue of Nordau's "Degeneration"; but it is more than probable that many of us who talked learnedly about "psychiatry" and "echolalia" have already forgotten the catch-words which for a time were spattered about the pages of the daily newspapers.

"I hope I dislike personalities as much as the decent should," writes D. L. M. from Hull House, Chicago, to the Critic, "but I cannot help wondering if Mr Kipling's critic in the Bookman—signing himself Y. Y.—is not an invalid? I never knew but two men feel that way about Rudyard 'the devil and dearie,' and they were both sick men. They resented, almost hated him. It pleases me to explain it as a revolt of sex—the bitterness of an enforced effeminacy against an overpowering strength. Possibly they are not fair judges—but women do not think Kipling brutal. He simply gets to the bottom. He knows."

Professor F. H. Gidding's "Elements of Sociology" is announced by the Macmillan Co. It will be a text book for the use of high schools and colleges which are unable to devote as much time to sociology as is demanded by "The Theory of Socialization," and "The Principles of Sociology."

Mr. Edward W. Sandys gives the second of that finely illustrated series of articles "Sportmen's Dogs," in "Outing" for March. There is also a complete story by Adene Williams, the usual compliment of articles and a good photographic paper by Dr. John Nicol.

The Canadian Magazine has promised a number of extra excellence for April, giving prominence to the Easter-tide.

Negro Poets.

The recent publication of a volume of verse by Paul Dunbar has been quite generally commented upon as the first exhibition by an American negro of innate literary talent. Mr. Howells, in his introduction to the book, lays stress upon this point, and though he calls to mind Dumas and Pushkin, dismisses them with the remark that they are mulattoes, while Dunbar is a full-blooded negro.

If, however, we are to credit John Edward Bruce, who writes in the Boston Evening Transcript, Dunbar is by no means the first of his race to evince marked literary talent and poetical skill. He observes that the black race has for centuries been prominent in literature, science and the arts. He quotes Leo Africanus to prove that Timbuctoo was the seat of a very considerable culture in the sixteenth century, and "an eminent English writer" (name not given) to show that Africa was once the nursery of science and literature, to which the Greeks and Romans made pilgrimage. Coming down to more modern dates, Mr. Bruce tells us of certain poets from whose writings he furnishes extracts:

"The first negro poet to attract the attention of the American public, and whose genius and cleverness won her an international reputation and the friendship of the most distinguished people of her day, on both sides of the Atlantic, was Phillis Wheatly, the little African waif whose history is not unknown to the people of Boston, among whom she obtained her first impressions, and grew to womanhood under the beneficient influences and Christian sympathy of the good family whose name she bore. No article on negro poets would be complete without some reference to this remarkable young woman, who in that early day did so much to destroy the general impression that the negro was incapable of the higher intellectual development.

To give the reader some idea of her remarkable talents and breadth of thought, we quote here a stanza from the following poem by Miss Wheatly. It is entitled: 'The Providence of God.' It reveals considerable ability and no mean power of expression:

Arise, my soul, on wings enraptured rise,
To praise the Monarch of the earth and skies
Whose goodness and beneficence appear
As round its centre moves the rolling year,
Or when the morning glows with rosy charms,
Or the sun slumbers in the ocean's arms.

"The celebrated Dr. Madden has translated from the Spanish a number of poems of rare merit which were composed by a slave in the West Indies, whose name could not be revealed at the time they were given to the public (some time in 1830). The then secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society had in his possession both the name of the writer and the original manuscript, of which the following lines to Calumny are a copy:—

Silence audacious wickedness which aims
At honor's breast, or strikes with driftless breath.
The lightest word that's spoken thus defames,
And where it falls inflicts a moral death.
If with malign, deliberate intent
The shaft is sped, the blow that vibrates yet
One day will hurt the hand by which 'tis sent

"Alberry A. Whitman, an American negro clergyman, and now a resident of Texas, has written and published a work called "The Rape of Florida," from which we take the following extract from Canto I., entitled:—

THE SLAVE'S SONG.

The negro slave by Suwanee's river sang;
Well pleased, he listened to his echoes ringing,
For in his heart a secret comfort sprang
When nature seemed to join his mournful singing
To mem'ry's cherished objects fondly clinging;
His bosom felt the sunset's patient glow,
And spirit whispers into weird life springing
Allured to worlds he trusted yet to know,
And lightened for a while life's burdens here below."

The following is given as a sample of the dialect verses written by Prof. Daniel Webster Davis, of Richmond:—

BAKIN AND GREENS.

Yo' may tell me ob pastries and fine oyster patties,
Ob salads and crowkets an' Boston baked beans,
But dar's nuffin so temptin' to dis nigger's palate,
As a big slice of bakin' and plenty ob greens.

Jes' bile 'em right down, so dey'll melt when yo' eat 'em:
Hab a big streak ob fat an' a small streak o' lean;
Dar's nuffin on earf yo' kin fix up to beat 'em,
Fer de king ob all dishes am bakin' and greens.

Den take some good co'hnmeal and sif' it and pat it,
An' put it in de ashes wid nuffin between;
Den blow off de ashes and set right down at it,
For dar's nuffin like asheake wid bakin' and greens.

'Twill take de old mammies to fix 'em up greasy,
Wid a lot of good likker and dumplin's between,
Take all yo' fine eatin', I won't be uneasy,
If yo'll gimme dat bakin wid plenty ob greens.

Rich folks in dar kerrage may frow de dust on me;
But how kin I envy dem men of big means,
Dey may hab de dispepsy and do' dey may scorn me,
Dey can't enjoy bakin' wid a dish ob good greens.

You may put me in rags, fill my cup up wid sorrow;
Let joy be a stranger, and trouble my dreams,
But I still will be smilin', no pain kin I borrow,
Ef you lebe me dat bakin' wid plenty ob greens.

CANADIAN REGIMENT

The London Spectator Endorses the Idea.

NO BURDEN ON CANADA

And Yet the Ties Which Bind Are Made Stronger.

Similar Regiments With Military Depots Might be Established in Other Colonies.

The following article on "The Empire and the Army," is from the London Spectator, and is of special interest to Canadians:—

We notice with the greatest possible interest and satisfaction the proposal to restore the name of the Royal Canadian Regiment and to place its depot at Toronto. A petition asking that the regiment should be territorialized in its old home has been signed by almost every man of distinction in Canada, and it is clear that the proposal is approved by all creeds, classes and parties in the Dominion. Never, it is said, have so many distinguished and representative names been appended to any Canadian document. A word or two may be said to make the scheme clear to those who have not followed the subject in detail. It is not, of course, proposed to alter the status or position of the regiment in the very least. The Canadian regiment will be as much a part of the British army as the Somersetshire or the Lincolnshire or the Dorsetshire regiment. It will serve like those regiments in India or Egypt or Singapore or at the Cape. The only difference will be that, if the scheme is agreed to, the depot will be at Toronto instead of at some place in the United Kingdom—i.e., the home battalion will be located in Canada—and the recruiting will take place there instead of at some English county town.

THE SCHEME COMMENDED.

The advantages from the Imperial point of view of such an arrangement are obvious. No burden is placed upon the Dominion, and yet Canada is made to feel that she has a share in the British army, and that her sons are taking their place under the common flag. Canada, that is, is associated with the military work of the Empire. As our readers know, we have no desire to force a hasty or ill-judged Imperialism upon the colonies, but nothing but good can come from making the colonies feel that they are part of the Empire, and are directly interested therein. A most important step is to make the colonies conscious of the great organism of which they form a part. But without doubt they will be helped to do that by having a British regiment localized in their territory. If a Canadian regiment is fighting in the Soudan or on the Indian frontier, we may be sure that the Canadians will follow with far keener interest the fortunes of the war. In a word, the extension of the territorial system to the colonies will help to make the Empire conscious of itself. For this reason we trust that if the Canadian petition is agreed to, the movement will not stop at Canada, but will be extended if possible to our other colonies. We should like to see the depot of a British regiment placed also in Australia, New Zealand, and at the Cape. The present year affords an excellent opportunity for putting such a plan in operation. To establish regimental depots in Australia, New Zealand and at the Cape would be a fitting method of commemorating the longest reign. We do not suggest that entirely new regiments should be raised, but rather that three of the linked regiments should be unlinked, and established as the Australian, the New Zealand, and the South African regiments, with their depots at, say, Adelaide, Auckland, and Cape Town—each, of course, with two battalions, and with an establishment like that of every other British regiment. We fully admit that the military effect of thus establishing four Imperial regiments, and of having depots at Toronto, Adelaide, Auckland, and Cape Town, would not at first be very great, and possibly that there would be a certain amount of extra trouble thrown on the War Office in arranging for reliefs, etc. These difficulties would, however, be quite counterbalanced by the moral advantage gained by interesting the colonies in the British army, and by giving the greater dominions of the Crown a share in our army. But apart from these moral and political advantages, we believe that there would in the end be very great military advantages in the establishment of these Canadian, Australian, and South African regiments. In the first place, they would carry the sound military traditions of the British army into the colonies and provide, as it were, rallying centres for the strong military feeling which exists in the colonies. Next, and this is perhaps the most important feature of the whole scheme, they would greatly broaden the recruiting base of the British army. Come what may, we will not adopt the conscription in England, except where it already exists—i.e., in the militia. But this being so, it is essential that our recruiting area should be as wide as possible. If we were to get engaged in a great European war, and that war were to last two years, it is quite conceivable that we might want to raise an extra five hundred thousand men. Now to do this would be an extremely difficult business. Out of an ordinary civil population only a small percentage will enlist voluntarily. It is clear, therefore, that if we were pushed we should find the ten or twelve million white men in the colonies afford us a most useful recruiting ground. They might be good for fifty or even a hundred thousand men if the bounties were as high as those paid in the Napoleonic wars. But the machinery of recruiting cannot be impoverished quickly, and we should without doubt find the work of appealing to the colonies for men greatly simplified if we already had depots in the chief colonies. To establish regimental depots in each of the great dominions, and to create a Canadian, an Australian, a New Zealand, and a South African regiment, is thus to give the British army a broader base than it has ever had before, and to make it a really Imperial force.

COLONIAL INTERESTS.

We shall, of course, be told that our scheme is all very well on paper, but that there is one objection to it which will prove fatal—that is, that it will be impossible to get recruits in the colonies at the pay offered by the British Government. No colonist, we shall be told, will look at a shilling a day. That is, of course, a perfectly true criticism as far as it goes, and would be fatal if on the present terms we were to try to raise fifty thousand, or even ten thousand men in Canada or any other British colony where unskilled labor gets eight shillings a day. We must not forget, however, that in every community there are a certain number of adventurous young men who want to go into the army, not because it is a paying profession, but because they want to have the excitement of soldiering, to go to India, and to see service generally. As long as they are found in food and clothing and have a little money for beer and tobacco, the question of whether they are selling their labor a good deal below market price does not arise. We all admit this in the case of the officers. The boy who can get into Woolwich, and even into Sandhurst, could do far better for himself from the pecuniary point of view by going into business. That fact does not, however, alter his determination to go into the army. In the ranks of our army this feeling also operates. A good number of the men who enlist, enlist from love of soldiering, and although they are perfectly well aware that they could get better pay elsewhere. Our contention is that in every colony there are enough of these adventurous young men to keep a regiment of two battalions going. If Canada, after the scheme has become known, cannot manage to produce two or three hundred men every year willing to become soldiers, we shall be very much surprised. We are, of course, not experts, but we believe that the four regimental depots we have named would be able to keep their active service battalions up to the mark and provide some of the very best material in the British army. A regiment of Canadians would be hard to beat over snow, or of Australians on a dry soil with a hot sun, while the New Zealanders might supply us with an Alpine corps. The South Africans would be at home in all Indian work. Possibly there are momentary War Office objections to the scheme we have foreshadowed, but as to its general soundness we have no doubts. It cannot but be right to interest the colonies in the army; it cannot but be prudent to enlarge the area of our recruiting ground. But the scheme we advocate does both these things.

What the World Owes.

The world is rich, incalculably rich, but it cannot pay its debts. If the creditors of all the Governments were to present a demand note to every chancellor of the exchequer to-morrow, insisting on immediate payment, there is hardly a government in existence which would not have to be adjudicated bankrupt.

The national debts of the world amount to the imcomprehensible sum of £6,000,000,000 sterling—more than has ever been coined in England, and three times as much as the mints of the world have produced in the last fifty years. Of course, the debts will never be paid. It is impossible. There is not so much money in the universe. If the revenue of the whole British Empire, with its 350 millions of people, were set apart in its entirety for the purpose, there would still be a heavy debt at the end of a quarter of a century. The revenue of the six great powers of Europe, with America thrown in, would not pay the debt in ten years.

This immense debt is a burden of many centuries growth and the probability is that very little of the principal will be liquidated for centuries to come. Practically the whole of the money bears interest, which amounts to over £200,000,000 a year—England, France and Russia alone pay £88,000,000. The total yearly interest is equal to half a crown for every person on the globe.

The liability of the nations is heavy enough if it grows no heavier while the world lasts. But the above figures are much below the actual amount owing by the Governments and public bodies throughout the world. They do not include the heavy debts incurred by municipalities, which are often astounding. London, for instance, owes £20,000,000, while Paris, with half the population of London, has a public debt of £90,000,000 sterling.

If the national debts were equally divided among the peoples of the earth, every man, woman and child would owe over £4, to say nothing of local debts. But, of course the debts are not evenly distributed. France, for instance, owes £32 per head of the population, the French debt being £1,241,410,101. It is the heaviest national debt ever incurred by any country and is one-fifth of the debt of the whole world.

Jim Bludso.

Colonel John Hay, the new American ambassador to London, has many claims to distinction, but his earliest and most enduring claim to popularity with all English speaking people was the authorship of two poems, "Jim Bludso" and "Little Breeches." They were written in the early seventies, while Colonel Hay was an editorial writer on the New York Tribune. Following is Jim Bludso:

JIM BLUDSO.
(By John Hay.)

Wall, no, I can't tell whar he lives,
Because he don't live, you see;
Leastwise, he's got out of the habit
Of livin' like you and me.
Whar have you been for the last three year
That you haven't heard folks tell
How Jimmy Bludso passed in his checks
The night of the Prairie Belle?

He weren't no saint—them engineers
Is all pretty much alike—
One wife in Natchez-under-the-Hill
And another one here in Pike.
A keerless man in his talk was Jim,
And an awkward hand in a row;
But he never flunked, and he never lied—
I reckon he never knowed how.

And this was all the religion he had—
To treat his engine well;
Never be passed on the river;
To mind the pilot's bell;
And if ever the Prairie Belle took fire,
A thousand times he swore,
He'd hold her nozzle agin the bank
Till the last soul got ashore.

All boats has their day on the Mississip,
And her day come at last:
The Movastar was a better boat,
But the Belle she wouldn't be passed.
And so she came tearing along that night—
The oldest craft on the line—
With a nigger squat on her safety valve
And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine.

The fire burst out as she cleared the bar,
And burnt a hole in the night,
And quick as a flash she turned and made
For that willer bank on the right.
There was runnin' and cursin', but Jim yelled out,
Over all the infernal roar:
"I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank
Till the last galoot's ashore!"

Through the hot, black breath of the burnin' boat
Jim Bludso's voice was heard.
And all had trust in his cussedness
And knowed he would keep his word.
And, sure's you're born, they all got off
Afore the smokestacks fell,
And Bludso's ghost went up alone
In the smoke of the Prairie Belle.

He weren't no saint, but at Jedgement
I'd run my chance with Jim
'Longside of some pious gentlemen
That wouldn't shook hands with him.
He seen his duty, a dead-sure thing,
And went for it, thar and then,
And Christ ain't a-going to be too hard
On a man that died for men.

Foreign Notes.

No foreigner is allowed to be forty-eight hours on Turkish soil without a pass.

There are 530 American citizens including 438 Hebrews, residing in Jerusalem.

Prizes to the value of 255,415 francs are offered this year by the Paris Academy of Science for the solution of various scientific problems.

The region about the Dead Sea is one of the hottest places on the globe, and the sea is said to lose 1,000,000 tons of water a day by evaporation.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Some Interesting Local Union Meetings Held.

UNIQUE STRIKE IN ROME.

Butchers Protest Against Slaughter of Horses for Food.

British Labor Troubles—The Continental Situation—Coopers Elect Their Officers.

The past week has been a busy one in local labor circles, meetings having been held every night. In the majority of cases, however, business was chiefly routine. The societies meeting included the Bricklayers and Cigar-Makers' Unions, Maisonneuve Lodge of the International Order of Machinists, the Journeymen Horseshoers' International Union, and District Assembly Knights of Labor. One of the most important meetings was that of the Central Trades and Labor Council, particulars of which appeared in Friday's Herald.

A good deal of interest has been evinced in the various meetings addressed by the well-known labor leader, Rev. Herbert N. Casson, of Boston. Of his addresses probably the most practical under present circumstances was that on "Co-operation," a subject on which we may have something to say next week. One of the results of this address was a meeting called for Thursday evening to discuss the advisability and ways and means of starting here a co-operative industry.

The efforts now being made on the part of the local Central Trades and Labor Council for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor have been endorsed, says "Peter Flynn," by resolutions passed by a number of Trades Unions. The success of such a movement would mean the wiping out of "fake" labor organizations that in the past have interfered with the work of legitimate organization.

Local Union No. 134 (French) of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held an open meeting on Thursday night. There was a large attendance of members and friends, and an enjoyable evening was spent. Several new applications for membership were also received.

The Coopers' Protective Union held their annual meeting on Friday. There was a good attendance of members and a very interesting meeting was the result. The principal business was the annual election of officers, which resulted as follows:—President, D. Verdon; Vice-President, E. Howard; Treasurer, Robert Miller; Financial Secretary, O. Bissonette; Corresponding Secretary, Louis Giroux; French Recording Secretary, W. Laporte; English Recording Secretary, P. McGinnis. These were all re-elected. Marshal, M. Lynch; Committee of Security, A. Lortie, A. Dubois, J. Collins, P. Walker and Joseph Hardy; Syndic, J. Giblin, C. Fregault and George Welsh; Delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Dolphis Verdon, A. Lortie and J. Collins.

A Winnipeg labor contemporary speaks in glowing terms of appreciation of The Herald's adoption of the Typographical Union label. It says there is still room for other papers to follow suit.

The Hamilton Trades Council have asked for the maintenance of the standard rate of wages of the Typographical Union by having their label appear on all city printing. The idea was received favorably by the Council, and will not doubt come into effect when the next contract is given out.

At a moderately attended meeting of representatives from a number of labor organizations of St. Louis Division held this week it was, after some discussion, decided to place a Labor candidate in the field during the forthcoming Provincial elections, thus precipitating a triangular fight. Mr. John O. Hoolahan, a prominent local labor man, was the candidate selected.

DAY VERSUS CONTRACT LABOR.

A sub-committee of the Toronto Board of Works who have been considering the question of contract and day labor, included the following clause in their report:—"As regards work done under the day labor system, your committee find the cost of the same invariably exceeds the cost of the original estimate, varying from 30 to 68 per cent. more, and, further, that works let under contract generally come from 15 to 25 per cent. under the original estimate. In considering the above, your subcommittee strongly recommend that the day labor system so far as relates to the local improvements and all new work be discontinued."

The clause led to an interesting discussion, but was finally thrown out by a vote of 6 to 5.

CONTINENTAL LABOR TROUBLES.

Continental employers are feeling the effects of better organization among employes, and several strikes are reported as an answer to the refusal of what the men considered to be reasonable demands.

In Rome a strike for unique reasons is reported. The butchers struck as a protest against the killing of horses for food. Great discomfort is ensuing from the strike, and no wonder! What would Montreal do without her butchers? The Government, which apparently is charged with settling the matter, seems entirely incompetent to meet the difficulty, which arises at a time when Rome is filled with travellers, and must result in great injury to the interests of the city.

In Hamburg the Association of English Coal Importers has issued a notice to the coal porters stating that only such men would be employed as have signed aan undertaking to work quietly and peacefully with those who did not go on strike, and to give fourteen days' notice before leaving work. The men engaged in the coal trade held a private meeting to discuss the matter, and refused to sign the agreement. Their decision will be reported to the Senate Commission. The importers are firmly resolved, if necessary, to lay up their vessels.

BRITISH LABOR NOTES.

At a meeting of coal miners held at Gilmerton, Dalkeith, Scotland, it was resolved to press for an advance of wages.

Members of the United Machine Workers' Society at Sunderland have accepted the terms offered by their employers. These workmen are distinct from the Amalgamated Engineers, who have rejected the offer.

The engineers at West Hartlepool have decided to refuse the masters' offer of 1s 6d advance. The men demand 2s 6d. The notice to strike given has expired, but with a view to arriving at a settlement it was agreed to remain at work pending a further offer from the employers.

The Iron Trade employers at Hull have agreed to grant to the moulders an increase of 1s per week in the first week in April and a second 1s in August. Fitters, turners and brass-finishers are to receive a similar advance. The men asked for more, but it is thought they will accept the employers' offer.

Upwards of 2,000 employes at Bessbrook spinning and weaving mill, near Newry, Ireland, have struck work as a protest against the enforcement of certain clauses of the Truck Act.

As we pointed out last week, prospects for the settlement of the Penrhyn quarries dispute are daily becoming brighter. At a mass meeting of the men, Mr. D. R. Daniel, the organizer of the North Wales Quarrymen's Union, announced that last week, accompanied by one of the leaders of the men, he had an interview with the President of the Board of Trade, who intimated that Lord Penrhyn was ready to meet a deputation from his late employes, and to consent to an interpreter and a shorthand writer, to be mutually agreed upon, being present. This was received with evident satisfaction by the men, and Mr. Daniel added that the Board of Trade did not in any way press the new proposal upon the men, but he (Mr. Daniel) thought it might prove a path leading to an honorable and just settlement. Resolutions were adopted appointing a deputation of three of the workmen, who were urged to act in accordance with the views expressed by the men in resolutions repeatedly passed at their public meetings.

The prospects of a settlement of the lockout in the Douglas plastering trade, which has now lasted three months, are brighter than they have been since the beginning of the dispute. The Douglas Masters' Federation have made overtures to the men which it was hoped they would accept. They proposed to reinstate the union laborers they locked out together with the plasterers, and advance them half a crown and two shillings respectively, for which the men had given notice, on condition that the plasterers and union laborers would work with six non-unionists whom the masters engaged after locking out the union laborers, and with whom the plasterers almost from the first refused to work. These men were not to be pressed to join the society. The men held a combined meeting, and unanimously decided that inasmuch as the employment of non-unionists was the kernel of the dispute they could not accept the masters' terms. The masters were notified of this decision, and a conference was held.

The Employers' Federation of Engineering Associations recently met at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London. The proceedings, which lasted five hours, were quite private. The impression prevails that the master engineers from all parts of the country are seeking to establish absolute unity, so that in the event of concerted movement against the men's organized demands the engineers of the entire country may lock out together, just as the Clyde and Belfast masters did last year.

PRESENT BRITISH STRIKES.

The strike of Keighley engineers, which commenced last May, and which affected over 1,000 men, has ended, the Amalgamated Society having issued notices intimating that all the members can start work where they can get it.

The stonemasons of Llandudno struck work in consequence of their demand for an advance of 4s 6d per week being refused. Later the plasterers in the same town came out on strike for a similar reason. Building operations in the town are consequently to a great extent paralyzed.

A strike in the boot and shoe trade in Norwich has commenced, and a large number of men—both unionists and non-unionists—ceased work. Others will follow as notices expire. The demand is for the fixing of a minimum wage.

The strike in the South Staffordshire chain trade has terminated, the employers having conceded to the demand of the workmen the payment of the 5s list of prices, being an advance of ten per cent. in wages.

Recently upwards of 200 coal porters at the Belfast quays refused to begin work in consequence of the Harbor Commissioners declining to increase the wages of forty cranemen who struck.

The coal porters' and quay cranesmen's strike at Belfast ended later on, the Harbor Commissioners having agreed to make an increase of 1s per week, with overtime allowances. This was accepted.

The men employed at the pits of the Flimby Colliery Company, who recently struck for a ten per cent. advance, have accepted half of that. Mr. Lloyd Wilson, managing director, who attended a mass meeting by request, said that like other colleries they were willing to give half of what they took during the depression in 1895.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT CASE.

For the settlement of an important trades' union case the Lord Chief Justice of England has appointed eight of the Queen's Bench judges to assist in conjunction with the Lords Justices of Appeal, the House of Lords. The case is that of Flood and Taylor versus Allen. The plaintiffs recovered damages from the defendant, who is an official of the Boiler Makers' Union, for bringing about their dismissal from the Glengall Ironworks. The plaintiffs allege that the defendant threatened to withdraw all the union men from these works unless the plaintiffs, who were non-union men, were dismissed. The Glengall Company, having important time contracts to fulfil, complied with the wishes of the union, and plaintiffs accordingly brought their action. At the trial the plaintiffs obtained a verdict, and this decision was confirmed by the Court of Appeal. The case was then carried to the House of Lords, and after hearing the arguments their Lordships reserved judgment. Having regard to its importance, however, they have now ordered the case to be re-argued, and have invited the Common Law judges to be present. The hearing has been fixed for the 23rd inst., when Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., Mr. Robson, Q.C., and Mr. Morton will represent the union, and Mr. Lawson Walton, Q.C., and Mr. Isaacs the respondents.

The Wind in the Chimney.

Over the chimney the night wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the woman stopped, as her babe she tossed,
And thought of the one she had long since lost,
And said, as her tear drops back she forced:
"I hate the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the children said, as they closer drew,
"'Tis some witch that is cleaving the black night through——
And we fear the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the man, as he sat on his hearth he low,
Said to himself: "It will surely snow,
And fuel is dear, and wages low.
And I'll stop the leak in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew;
But the poet listened and smiled, for he
Was man, and woman, and child, all three,
And he said: "It is God's own harmony,
This wind that sings in the chimney."

—Bret Harte.

The Herald, Junior.

"Wonder who will go and bring from Ton-ke-na-bah's some eggs for the cake," said the missionary's wife, looking up with an inviting smile.

"Why, I will, white mother," replied A-chon-ho-ah, promptly. "I go at once and saddle Blachita."

A-chon-ho-ah was the adopted daughter of the Rev. John Melton, who for fifteen years now had been missionary to the Apache, Comanche and Kiowa Indians. When a mite of a baby A-chon-ho-ah had been scooped up out of the sand by the Government physician, who was at the time on his way to the camps to visit some sick Indians. The little one had been buried in the hillocks of sand and left to die, sent to her cruel fate by her own mother, who had hoped in this way to save the other sister. A-chon-ho-ah had been born one of the twins, and among the Apaches and Comanches the dreadful custom still prevails of destroying twins, because their birth is believed to bring bad luck. Sometimes, if the little ones are born when the father is away, the mother, in order to save one, will have the other put to death, and pretend, on the father's return, that only one has been born. This was what had happened to A-chon-ho-ah. Her mother had given her to an old woman to destroy, and the old woman had buried her in the sand so that she might slowly smother to death.

The Government physician, being a bachelor, and not knowing what else to do, had brought the baby to the home of the missionary. Here she had been ever since, as kindly cared for as were any of the missionary's own, five in number.

A-chon-ho-ah loved the missionary and his wife devotedly—as much so as though they had really been her father and mother, for she knew no others. She was now 13 years old, tall, in almost perfect health, with a bright mind, a loving heart, and well deserving her name, which meant "to go quickly," for there was no one who could do errands more promptly than A-chon-ho-ah.

The parentage of A-chon-ho-ah had never been fully ascertained; but one of the Indians who came frequently to the agency, Har-we-poy-er by name, had begun of late to declare that she was his child—that he had discovered it, and could prove it. But so far he had not brought forward the proof. Har-we-poy-er was a sullen, ill-tempered Indian, a tyrant, both in his tepee and in the camps, where he was especially dreaded by the women and children. It was no wonder, then, that both the missionary and the physician had made up their minds that they would protect A-chon-ho-ah from him at almost any cost, for she had grown very dear to them. A-chon-ho-ah herself felt a shudder every time she even thought of Har-we-poy-er, while the supposition that he might be her father was unbearable.

"Mind now, no capers with Bla-chi-ta," said Mrs. Melton, as A-chon-ho-ah was leaving the room. "If eggs are to be brought in safety, then Miss Bla-chi-ta must be kept from Spanish fandangoes. A sober walk, remember, my dear, all the way back."

"Yes, white mother. Never fear. I will whisper to Bla-chi-ta, and she'll understand every word I say, and go as softly as fairies walking on moonlight.. I have only to tell her, and she will understand and will do as I say."

Mrs. Melton laughed.

"Oh, I forgot that Miss Bla-chi-ta was an educated young lady—that she had, in short, been for two terms to the Melton high school. Next year I suppose she will be asking the faculty for a diploma, along with her mistress."

"She could get it now, white mother, it smartness could take it," and with these words A-chon-ho-ah ran away to saddle her pet.

Bla-chi-ta was in the inclosure back of the mission house, nibbling away at the grass. As soon as she heard her mistress give that peculiar little whistle she knew so well she stopped her nibbling at once and pirouted up to the bars on her nimble black legs. Save for one white spot directly between the eyes and a larger one nearer the muzzle, Bla-chi-ta was as black as a coal. Hence the name that had been given her, which was Spanish, and meant "Little Blacky."

"We are wanted to go for some eggs, Bla-chi-ta mia" (my little Blacky), said A-chon-ho-ah, fondling the nose that had been pushed up against her.

In a moment or so saddle and bridle were both on Bla-chi-ta, A-chon-ho-ah in the saddle, and pony and rider flying like the wind over the grass of the prairies. If they had to walk like sober people coming back, why then they would make up for it going!

On galloped Bla-chi-ta. Three miles or more were passed in this way, then A-chon-ho-ah pulled the reins tight. This was the signal to Bla-chi-ta to slow up, then to walk.

"You must take some good long breaths now, puerida (dear one). It wouldn't be best for your health to go on too long in this way."

Just about here there was a turning to be made, where the road enters a stretch of timber. Most of the trees had been cut away, and there were more stumps at this place than anything else.

Bla-chi-ta didn't at all like the stumps, and wanted to be constantly executing the steps of a hornpipe from one to the other.

"Charl a Bla-chi-ta, kish, kish!" (steady, steady, my little Blacky!) said A-chon-ho-ah, coaxingly.

Suddenly a loud hail in Comanche caused A-chon-ho-ah to look up, then to give utterance to a startled cry. There close beside her was an Indian in full camp dress, horribly painted on his face and throat, and with feathers stuck in his hair. It was Har-we-poy-er. She knew him the moment her eyes rested upon him.

"If you scream again, I give you something to scream for!" he announced, savagely, at the same time pointing significantly to the knife in his belt. Then he seized her pony by the bridle and attempted to urge her in the direction he wished to go.

But Bla-chi-ta had never in all her life been used to any such treatment, and, as any high-spirited young lady would, she resented it, and to the extent that she forthwith proceeded to make vigorous imprint of her teeth in the hand clutching so determinedly her bridle rein.

Har-we-poy-er uttered a fiery exclamation, then struck Bla-chita a stinging blow over the head. This was more than A-chon-ho-ah could bear. She burst into tears, and, bending over, began to stroke Bla-chi-ta's neck and to talk to her soothingly.

"Sit up, and stop that!" commanded Har-we-poy-er. "I give you soon what I give the pony if you no hush up."

What was he going to do with her? This was the question now uppermost in A-chon-ho-ah's mind. She knew that he claimed to be her father, and that he had said again and again that he was coming to take her away from the pleasant home and from those who loved her.

They passed along this narrow path for the distance of about three-quarters of a mile, then A-chon-ho-ah saw they were approaching a clearing. It was a very small clearing, however, and seemed to be in the very heart of the timber. In the midst of it stood a small, deserted cabin, built of cottonwood logs, chinked in with clay.

As they rode into the clearing Har-we-poy-er dismounted, and coming to A-chon-ho-ah, told her to do the same. He then unsaddled both ponies, and tied each by a long rope to a stake so that they could graze. The cabin was very gloomy on the inside. There was no way to get light except through the cracks. The one door had fallen from its hinges and was now merely propped up against the facing. Any good big gust of wind could have blown it down.

Within the cabin there were some preparations for living. Har-we-poy-er had evidently been here and made them. Indeed, he told her so directly. There was a slab of bacon hanging up, and near by, in a corner, a sack of meal and a jug of molasses.

"Sit down," said Har-we-poy-er, sharply, "sit down! You got to stay here, so you just as well make up your mind to it; yes, one, two, three, maybe five, six, days. Then your friends give up, I know and pay the $50 may be the $100"—his crafty eyes gleaming—I'm going to ask them, to get you again."

So that was his design? It was not herself, after all, he wanted, but money. He would keep her concealed until those who loved her, thinking she was dead, would be so rejoiced to hear she was alive again, they would pay the money he demanded.. The missionary might not have it, but the doctor would. And to think this man claimed to be her father! O, it was dreadful! She felt she would go nearly wild with the pain and the horror of it all.

The afternoon wore on. The very minutes seemed interminable. How was she ever to get through the days? There was not a soul near upon whom she could call; no ear to hear; no voice to respond. Oh, yes, there was one! Why hadn't she thought of it before? There was Bla-chi-ta! A sob of joy came to A-chon-ho-ah's throat as she remembered Bla-chi-ta. She wasn't after all alone. Bla-chi-ta was near. Yes, Bla-chi-ta, who loved her, and whom she loved. Oh, Bla-chi-ta, dear Bla-chi-ta! As she thought of her, A-chon-ho-ah unconsciously gave the little love call Bla-chi-ta knew so well, and to which she never failed when hearing to respond. But Bla-chi-ta could not come now; oh, no. She, too, was a captive as A-chon-ho-ah, tied to a stake.

A-chon-ho-ah's heart almost stood still with joy as back through the space came ringing Bla-chi-ta's glad, responsive neigh. Bla-chi-ta had heard her, she had responded, though she could not come.

"Shut up that!" commanded Har-we-poy-er. "I no want any more of your noise. I tell you that before."

A-chon-ho-ah crouched nearer the hearth. Was even this comfort to be denied her?

"Kindle fire and get supper," said Har-we-poy-er after some moments.

She obeyed. She was only too glad of something to occupy her mind. She had made the fire, and was turning to get the meal to mix for the bread, when there came the sound of the trampling of feet without and near to the door. It startled both herself and Har-we-poy-er, but Har-we-poy-er the more. He was evidently much alarmed. He sprang to his feet and started toward the door. He had not more than done so when, with a loud crash, it fell to the floor, as though through some force without. Thinking it was surely an attack, that A-chon-ho-ah's friends had come to rescue her, Har-we-poy-er, who was really a coward at heart, turned and fled toward a pile of wood in the corner.

A terrible noise followed the falling of the door. It was as though a small tornado had struck and shook the building. It made the sticks of wood roll all about Har-we-poy-er, and even more than ever he was frightened. Not so A-chon-ho-ah. Though she had been frightened at first, she had nevertheless stood her ground, even at the falling of the door.

As the door fell with a crash, and within the opening almost immediately appeared a shaggy head, A-chon-ho-ah nearly cried aloud, but not with fear.

"Bla-chi-ta! Bla-chi-ta!" her heart was saying, "Oh, you precious Bla-chi-ta!" but she dared not say it with her lips for fear of arousing Har-we-poy-er.

Bla-chi-ta poked her scrubby little head through the door. Her eyes sought her mistress' face. There was all the encouragement she needed.

Every movement, every glance, seemed to say: "Now or never, my mistress. You called me and I have come. You needed me, or you would not have called. Up and away! Spring upon my back, and we are off like the wind!"

When Har-we-poy-er did look up he was for the moment struck motionless with amazement. There, standing not more than ten paces away was the pony, and by the pony A-chon-ho-ah, her arms about its neck. Then, recovering himself, he started up, but too late! With one bound A-chon-ho-ah had sprung to the pony's back without saddle, and with no bridle save a trailing bit of rope. But, forsooth, for what did Bla-chi-ta need a bridle? Did she not know the way as well as her mistress—even better? So A-chon-ho-ah only gathered up that bit of rope, as she sprung, to prevent Bla-chi-ta stepping upon it and tripping.

The pony's head was turned toward the door. Har-we-poy-er sprang forward He saw in an instant what was about to take place. After all the girl would escape him if he did not act promptly. He reached out his hand and clutched at the tail of the pony. The next moment a pair of black legs flew into the air, and when they came down one had planted itself with sufficient force against the shoulder of Har-we-poy-er, to send him spinning backward and over into the pile of wood, where he lay an almost senseless heap for a moment or so.

When he recovered himself and flew to the door it was to see the pony with her rider already across the clearing and into the belt of timber, where they were rushing along the path with the speed of the wind. His wicked plot had come to naught, his evil designs were thwarted and all through the love of a little black pony for her mistress.

Second Table.

Some boys are mad when comp'ny comes
 to stay for meals. They hate
To have the other people eat while boys
 must wait and wait.
But I've made up my mind I'm different
 from the rest,
For, as for me, I believe I like the second
 table best.

To eat along with comp'ny is so trying,
 for it's tough
To sit and watch the victuals when you
 dassent touch the stuff.
You see your father serving out the dark
 meat and the light,
Until a boy is sure he'll starve before he
 gets a bite.

And when he asks you what you'll have—
 you've heard it all before—
You know you'll get just what you get,
 and won't get nothing more,
For when you want another piece your
 mother winks her eye,
And so you say, "I've plenty, please!" and
 tell a whopping lie.

When comp'ny is a-watching you, you've
 got to be polite
And eat your victuals with a fork and take
 a little bite.
You can't have nothing till you're asked,
 and 'cause a boy is small
Folks think he isn't hungry, and he's never asked at all

Since I can first remember, I've been told
 that when the cake
Is passed around, the proper thing is for
 a boy to take
The piece that's nearest to him, and so
 all I ever got
When comp'ny's been to our house was
 the smallest in the lot.

It worries boys like everything to have
 the company stay
A-setting round the table like they couldn't
 get away.
But when they've gone and left the whole
 big shooting match to me,
Say, ain't it fun to just wade in and help
 myself? Oh, gee!
—Nixon Waterman, in L.A.W. Bulletin.

Blessings.

The sweetest blessings falling from above
 Are human sympathy and human love;
One strengthens hope with stimulating
 cheers,
 The other softens sorrow with tears,
And both together form the golden tie
 That spans the borders of eternity.
CHARLES BABSON SOULE.

A HOME PERPLEXITY.

Trouble Often Experienced in Selecting a Name.

SOME TRY INVENTION.

The Result Often is Some Very Funny Combinations.

Illustrations of the Inventiveness of Parents—Desire for High Sounding Titles.

It often happens that one of the greatest domestic perplexities is that of selecting a name for the newly-arrived little cherub over whom the entire household is rejoicing. If none has already taken the fancy of the delighted parents, the lists in the dictionary and elsewhere are anxiously studied, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred one of the appellations from there, is, after much discussion, decided upon.

In some instances, however, the parents take the bold and daring course of inventing a name for the occasion, or venture upon some unusual combination which, whatever else may be said about it, has claims to originality. The remarkable illustrations of this inventiveness which are given below may at first sight tax the reader's credulity, but as they are extracted from the records at Somerset House, their authenticity may easily be proved. Most of them, it should be said, have been registered within the last ten or twenty years.

One of the most curious classes is that in which the surname has evidently suggested the Christian name, and parents have thoughtlessly condemned their offspring to life-long ridicule for the sake of indulging in what no doubt they took to be a witticism.

It is even more difficult to understand the feelings that could prompt the giving of names which, to say the least, are indicative of anything but affection and welcome. We can but hope that the bearers of these names found some means of dispensing with them in ordinary life, although there must have been times when they would obtrude themselves disagreeably.

Among other instances we observe Troublesome John Sims, Not Wanted James Shady Scarrott, Nettle Accleton, Muff Elliott, Odious Heaton, Evil Thrift, Vile Board, Tempest Booth, Stormy Petrel Hodgson, Judas Iscariot Burton, Ananias Culling, Capernaum Stubbins (one wonders whether the last three may not be mistakes on the part of ignorant parents who had some vague idea that these names were Scripture names, and therefore must be right), Peculiar Stringer, Crocodile Gordon and Forsaken Dimmock. Possibly some of these poor little mites were foundlings, upon whom the Bumbles of the time indulged their clumsy wit by affixing to the wretched infants the stigma of their origin.

It is pleasanter to turn in another direction and note the extensive—though often, also, peculiar—use that is made of the names of flowers and plants for the prenomens of girls. We are familiar enough with Rose, Daisy, Violet, Pansy, Lily and such like pretty appellations, but here are combinations which disclose unwonted horticultural enthusiasm.

What a delightful fragrance there is about the name of Rose Greengrass Clover Smith, and no doubt Violet Snowdrop Crockett grew up a very modest little maid. We can easily believe that the parents of Rose Shamrock Anthistle were unionists of the true kind, and humorous withal. Miss Morris would scarcely be inclined to find fault with her name of Phoebe Forget-me-not; but what about Thistle Never-no-more Goldsmith? Who does not hope that her parents found her true to the first of these names; they would only have been rightly served.

Alliteration as well as love of flowers had doubtless something to do with the name that was selected for Lily Lobelia Dames, and when we come to Anemone Lily Rose Violet Montgomery, Ivy Violet Primrose McGinley, Snowdrop Violet Pansy Gray and Ivy Verbena Mignonette Slocombe, we must recognize a quite unusual love for floral appellatives. Rose Thorn, Rose Budd, Rose Garden, Rose Bows, Rosy Blossom, are pretty and appropriate enough; but, on the other hand, we should not wonder if Miss Prim Rose, however her demureness in infancy might justify the name, turned out a bit of a coquette in later years.

We meet, in this "Garden of Girls," many flowers not often seen in names. For instance, we have Gladiolus Azalea Clark, Verbena Scarlett, Isabella Chrysanthemum Teague, Dahlia Keeping, Bluebell Elliott, Clematis Moody, Moss Rose Strange, Mignonette Jessie Relf, Jessamine Knight, Lily Auratum Yate, Poppy Woodbine, Pansy Blossom Hopkins, and Maybloom Smith.

Primrose Proud seems something of a misnomer, since nobody associates pride with primroses, except, perhaps, in the modern political sense; and we do not remember to have seen anything about Rose Bloom Ferns in any treatise on the cryptogamia, although we know there is such a thing as red moss. Hay Field calls up delicious associations, though whether it designates a boy or a girl we have not the faintest idea.

The Puritan custom of giving quaint and often absurd names to children suggestive of moral or religious qualities, or theological dogmas, has not, it would seem, yet passed away, although it is confined within more sober limits.

When, however, we see Live-well Woollerson, Redemption Burton, Righteous Williams, Fear Not Sharp, Conscience Watkins, Gracious Abraham, Grateful Christian, Live-well Broadhead, Pious Ellaway, Providence Found Bliss, Comfort Cornfield, Hosanna Boden, Purify Buckland, Sabbath Stout, Temperance Sober Lane, Paradise Goode, and Mercy Hope Charity Bastien, we are apt to think that the Roundheads must have many descendants.

In this category we find Temperance Greedy, which would appear to be an attempt to provide an antidote in the Christian name for the bane of the surname. Comfort Went sounds ominous, as though recording the fact that there remained no peace in the house after the advent of the new baby, which was probably true.

But if the names hitherto mentioned sound strange, we have to record others more extraordinary still, and such as it is difficult to account for on any other theory than that of the temporary insanity of the parents. That most of these have never been pronounced at the baptismal font we are compelled to believe, for no clergyman would lend himself to such an outrage upon a religious ceremony, not to say upon propriety. But that they appear in due legal form in the archives of Somerset House, cannot be denied.

Here is an amazing list: Only Fancy Jones, Is-it Maria, John Ripper Williams, Chancery Lane Illingworth (the father surely a limb of the law), Schedule Cook, Bovril Simpson (is this in gratitude for benefits received, and if so, was it as a partaker or a shareholder?), Merry Christmas Finnet, Miley Miles Mills Overy, Choice Chase Chapman, Married Brown (as like as not he died a bachelor, although married almost as soon as he was born), Affability Box, Britannia Bottle, Reservoir Green, Noah Ark Smith, Jocose Ann Reynolds, Man Friday Wilson, Orange Webb (daughter of Lemon Webb), Virtuous Jane Surgeon, Missjullar Brooke, Happy Ephraim Jiggins Millenarianna Carlisle, Smith Follows Smith (which nobody can deny), and Alfred Got Barelegs (a fact doubtless patent to everyone).

Some parents appear to have been determined that their children should somehow or other mentioned along with the great, and so we have Albert Edward Prince of Wales Morris, Jubilee Guelph Battenburg, Morley Timbers, Royal Consort Partington, Prince (sic) Charlotte Cope, King George Westgate, Duchess Dowager Cushway, and many similar names.

The desire for long, high sounding names leads to some strange, incongruous medleys, especially where there is an attempt to make them commemorative. Thus we have Americus Vespucius Xenophon Bucephalus Stephen Mesmer John Xerxes Alcibiades Ebenezer Braden, Faustus Present Remebbrance Cattermole, Robert Alma Balaclava Inkerman Sebastapol Delhi Dugdale (the son, surely, of a soldier bold), and Naval Review Ball.

We get into denser jungle with Fighoughanghal O'Timerhaugh Hope de Hindley Turner; and deeper still with Lyulph Ydwallo, Odin Nestor Egbert Lyonel Toedmag Hugh Erchenwyne Saxon Esa Cromwell Nevill Dysart Plantaganet Tollemache, Thomas Hill Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte Horatio Swindlehurst Nelson, Karl F. W. C. A. F. W. I. G. O. H. M. Von der Recke Volmerstein.

But in this matter of long names it must once more be "place aux dames," for here comes a lady with a name for every letter of the alphabet. It is Ann Bertha Cecilia Diana Emily Fanny Gertrude Hypatia Inez Jane Kate Louisa Maud Nora Ophelia Quince Rebecca Starkey Teresa Ulysis (sic) Venus Winifred Xenophon Yetty Zeus Pepper. Fancy going through the marriage service with a lady bearing such a name! We pity the parson, the bridegroom, and, most of all, the poor girl herself.

In the case of twins and triplets we meet with some amusing collocations, such as Buttercup and Daisy Price, Captain and Colonel Jagger, Alpha and Omega, Rose, Lily, and Violet Brown; Faith, Hope, and Charity Olive; Peter the Great and William the Conqueror Wright; Patience, Mercy, and Prudence Ferdoe. And in the marriage records are also some curious pairs. A Cart, for instance, marries a Driver; a Goatman marries a Horseman; a Spankie a Smart, and a Cole a Miners.

There is, perhaps, not much fault to be found with such combinations as Pearl White, Vernal Greenwood, Laurel Leaf, Rivers Banks, Winter Summers, or Virginia Virgin; we may even excuse Major Minor, Eve Christmas, or Minnie Rifle; and Ernest Frosty Winter, Alfred Days Weeks, J. Cake Baker, W. Windy Bank, and Joseph Lion Lamb, have each the alternative of omitting the second of their prenomens from their signatures; but what shall we say of Pine Coffin, Farm Stock, Oak Post (who, by the way, was, or is, a fence carpenter), Time of Day, Fish Fish, Golden Key, Ether Spray, Mineral Waters, Foot Bath, Noah Flood Shipwright, Partridge Roast, True Case, Beech Wood, Sherwood Forest, Trial Bailey, Wonderful Goodman, River Jordan, Happy Land, Brave Savage, Ethereal Messenger (who possibly by this time scales twenty stone), Wealthy Mann (perhaps destined before he dies to be in receipt of parish relief), Laughing Waters (who knows but that she might fitly pose as the muse of Melancholy?), Midsummer Frost, and worst of all, Saint Paul, and Paschal Lamb? These are simply outrages upon the helplessness of infancy that deserve long imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Not much better are the cases in which, by reason of its surname, a child is foolishly made to carry through life a quasi title or aristocratic name, such as Lord Baron, Arch Bishop, Arch Deacon, or Baron de Roths Child.

John Saint is united with Jessie Vile; Mary Sturgeon finds a husband in a Whalebelly; Henry Bird espouses a Martha Wing, and Clara Death mates with Robert Pardon; Frost marries Snow, and a Potter marries Potts a Cardinal is linked with a Church, and Keeping very properly takes to himself a House. Other unions are celebrated between a Church and a Bell, a Pipe and a Dance, Hiley and Lowly, Veal and Ham, Fish and Hook.—From Tit Bits.

SOME LATE NEW THINGS.

A recently designed ink well, which keeps the ink from drying up, has a crescent-shaped top with the ends projecting upward, one end being pivoted so that the other end, having a slot for the pen, swings down into the ink chamber when the pen is inserted and closes the opening when the pen is withdrawn.

Among the many newly-patented bicycle brakes one of the most novel is a shoe extending over the upper wheel and hinged to the rear of the frame, a rod extending downward from the saddle to the loose end of the shoe, so that when the rider straightens up the back of the saddle is depressed and pushes the brake down on the tire.

To assist in quickly attaching lengths of hose together a newly patented coupler has two flanged sections, one in each end of the hose, which are placed end to end, surmounted by a hinged metal band, which is locked in place by a pin, the inside of the band being lined with rubber packing to prevent leakage.

Bullet-proof cloth lately patented is formed of layers of closely woven strong fabric, a thick layer of straight unwoven hair, several layers of strong parallel cords laid compactly together, a re-enforcement of pasteboard laid next to the layers of cord and an inner cushioning of felt, all sewed tightly together.

For the purpose of signalling trains when a bridge is destroyed by fire or floods a wire cord is interlaced between the ties and rails, the ends being attached to a spring signal on a post near by, the closing of the spring throwing out a flag or red light over the track on each side of the bridge and giving the alarm at the nearest signal tower or passenger station.

To prevent the trolley pole from flying up and striking cross wires when it slips from the power wire a weight is placed in an upright well at the side of the car and attached to the pole by means of a cord, the weight being held in place by a spring catch attached to the trolley rope, and released when the rope is drawn tight, when the weight drops and pulls the trolley down to the car roof.

Firemen will appreciate a recently patented device consisting of a metal frame to surround the face fastened by a strap at the back and having an isinglass window in front, together with a tube to be used for breathing, the outer end of the tube containing a moist sponge to purify the air. Another device for the same purpose has a pneumatic tube around its edge to fit tightly to the face of the wearer.

The Vegetarian Jubilee.

Fifty years of cabbage and potato pie,
Fifty years of onions and asparagus,
Fifty years of turnip-top and cauliflower,
 Also Brussels sprouts.

Far from us all prandial debauchery,
Egypt's flesh-pots tempt us not a little bit,
Beef, pork, mutton, have we put away from
 us—
 Things of savage creed.

Merry we on sirloin of an artichoke,
Satisfied with under-cut of kidney bean,
Well content with fricassee of cucumber—
 Such our simple fare.

See our health, our riotous vitality—
Some of us are hearty centenarians;
Though, perchance, the bone be with the
 flesh eaters,
 Marrow is with us.

Join with us, all ye who seek the higher
 life;
Here, on this occasion of our jubilee,
Help convert a passion-driven world to
 Peas instead of war.
—Pick-Me-Up.

Not Congenial.

"Aren't you afraid your husband will be fascinated by that pretty widow next door?"

"No danger; he likes a garden, and she keeps chickens."

Intense Pain from Sciatica. The Mystic Remedy, South American Rheumatic Cure Conquers it in Two Days.

The following comes from the wealthy lumberman of Merrickville, Ont., Mr. E. Errett: "For a number of years I have suffered intense pain from rheumatism and sciatica in my left hip. It is needless to say I have doctored constantly, but without receiving anything but temporary relief. South American Rheumatic Cure was at last tried and its effect was truly magical. In two days the pain was all gone, and two bottles of the remedy cured me completely. I was so bad that for two years I could not lie on my left side if I got the universe for so doing. At present I have not a symptom of sciatica or rheumatism, and hence it is with much pleasure that I recommend this great remedy. I know it will cure."

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.

CHESS.

Solutions of problems and chess correspondence should be addressed "Chess Editor, Montreal Herald."

MEETINGS OF CHESS CLUBS IN MONTREAL.

Montreal Chess Club—Rooms, corner of St. Catherine and University Streets. Meet every afternoon and evening (except Sunday.)

Heather Chess Club—Rooms, corner of Greene Avenue and St. Catherine Street, Westmount Meet Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

Cercle St. Denis Chess Club — Rooms, corner of St. Denis and St. Catherine Streets. Meet Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Y.M.C.A. Chess Club—Rooms, Association Buildings, Dominion Square. Meet Tuesday and Thursday afternoon and evening and Saturday afternoons.

J.B.—Thanks for contribution.

PILLSBURY VS. SHOWALTER.

THE TENTH GAME.

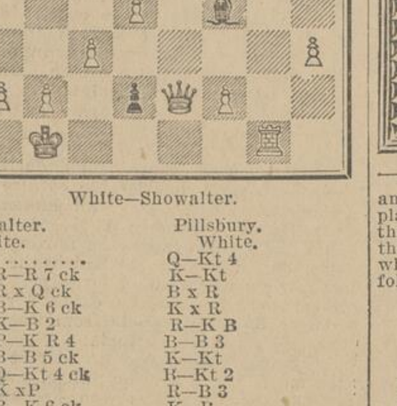
What Harry Pillsbury has to say about it!

Tenth Game—Ponziani.

Showalter. White.	Pillsbury. White.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 P—B 3	P—Q 4
4 Q—R 4	B—Q 2
5 P x P	Kt—Q 5
6 Q—Q	Kt x Kt ck
7 Q x Kt	Kt—B 3
8 B—B 4	P—K 5
9 Q—K 2	B—Q 3
10 P—Q 4	P—K R 3
11 B—Kt 3	Castles
12 P—K R 3	R—K
13 B—K 3	P—Q Kt 4
14 P—Kt 4	Kt—R 2
15 Kt—Q 2	P—Q R 4
16 B—B 2	P—K B 4
17 P x P	B x P
18 Castles Q R	Kt—B 3
19 Q R—Kt	K—R
20 R—Kt 2	Kt x P
21 K R—Kt	Kt—B 5
22 B x Kt	B x B
23 K—Kt	P—K 6
24 B x B	P x Kt
25 R x P	....

Position after White's twenty-fifth move, R x P.

Black—Pillsbury.



White—Showalter.

Showalter. White.	Pillsbury. White.
25	Q—Kt 4
26 R—R 7 ck	K—Kt
27 R x Q ck	B x R
28 B—K 6 ck	K x R
29 K—B 2	R—K B
30 P—K R 4	B—B 3
31 B—B 5 ck	K—Kt
32 Q—Kt 4 ck	K—Kt 2
33 K x P	R—B 3
34 B—K 6 ck	K—B
35 P—K B 4	P—R 4
36 Q—Kt 2	R—Q
37 P—B 5	P—Kt 5
38 Q—B6	B—R 3 ck
39 K—Q 3	B—B 5
40 P—B 4	K—Kt 2
41 Q—B 5	R—K
42 P—Q 5	B—K 4
43 P—Kt 3	R—R 3
44 K—K 4	B—Q 3
45 Q—Kt ck	K—R 2
46 P—B 5	B—K 2
47 Q—Kt 3	B—Q
48 K—Q 4	R—B
49 P—Q B 6	K—R
50 P—Q 6	R—R 2
51 Q—B 4	P x P
52 Q x P	B—K 2
53 Q—K B 4	B—Q
54 K—B 4	B—B 2
55 Q—Q 4 ck	R—Kt 2
56 P—B 6	R—Kt 3
57 P—B 7	K—R 2
58 Q—Q 7	K—Kt 2
59 B—Q 5	B—R 7
60 P—B 7	R—Kt 5 ck
61 K—B 5	B x P
62 Q x B	R x P
63 Q—K 5 ck	K—Kt 3
64 B—K 6	R—Kt 5
65 Q—B 5 ck	K—R 3
66 K—Q 6	R—Kt 3
67 K—K 7	Resigns

NOTES BY PILLSBURY.

"White adopted for the first time in the match a Ponziani, Black defending in an unusual manner by a counter gambit, offering a pawn for the attack.

"An extremely complicated position arose in the middle game. White having returned the pawn for the sake of an attack with double rooks on the Black king, Black gave up the queen for two rooks, and but for an error on his twenty-seventh move, would have probably been able to draw the game as it was, however, he lost the valuable queen's pawn, and eventually the game."—From Brooklyn Eagle.

Total score of match to date: Pillsbury, 4; Showalter, 4; drawn, 2.

LASKER AT HEREFORD.

Mr. Lasker entertained the members of the Hereford Chess Club with exhibition play. He was the guest of Mr. Edwin Anthony, of the Hereford Times.

At Brighton, a complimentary dinner was given Mr. Lasker by the Brighton Chess Club. He played 18 simultaneous games, losing one and winning 17.

INTERNATIONAL CABLE MATCH.

Americans hope to win next year.

At the conclusion of the Cable match, Mr. Marean, president of the Brooklyn Chess Club, regretted that the Anglo-American trophy had to be returned to England, especially as they had a glass case made for its exhibition in the club rooms. They retain the case, however, in expectation of the trophy being won next year.

J. H. BLACKBURNE

Plays at Worcester, Eng.

From a contributor, the following has been received: Mr. J. H. Blackburne played 23 games simultaneously at the Guild Hall, Worcester, with the following result: Won 18, lost 1, drew 4. We give the game he lost.

Evans gambit declined.

White. Mr. Blackburne.	Black. Mr. Weall.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	B—Kt 3
5 P—Q R 4	P—Q R 3
6 Q—B 3	P—Q 3
7 P—Q 3	Q—K 2
8 Q Kt—Q 2	Kt—K B 3
9 B—Kt 3	B—K 3
10 Castle	Castle
11 Kt—B 4	B—R 2
12 Kt—K 3	Kt—Q sq
13 P—K R 3	B x B
14 Q—Kt 3	Kt—K 3
15 Kt—B 5	Q—Q 2
16 P—K Kt 4	Q R—K sq
17 K—R 2	P—K Kt 3
18 Kt—Kt 3	Kt—B 5
19 B x Kt	P x B
20 Kt—K 2	Kt x P (ch)
21 K—Kt 2	Kt—R 3
22 Kt x P	K—R sq
23 R—K Kt sq	P—K B 4
24 P—K 5	P x P
25 Q—Q 5	Q—K 2
26 Q R—K sq	P—K 5
27 K—R sq	

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. STEINITZ.

The following letter from Mr. Lasker appeared in The Field of Saturday: I write to ask you to help, through the means of your highly-valued chess column towards the raising of a testimonial for the unfortunate old man who has fallen ill of melancholia at Moscow. The great merits of old Mr. Steinitz for the cause of chess are universally known, and the chess world should certainly care for him and his family in his present condition, were it only as an acknowledgment of its obligations for his past work. The old man, I believe, has many adversaries, but I trust that his misfortune will find his former opponents generous, and his admirers not wanting in liberality. Personally I shall contribute ten guineas towards the sum to be raised."

Referring to the foregoing, there is an evident desire on the part of chess players in this city to do something towards the testimonial, and a subscription list has already been started, which will doubtless realize $25 to $50. The maximum amount has been fixed at $1, and the minimum amount at 25c. It is hoped that chess players outside the city will respond to this call and send their subscriptions to the Chess Editor of The Montreal Herald, which will be duly acknowledged in the following issue.

END GAME.

By Herr Kling.

Solution.

1 Q—K 2	Q—Q B 7
2 Q—K sq ck	Q—Kt 8
3 Q x K P ch	P—Kt 7
4 Q—Q 5	Q—Q 6 ch
5 Q x Q	P—Kt 8, becoming a Kt ch
6 K—Kt 3 and wins.	

MONTREAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

The Montreal Chess Club have inaugurated a tournament under the above title, to be played for amongst the members of the inter-chess League, the winner of the match to receive $15 and the title of champion. Play to take place on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, in the Montreal Chess Club Rooms. The following have entered: J. Bemrose, H. Bertrand, T. R. Davies, G. Falconer, J. Fish, O. Fish, C. Germain, W. Kurrle, J. E. Lamer, J. Pelletier, R. Short, E. S. Smythe, C. C. Wheeldon.

These Competitions will be conducted monthly during 1897.

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1 Western Ontario, consisting of Counties York, Simcoe and all Counties W. and S. of these.
2 Eastern Ontario, consisting of Counties Ontario, Muskoka and all Counties E. and N. of these.
3 Province of Quebec.
4 Province of New Brunswick.
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The two competitors who send in the largest numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside, will each receive, at winner's option, a lady's or gent's Stearns' Bicycle with complete attachments.

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2. The competition will close the last day of each month during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., and their families are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of winners in competitor's district will be forwarded to competitors 21 days after each competition closes.

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Mrs. Wm. Waters, 68 Ottawa Street, Montreal, Can., says: "I suffered very greatly with stomach trouble and pain in the chest. Very often I was so bloated that I could not button my clothes. I was short of breath, always sleepy and tired, and two weeks ago, it would be impossible for me to go upstairs without stopping to rest several times. In fact I was in a very bad condition. I have taken Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure, and now enjoy health that I have never had before for years. In fact, I am completely cured."

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PAUL PRY'S COLUMN

How Boucicault Came to Write Rip Van Winkle.

AN ACTRESS TALKS PLAINLY

Vaudeville Stars and the Salaries They Are Demanding.

The Geisha's Dances—An Interesting Letter from Mrs. Packard—Answers to Correspondents.

The week has not brought forth much news in the theatrical line as far as Montreal is concerned. There have been several meetings of the lawyers interested in Messrs. Sparrow and Jacobs' affairs, and it is thought that everything will be satisfactorily arranged within a few days. Just how I am not in a position to say.

It was Dion Boucicault, the brilliant Irish playwright, who first conceived the idea of weaving a drama from the weird and impossible story of Washington Irving's "Sleepy Hollow." But as he worked at it the story seemed such an incredible one that he feared the success of its stage presentation and lost heart. Several years passed and one day he happened to mention the matter to Joseph Jefferson, then a rising young comedian, who had done many things well but nothing brilliantly. Jefferson sprang up and commanded Boucicault to finish the piece for him. Some time after Boucicault did so, but he had so little faith in it that he strongly advised Jefferson not to attempt to produce it. Jefferson, however, saw its possibilities and the result of the first presentation of Rip Van Winkle was a surprise to the Irish playwright. The success was instantaneous and Jefferson made a great fortune playing it. Even to-day the public will have nothing from Jefferson but Rip.

There are so many young women nowadays who think they have a calling for the stage that it is just as well that they should be taught as much as possible about the real life behind the scenes. Let them enter the profession with their eyes open, and then—well, then they'll have no one to blame but themselves.

Miss Viola Allen, of the Empire Company, recently gave a lengthy account of her daily life, in a New York paper, on and off the stage, and that proved very entertaining reading, and now Miss Fanny Davenport has something to say on the same topic.

"The woman who keeps house on Monday and irons on Tuesday, sweeps on Friday, bakes on some other day, and bundles up the baby and goes visiting the rest of the time, has less monotony in her life than the average actress," says Miss Davonport. "An actress' days are all alike. In the first place, each is only a fraction of a day, for she generally breakfasts when people are taking their lunch. One hour of the day she must devote to bathing and dressing, another hour to exercise of some kind, for embonpoint is her bete noir. You can't play leading roles if you weigh two hundred and your waist line creeps up under your armpits. There are walking Delsarte antics, stupid pulleys and dumbbells—half a dozen other things, equally tiresome—as a remedy, but it is only eternal vigilance that makes any of them effective, and going without every blessed thing to eat and drink that you enjoy.

"There is her mail to look after—the same struggling aspirants for histrionic fame who desire to recite before her or to have her secure a position for them equally as good as her own; from managers as obdurate and devoted to their own friends as political chiefs; the autograph fiend, the photograph collector, 'who knows he could purchase her picture, but would prize it so much more highly if she gave it to him; the advertisers of nostrums and lotions, soaps and hair bleach, and effusions from that sort of people who seem to have nothing to do but open correspondence with every noted individual. In fact, it is always 'same daisies, same everything.'"

I have received more than one letter pointing out how mistaken I was in my prognostication of the result of the big fight. There is one satisfaction—I was not half as badly mistaken as Corbett was.

Beerbohm Tree, who may be knighted shortly, will open his new theatre with a revival of Julius Caeser. Mr. Tree is to appear as Marc Antony, Lewis Waller as Cassius, and Murray Carson as Julius Caesar, according to present arrangements. Mrs. Tree and Kate Rorke will also be seen in the play. Henry Irving said a short time ago that he was anxious to produce this play, but discovered when he set out to do it that all the good actors had become managers as well and would act in their own theatres only. At the Lyceum revival of Richard III. Julia Arthur, who was so nervous at the first performance that she was unable to do herself justice, has been highly praised for her acting in the present repetitions of the play.

The dances in The Geisha, both by the chorus and by Miss Violet Lloyd, as performed on the American and Canadian tour, have been the subject of thoughtful and artistic study, with a view to making them accord with the reality. Japanese dancing is more a series of graceful poses than anything else. There is no pirouetting, toe-walking or high kicking in it. The dancing girls pass gently from one attitude to another, with the accompaniment of soft music, in a genuine "poetry of motion." This is finely shown in Miss Lloyd's "Chon Kina" dance, one of the most original and fascinating things of the kind ever seen on the American stage. I saw it in New York, so can vouch for it.

Sibyl Johnstone and George W. Leslie have joined hands and will tour the big vaudeville houses in a new comedietta called The Divorce Trap. It was especially written for them by Glen McDonough, who has written a number of very successful farces.

The Royal is to have burlesque next week, and I am told that the combination is a good one. How some people do rave about burlesque, but, bless me, if the Royal patrons want it, why, let 'em have it. It's their own business.

George Thatcher, one of the cleverest, if not the cleverest minstrel man who ever wore brunt cork, is to be at Theatre Francais next week as the feature of the vaudeville bill. It brings back reminiscences of the palmy days when his name is mentioned, but he is said to be every whit as clever now as when he was at the head of the greatest minstrel combination ever put before the public. In fact, it is said of him that he has grown brighter and more picturesquely clever and spontaneously witty as the years have passed. He is thoroughly up to the times, talking of topics of public interest, and weaving them into a continuous stream of fun. In his act he has the assistance of Ed. Marble, the famous old-time interlocutor, and between them they work up an act that simply makes an audience scream with delight.

In connection with the poor business of the season of the up-town theatres, Mrs. Beaumont Packard, the well-known proprietor of the Packard Dramatic, Operatic and Vaudeville Agency, New York, writes me as follows:

Dear Sir,—Your letter received, requesting my "opinion as to what will be the outcome of the present apathy on the part of our (your) people in the matter of patronage" of meritorious American attractions.

You are not alone in this apathy. It is prevailing to an alarming extent throughout the States—primarily, I presume, on account of the depressed business conditions, and, secondly, through the growing tendency toward cheap amusements. A sort of new education, as it were, seems to be imbuing the people—in other words, multum in parvo is what appears to be sought for by amusement-seekers—and this is found in the rapidly-increasing repertoire and stock companies.

The combination system seems to be melting into thin air. Instead of one play a week, theatre-goers, for less than they have to pay to see one performance of a combination like those you mention, can witness from six to eight different, and in most cases well-presented plays. Where I, as an old dramatic agent of New York, supply one person for a travelling one-play combination, I furnish a dozen for stock and repertoire companies. A year or two ago, the reverse was the case. Your own Theatre Francais, for which I furnish actors and plays, is an example. It is prospering, because your people get six or seven times as much for the same money as they would receive by patronizing combinations, with one-piece for the attraction.

I believe the public is beginning to realize that one dollar and one dollar and a half is entirely too much for an evening's entertainment—dramatic or musical—whether the stellar attraction be a person or play. It is only exceptional stars or performances that can command much money even in New York, and then only when the party or play becomes a "fad." We have so many cheap places of amusement that the large high-class theatres suffer in proportion. To my mind, the day for high admissions is fast waning, and it would not surprise me if in the next decade most theatres will be playing to popular prices.

These views may apply to the question you have propounded, for they seem to have practical foundation.

Very respectfully yours,
Mrs. B. PACKARD.

Good for Julia Marlowe! She has not only conquered New York at last, after some years of scant courtesy, but does not hesitate to express herself most frankly and fearlessly when invited by a New York paper to glorify Gotham.

The question was whether a New York indorsement was essential to an artist. Mrs. Taber was evidently expected to diplomatize and say, in substance, that scarcely anything in earth below or the heavens above was of so much consequence as the hall mark of the eastern metropolis. But the fair Julia did not say this. Having achieved success without any assistance at all from that city, and despite the covert sneers and weary persiflage of certain persons who rattle around absurdly in critical positions they cannot fill, Mrs. Taber did not feel obliged to deal in any honeyed words.

On the contrary, without beating around the bush, she said New York opinion no longer swayed the country or established the status of any artist. The people of the United States she declared, had learned to think independently and the story of long runs frequently forced in New York was no longer of any value in the provinces. This is undoubtedly true.

James O'Neil has on more than one occasion been taken for a clergyman, but it remained for a Chicago woman to make the curious mistake of imagining one of Mr. O'Neill's lithographs to have some religious significance. She had taken refuge in the lobby during a sudden shower, when she happened to glance over her shoulder into the foyer, where a single electric light illuminated a large three-sheet poster of James O'Neill standing on the rock of the Isle of Monte Christo and exclaiming "The world is mine!"

"Oh, look!" she cried to a friend, who accompanied her. "Isn't this just too lovely for anything. Why, it's a picture of the Rock of Ages, and in a theatre, too!"

Dr. Stewart Oliver, who is said to be engaged to marry Olga Nethersole, is now in this country, and it is said that the actress will marry him in London in July. Miss Nethersole returns to England some time in May, and if she can find a theatre available will act there in the version of Denise which she played here. She will play afterwards in the provinces and later settle down to management in London. No arrangements for her return to this country are contemplated at present.

Since the anti-big-theatre-hat agitation has grown so heated the ill manners of male theatre-goers have been almost entirely lost sight, but that isn't saying that male theatre-goers have no ill manners. They have—a lot of them—and it won't hurt a great many men to read this little extract from a recently published book entitled "Manners for Men."

"It is a piece of bad manners to enter the theatre late, disturbing the audience and annoying the players or singers. It is equally rude to leave before the entertainment is ended, unless the interval be chosen when nothing is going on. . . Singers, actors and actresses generally possess the sensitive, sympathetic, artistic temperament, and it is wounding to them to see members of the audience, fidgeting, rustling about, chattering, laughing and otherwise showing inattention when they are doing their best to entertain them."

The person who wrote that is a woman, but, just the same, she knows what she's talking about.

Marie Tempest is a London favorite of the day who has refused to return to this country in spite of all temptations in the way of liberal offers and the assurances that a despairing public was waiting here for the benediction of her presence. Now Charles Klein is going to London to see what he can do toward enticing her across the ocean. He is baited with a comic opera called The Bride Elect, written by him and Philip Sousa. Whether or not Miss Tempest will be able to resist this potent onslaught remains to be seen.

The date of the appearance of Johnstone Bennett and S. Miller Kent at Theatre Francais is announced as March 29th. Their act which is called "A Quiet Evening at Home" is described as being the very best act in vaudeville and one which arouses storms of applause especially among the members of the gentle sex. Miss Bennett, the original Jane in this country, is a star of the first magnitude and S. Miller Kent was, until he contracted to appear with Miss Bennett, one of Frohman's handsomest and most talented young leading men. It will take many packed houses at the Francais to realize the salary paid to this pair, but it is the policy that wins in this day of the world when almost everything from tragedy to grand and comic opera is demanded for a quarter—and a hair cut thrown in.

Lytell's My Friend From India company closed at Ottawa on March 10 and returned to New York last Friday.

Managers who advertise high priced vaudeville acts are quite often tempted to dazzle the public by grossly mis-stating the salaries. What do the public care for salaries. It is the act itself that counts. For instance it is stated that Pauline Hall receives $1,500 a week, while I am sure she comes to the Francais for something less than $1,000; that Johnstone Bennett and S. Miller Kent get $750 a week, while I should say $600 is putting it nearer to the actual figures. Abraham Lincoln once stated a truism which theatrical managers would do well to paste in their hats. It runs something like this: "You can fool all of the people a part of the time and a part of the people all of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"MONTREALER" asks—"Can you decide a bet by telling us who played the Earl of Mount Ararat in the local production of Iolanthe some two years ago?"

Mr. E. R. Ricketts.

"ENGLISHMAN" writes—"Please tell us if the Abbott sisters, who were with Chevalier are English?"

No, American.

"DINING TABLE" writes.—"To decide a bet made at dinner to-night will you tell us in what opera the character of Wolfram is to be found?"

In Tannhauser.

"J.S.M." asks—"Did young Southern ever play Captain Letterblair in Montreal?"

He did not.

"READER" asks—"Is Caroline Miskell Hoyt's maiden name Caroline Miskell?"

No. It is Caroline Scales.

PAUL PRY.

STORYETTES.

S. R. Crockett, the author, after one of his public lectures, was visited by one of his countrymen, a melancholy, wooden-visaged Scotchman, who shook hands gloomily and said: "I hae read a' your buiks," adding, after a portentous pause, "up to this." Mr. Crockett expressed his thanks, and in a little while his visitor again broke into speech. "You dinna do this for a livelihood?" he asked, referring to the recent lecture. "No," answered Mr. Crockett, with meekness. "I was thinking that," rejoined the Scotchman, with even greater gloom.

Murray, the publisher, was highly flattered at receiving a present of a handsome Bible in large print from Byron, and showed it gleefully to many visitors in his drawing-room as the autograph gift of "my dear friend, his ludship." One day a visitor, carelessly turning over the leaves and wondering why the deuce Byron gave to Murray a Bible, happened on the passage that runs: "Now, Barabbas was a robber." The word "robber" had been erased neatly and "publisher" substituted. After that the Bible disappeared.

Daniel Webster, Tazewell and General Jackson's secretary of the navy were once walking together on the north bank of the Potomac, and while Webster lingered a little in the rear Tazewell offered to bet Branch a $10 hat that he could prove him to be on the other side of the river.

"Done," said Branch.

"Well," said Tazewell, pointing to the opposite shore, "isn't that one side?"

"Yes."

"And isn't this the other side?"

"Yes."

"Then, as you are here, are you not on the other side?"

"Why, I declare," said the victim, "so it is; but here comes Webster, I'll win back my bet from him.

As Daniel came up Branch saluted him with: "Webster, I'll bet you a $10 hat I can prove you are on the other side of the river."

"Done."

"Well, isn't this one side?"

"Yes."

"Well, isn't that the other side?"

"Yes; but I am not on that side."

Branch had to pay for two hats and learned that it was possible to bet both ways and win upon neither.

VANITY FAIR.

The Rothschild family is said to be addicted to several charming but expensive little customs, one of which is that at the birth of each girl baby six pearls, costing $500 apiece, are bought. Upon each birthday six more pearls are added to the original number, so that when the young woman comes of age a magnificent necklace is ready for her.

A feature of many households to-day, and especially prominent in country homes, is the guest-book. Guests are expected to write their names in such books, accompanied, if possible, by original verses, and the collection grows in time to be very interesting and worthy of being handed down to future generations. Members of the family and nearest friends are the first asked to contribute, but all guests, even casual acquaintances who come for the "week-end," must inscribe at least their names. Several pages at the back of the book are often devoted to the names and dates of births in the family.

The high hat is the only article of masculine attire which remains as expensive now as it was twenty years ago, $8 being the price asked for a hat from a standard establishment in this country, while $10 is paid for silk hats imported from England. London hatters, however, do not now sell nearly so many hats in this country as formerly.

Diamonds are not much worn alone, being now nearly always set in combination with colored stones. Good rubies of the true "pigeon-blood" color always maintain their price.

Scotch "Humor.

A rather amusing scene was witnessed in High street last Saturday. A young woman was crossing Commercial street at Seagate and had under her shawl a piece of beef. A large Newfoundland dog apparently thought it could get a cheap dinner. It sprang on the woman, knocked her down and endeavored to get possession of the morsel. The woman succeeded in clinging to her beef, but the dog caught hold of her shawl. All endeavors to shake the animal off proved futile, and the woman was dragged up to the pillars, where at last the mastiff let go its hold. The fun was enjoyed by the onlookers, but certainly not by the woman. Among the spectators was a police officer, and I looked in vain on Monday for the report of a case in which the Newfoundland was charged with assault and attempted robbery.—Dundee Journal.

THOROUGHLY GRATEFUL.

Mr. Stephen Belisle Gladly Tells How He Was Cured.

After Other Remedies Failed to Help Him, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Made Him a Healthy Man.

Down on William Street, the bulk of the butter and cheese trade is done, and it is there that the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Company's mammoth building is located. In the summer time, when extensive shipments are being made, the big block is a veritable bee-hive. Several well-known exporting firms have their warehouses in this building, and one of them is William T. Ware & Co. Their head warehouseman is Mr. Stephen Belisle, who as his name indicates is a French-Canadian and in the prime of life. If ever there was a grateful man on the face of the earth to-day that man is Stephen Belisle. After suffering indescribable agonies for several months, he is now the picture of health, and feels that it is his duty to tell all the world how he was restored to health and happiness. Mr. Belisle explained his troubles, now fortunately a thing of the past, to a reporter of The Herald recently. "My work called me to all parts of the warehouse," said he, "and sometimes I went into the freezing room without my coat or cap on and then back to the other parts of the warehouse to the warmer atmosphere. About a year ago I became very ill with a complication of diseases. I was suffering with indigestion, billiousness, and the resulting nervous disorders such as sick headache and loss of appetite. I began doctoring, but I seemed to grow worse every day. I slept very little, and as time wore on I was not able to do any work, and even the exertion of moving about would tire me out. I had a very poor appetite and what food I ate did not agree with me. I also suffered from a severe pain in the back and side. During that time I had tried many medicines, but they gave me no relief. I had become so weak and my system was so run down that life was a burden to me. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I did with extremely beneficial results. I commenced taking the pills about Christmas time and now I am feeling so good that I thought it my duty to write the proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and let them know how extremely grateful I am for the cure their medicine has effected in me. I had taken only six boxes when my condition of health was a paradise to what it had been for some months previous." Mr. Belisle is a quiet unassuming man, and evidently not given to over-enthusiasm, but there was no mistaking his earnestness when recounting his experiences to the reporter. He will always be a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

In continuation of my analysis of the works in preparation by the Philharmonic Society for their coming festival next month. The following notes regarding Wagner's Taunhaeuser will be of interest. By the way it may be well to say that the proper pronunciation of that name is "Tanhoiser" not "Tanhowser" as so many call it. The fact is it is usually wrongly spelt. In German the diphthong "aeu" is always given "au" with a diaresis over the "a" bu in spelling it in English the full vowels should be used thus—Tannhaeuser.

William Richard Wagner was born at Leipsic, on May 22, 1813 and died at Venrei, in February 13, 1883. He was the son of a respectable family, his father and grandfather holding Government situations and Wagner was the 9th and last child. Five months after his birth his father died of a fever arising from the carnage from the battle of Leipsic, October 1813 and the widow and family were left in great poverty. His widow's pension was small but in 1815 she married Ludwig Geyer, actor, playwright and amateur portrait painter and the family removed to Dresden. Geyer brought Wagner up and was very kind to him and he lived till after 1870, in fact Wagner was entered in his first school as Richard Geyer. Wagner got a good education at the classical schools of Dresden and the University of Leipsic. He was a clever boy, quiet and imaginative, though never fond of drudgery but very wilful and wayward. He studied Shakespeare's plays and Beethoven's music from his earliest days, and there came on him the conviction that they were the true representatives of drama and music, and the passion grew to unite them into an ideal opera. At 18 he knew Beethoven's works thoroughly and the care and reverence with which he interpreted them was always proverbial. Wagner's professional life began at 20 as chorus master at the Wartzburg theatre at 10 florins a month. In 1834 Madame Schroeder Devrient appeared at Leipsic and fired Wagner's imagination with her rare gifts. He had her in mind when all his heroines were conceived and she had always a powerful influence on him.

From 1834 to 1838 he filled positions as director of theatres at Magdebury and Riga and brought out an opera founded on Shakespeare's Measure for Measure. In 1836 he married Fraulein Planer "his little wife" who shared his struggles manfully and he was happy with her until she died in 1866. The present Frau Cosima Wagner, who superintends the performances at Bayreuth (pronounced "Bi-right") was the daughter of Liszt, and the wife of Hans Von Bulow, but the latter accommodatingly handed her over to Wagner who married her in August 25, 1870 and they were never worse friends. The arrangement was a mutual one, similar to the English affair of the heart, where Ruskin surrendered his wife to Sir John Millais, both Hans Von Bulow and Ruskin being exceedingly eccentric in their notions as to the fair sex.

In 1839 Wagner (with wife and big dog and very little else) went to Paris and in the passage across the Narrows the idea for the Flying Dutchman seized him during a storm. Paris was at this time resounding the praises of Meyerbeer who had just cleared 300,000 francs by the production of the Hugenots. He stayed there until 1842 buoyed up by promises that never materialized, often in want, and doing slavish routine work like arranging songs and making piano scores for operas. He wrote the Flying Dutchman under these distressing circumstances.

From 1842 to 1849 aged 29 to 36 he lived in Dresden where in 1843 the Dutchman was brought out with great success. At this time while searching for subjects he was lead to study the medieval German legends which afterwards furnished him with all the subjects for his operas. To compile them from the mass of varying version and tradition, alter them so as to make them vivid and dramatic, and arrange them always with the idea of stage production, was an enormous task which necessitated Wagner writing all his own librettos.

Tannhaeuser was completed on April 13, 1844, and twice revised at Dresden. It was first performed there on October 19. 1845, without much success, but afterwards its success was universal. From 1849 to 1861 Wagner was exiled from Saxony by the Prussians he having got himself mixed up in political squabbles. In Weimar under Liszt Lohengrin was brought out in 1850, and he was then at work on the Neibelungen legend which, strange to say, he wrote backwards, and then composed in their order, but he composed Tristan and Isolde in 1857 between Die Walkure (1856) and Siegfrid (1857-69) and Die Meistersingers in 1867 before the Gotterdaemerung 1870-74.

Wagner lived at Zurich for some years of exile and in 1855 conducted some concerts in London, England.

In 1859 Wagner went to Paris for the second time, and an unexpected event happened; through the favoritism of Madame Netternich he got orders from the Emperor to have Tannhaeuser prepared for performance according to his wishes. He certainly went in full steam ahead for the expenses were $40,000, a large sum in those days, and there were 164 rehearsals. He entirely re-wrote the scene in the Venusburg which is the origin of what is called the Paris version of the opera. Quarrels and hatred of the foreigner were augmented by disgruntled musicians, partisan critics and artistic cliques, and the performance on March 13, 1861, ended in such an uprising of the populace that it was not dared to produce the work there for over 30 years, its revival with success taking place only a few years ago.

This circumstance created a re-action in Germany and he was re-called from exile in 1861, and though he was received with enthusiasm whenever he appeared, and his works were performed everywhere, the next three years were among the most distressing of his career. The royalties on his works were small, and many of them paid him nothing. In 1864 King Ludwig, of Bavaria, called him to Munich and from that dates the brilliant portion of his career. The young king who was always a little crazy was a passionate lover of music and art, and entered into Wagner's schemes endowing him with money and patronage and enabling him to build the magnificent opera house at Bayreuth, but the money required was also largely raised by subscriptions from Wagner societies which started and spread all over the world. It cost about a quarter of a million of dollars and seats 1,500 with a hidden orchestra of 115 pieces. Here his great four-part opera was produced in 1876. In his 65th year he began Parsifal, his grandest work, which cannot yet be played out of Germany, and was completed in January 13, 1882, a little more than a year before his death. He leaves a son Siegfried Wagner who is a musician and one of the conductors at Bayreuth. He is left-handed and conducts that way.

Wagner's position in the musical world is almost entirely as a reformer of opera. A man of iron will, pronounced convictions, and not too nice a sense of distinction in his handling of his confreres, he made enemies right and left, both artistic and political, and reaped the full benefit of it in the determined opposition of critics, composers, managers, and others, but like many men of his character, he had the faculty also of creating friends, and Liszt was always a staunch supporter of his.

His writings were caustic, unsparing and brilliant, and among those of present interest may be mentioned "The Music of the Future," "Opera and Drama," and "Judaism in Music."

How great his reform was can only be conceived by a study of the musical history of the times. There was in the early Wagner days a great decadence in popular taste, but apart from that, operatic form was a thing of naught. The tendency was to simply connect airs written often for some particular vocalist, with recitatives of conventional style, stir in the dance rhythms for the ballet, and compile the overture from the airs and the result was an opera so-called which was merely a piece or pieces of music, with little reference to the words and none to the action. Wagner brought out his idea that the music in opera though important was not supreme, but should yield sufficiently to action and narrative or poem to make a perfect music drama, and the result has been the composing of words which have formed models for a revolution in musical art that has more or less influenced every school. German, Italian, French and English music have all yielded to a certain extent to his ideas in spite of insularity and prejudice, and though there are many modern works quite equal to Wagner's, his had the distinction of creating the reform.

Tannhaeuser, which was his second important work (following the Flying Dutchman), is quite different from it in that. Whilst the Dutchman is intensely dramatic all through, Tannhaeuser is purely lyrical and there is very little of the vividly dramatic in it. What has relieved Wagner from becoming a "realist" in the modern sense of the word (that is treating fact without fancy), is his intensely poetic and ideal temperament, and it is really hard to imagine who could have set the work in question as he has set it. Tannhaeuser, a minstrel knight, who has sought in the revels of the hill of Venus refuge from the sorrows of earth, after a year of increasing orgies wearies of them and after a great struggle with the Goddess regains his liberty and joins the minstrels who are going to Wartburg to take part in a tournament of song before Horman, the ruler of Thuringia, who was to give his niece Elizabeth to the successful one. The knights sing in the "Praise of Love" which is the subject, but Tannhaeuser from his experience in the Venusburg sings of voluptuous love and creates a scandal, narrowly escaping death. He starts on a pilgrimage to Rome. When the pilgrims return, Tannhaeuser is not with them and Elizabeth gives herself to the Virgin. He appears secretly in great wretchedness for he believes there is no forgiveness for him. He is on his way back to Venus. The exhortations of Wolfram (who himself loved Elizabeth) and the funeral train of Elizabeth turn his purpose and a young band of pilgrims proclaim a miracle and his pardon.

The Bostonians who gave such pleasure when here a few weeks ago opened their annual engagement in New York on Tuesday night with a new comic opera by Victor Herbert the composer of the charming Prince Ananias. His name is the Serenade, and it is by far the most important event in light music this season in New York. The plot is as follows:

The Serenade takes its name from a song which runs through the opera and is the cause of all its complications. The serenade which gives the piece its title is sung by Alvarado, baritone of the Madrid opera, to Dolores, the ward and fiancee of a jealous old duke, these parts being played by Messrs. Barnabee and MacDonald, and Jessie Bartlett Davis. In order to avoid Alvarado, the duke takes Dolores to a lonely castle in the mountains of Spain, where brigands most do congregate. Gomez, a stage-struck tailor, has conceived a hopeless passion for the fair Dolores. He has seen her at the opera, and has observed that she has eyes only for Alvarado, and that Alvarado invariably addresses the serenade to her. Gomez things this song the secret of Alvarado's apparent success with Dolores; so he determines to learn the song. He practices it until the authorities drive him from town, and he is compelled to take to the woods to learn his cherished melody.

In the course of his peregrinations he meets Colombo, a broken-down tenor, and Yvonne, his daughter, a ballet dancer. These three are pursued by banditti and take refuge in the castle to which Dolores has been brought by the duke. Alvarado, having learned of this prospective journey of Dolores, disguises himself as the postilion and goes with her. Thus all the principals meet at the old castle in the mountains, and humorous complications ensue from Gomez's practicing, in the hearing of the duke, the serenade, which the latter detests. The duke takes the tailor for Alvarado, and afterward mistakes Colombo, the broken-down tenor, for the serenading lover of Dolores. The complications are augmented by the arrival of Romero, a brigand chief (Mr. Cowles), who also takes an active part in the love affair of Dolores and Alvarado, and in their troublesome serenade. The second act takes place in a monastery garden, adjoining a convent. The duke is still seeking his rival Alvarado, his only means of identification being the serenade.

The libretto is by Harry B. Smith, the author of Rob Roy. It will say something about the performance next week.

Among the minor musical events here this season none has pleased me more than the concert last week in the Church of the Messiah under the direction of Mr. Emery Lavigne. Mr. Lavigne is one of those musicians who work without sounding a brass band before him every time he does anything. His name is never identified with broils or those distressing squabbles that musicians seem to be fated to indulge in, and to spend half an hour in his studio when he is instructing some of his really talented pupils, is to enjoy and to learn at the same time. The concert in every detail was carefully got up—the solo voices without being wonderful were at their best, and Miss Herbert sang better than I ever heard her before.

The programme was replete with novelties from the quaint old cantata, "God, thou art great," by Spohr, to the most modern trios for strings by Ries and Saint Saens. The work of the Haydn Trio (Messrs. Lavigne, piano; Goulet, violin and Dubois, 'cello), was exquisite, simply. I wish Montreal would wake up to the fact that there are such artists within her limits before they drift off to other and more appreciative fields. Last season there were many first class instrumentalists here who are missing this year and we have just lost Miss Hoyle, who has gone to New York to study. She is a most talented girl and has a brilliant future before her. The music all through was interesting and excellently performed.

Marie Van Zant, the American prima donna, has just been created an officer of the Academy of Paris, by the French Government. She was born in New York in 1866 and her mother was a famous singer. She was taken abroad early and has only twice returned to her native land, once in 1873 when she led a chorus of 300 little girls at the Rutland festival and in the season of 1891-92 when she got a great reception during her few weeks' stay.

She made her debut at 17 in Don Giovanni and at the Opera Comique of Paris shortly after she was called to take the part of Amina in Somnambula in place of Gerster, who was ill, with great success. On November 9, 1894, she met with misfortune. The manager at the Comique insisted on her going on in Il Barbiere when she was ill. She struggled against her indisposition but failed and had to go off. The public hissed and there was a great storm in the press. Several critics said she was drunk and were promptly sued. She did not appear again until 1895, when she brought on Takure. Then the house was full of critics and claquers who had it in for her, but the young singer was prepared for them and had disturbers promptly arrested by the police. Thus she lived down the scandal and has since won such success that the present decoration has been accorded her, a very high honor for a foreigner under the peculiar circumstances of her brilliant career for the Paris public are more prone to believe evil than good.

I must call attention to Miss Marie Hollinshead's concert next Tuesday evening for her benefit. The programme is a good one, and Miss Hollinshead deserves well of the public, for she has done much towards both recreation and elevation in musical lines this winter. I like her best in church music, and I have been very much impressed by hearing some of her admirable solos in the Dominion Square Methodist.

Mr. Heinrich is with us again this week with all his old-time magnetism and grace. Some of my earliest recollections are connected with Mr. Heinrich's voice. In all kinds of music he has sung here, and in all he has besides giving a faithful and artistic interpretation, infused it all with his own peculiar personality and charm. His recitals are always full of interest and novelty.

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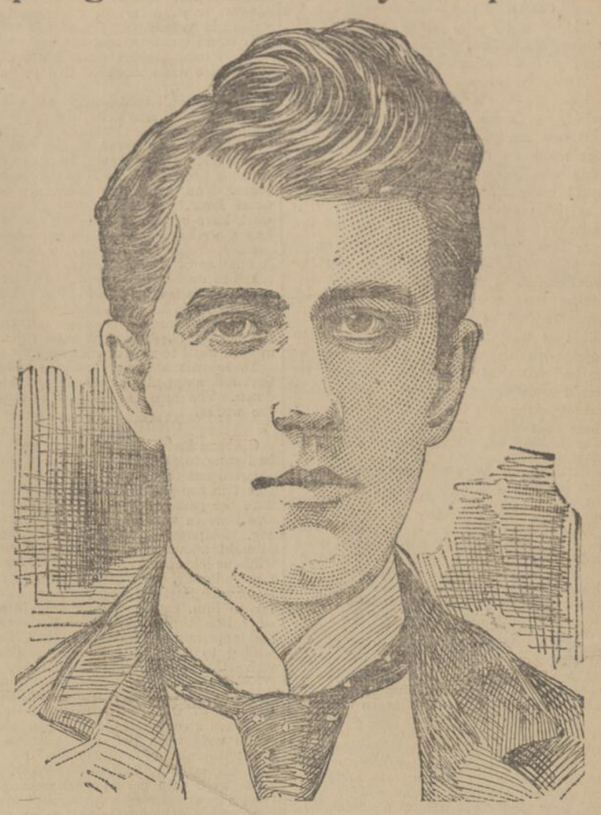

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The Mutable Many

BY ROBERT BARR.

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(Commenced February 13.)

CHAPTER XX.—Continued.

"More than your trade has suffered, worse luck. Dom little you'll do for a man, unless the money's in ta pouch."

"Oh, if it comes to that, neither will other people. We're not giving outdoor relief, any more than our neighbors."

Braunt ate his food and drank his beer, but made no reply. The barman's attitude was commercially correct; no one could justly find fault with it. Money was the master-key of the universe; it unlocked all doors. The barman did not care how Braunt came by it, so long as he paid for what was ordered, and the workman now found that courage was taking the place of despair, merely because he had money in his pocket. He felt that now he had energy enough to cope with the strikers, simply because he had fed while they were hungry. He would wait for no meeting, but would harangue the men on the street, those of them that were assembled in futile numbers around the closed gates, and most of them were sure to be there. If Gibbons opposed, he would settle the question by promptly and conclusively knocking him down—an argument easily comprehended by all onlookers.

Braunt drew the back of his hand across his lips when he had finished his meal, and departed for the works. He found, as he had expected, the despondent men standing there, with hands hopelessly thrust deep in their empty pockets. Their pipes were as smokeless as the tall chimneys of the factory, and that of itself showed that their condition was at its lowest ebb. They were listening with listless indifference to a heated altercation going on between Gibbons and Marsten, as if the subject discussed did not concern them.

"You might have played that card last week," Marsten cried, "but it is too late now. You can have no conference with the owners. I tell you they have left the country, and won't return for a fortnight, and by that time the works will be filled with new men. The new men are coming in on Monday. I demand that the committee call a meeting now, and that a vote be taken."

"Don't mind him, men!" cried Gibbons. "He's in Sartwell's pay."

The men didn't mind him, and paid no attention to Gibbons either. What they wanted was osmething to eat and drink, with tobacco to smoke afterward. If Marsten was in Sartwell's pay, they would gladly have changed places with him. Braunt made his way roughly through the crowd, elbowing the men rudely aside. None resented this; all the fight had gone out of them. Marsten seemed on the point of attacking Gibbons for the slanderous remark made, when he felt Braunt's heavy hand on his shoulder.

"The time is past for meetings, lad," said the big man, "and for talk, too. The meeting's here, and Ah'll deal with it. Stop bothering with that fool, and stand among the crowd, ready to back me up if need be."

Marsten at once did as requested, while Braunt strode across the open space, in spite of the warning of a policeman to stand back.

Few of the force were on the ground; the authorities saw there was little to fear from cowed and beaten men.

"You'll have to stand back," said the officer, "or I'll have to take you in charge."

"Will you so?" cried Braunt truculently, rolling up his sleeves as he turned upon his opponent. "Then I warn you, send for help. You haven't men enough here to take me in charge. Ah've had a meal to-day."

After glaring for a moment Braunt turned and strode unmolested to the closed gate.

The officer paid heed to the advice given him, and sent for more men. He saw there was to be trouble of some sort.

Braunt smote his huge fists against the panels and roared at the top of his voice:

"Open the gates!"

A slight flutter of listless interest seemed to pass over the crowd. The men elbowed closer together, shuffling their feet and craning their necks forward. Those to the rear pressed toward the front, wondering what was about to happen. The few policemen looked on without interfering, waiting for re-inforcements. Braunt beat with his fist against the sounding timbers, the rhythmic thuds being the only break in the stillness except when he repeated his stentorian cry, "open the gates."

The porter at the small wicket, fearing an attack, ran for Sartwell, and met the manager coming down the stairs.

"I'm afraid there's going to be another riot, sir," said the porter breathlessly.

Sartwell did not answer, but walked quickly to the small gate, unbolted it, and stepped out.

"What do you want?" he said.

"We want our work!" cried Braunt. "Open the gates."

Sartwell's glance swept swiftly over the men, who stood with jaws dropped, their gaunt faces and wolfish eyes turned toward the closed barriers. The manager quickly comprehended that it was no time for discussion or arranging of terms. What was needed was action, sharp and prompt. He turned toward the trembling porter and said peremptorily:

"Throw down the bar."

Whatever doubts the man may have had about the wisdom of such an order in the face of the hostile mob, he preferred to brave probable danger from the crowd rather than the certain wrath of the manager, and obeyed the command with haste. The heavy gates were slowly pushed open.

"Now, men, in with you," cried Braunt, with a scythe-like swing of his long arm. "The man that holds back now-ah, God—Ah'll break his back."

Some one stumbled forward, as if pushed from behind; then it was as if an invisible rope, holding the crowd back, had suddenly broken. The men poured through the open gateway in a steady stream. Gibbons, waving his hands like a maniac, cried:

"Stop. Stop. Listen to me for a moment."

But no one stopped ,and no one listened. Braunt, his face white with anger, struggled against the incoming tide, shouting:

"Let me get at him. Ah'll strangle the whelp."

"Braunt," said Sartwell sharply,, his voice cutting through the din of shuffling boots. "Leave him alone and get inside yourself. Gather the men together in the yard. I want a word with them."

Braunt's truculence at once disappeared. He turned with the men and came to where Sartwell stood looking grimly at the moving throng. No one glanced toward his master, but each went doggedly forward with head down, as though doing something he was ashamed of. Braunt stopped at Sartwell's side and whispered:

"For God's sake, manager, set them at work, and don't talk to them. They're beaten, and there's no more to be said. Be easy with them; there's been talk enough."

"I quite agree with you,' 'said Sartwell, in kindly manner. "Don't be afraid, but gather them together. You have the voice for it. I heard your first shout at the gates in my office."

As the last man passed through Sartwell heard Braunt calling them to halt. A few still remained outside—Scimmins and his fellow-members of the strike committee—listening gloomily to Gibbons's frantic denunciation of the wholesale defection. The manager stepped inside, and ordered the wondering porter to close the gates.

As Sartwell walked briskly toward the works he saw the men huddled together like sheep, very crestfallen, and evidently ready to endure any censure the manager saw fit to launch at their defenceless heads. Braunt, towering over them, looked anxiously about him, with the air of a huge dog not quite certain how his flock would behave.

Sartwell mounted the steps leading to the door of the former office, and spoke.

"I take it, men," he said, "that this strike is off. I want to begin fair and square; so if there is any among you unwilling to go back to work on my terms, let him stand out now and say so."

There was a short pause, during which the silence was unbroken. No one stepped out.

"Very well," continued the manager. "That's settled and done with. Now each man knows his place in these buildings; let him get there, and remain for further instructions. No work will be done to-day, as some preparation is required before we begin. You will come to-morrow at the usual hour, and after arrangements for work have been made, you may each draw half a weeks' wages in advance from t he cashier; I shall give orders to that effect. A number of telegrams were to have been sent out on Saturday, which it is now unnecessary to send. I will spend the money thus saved in tobacco, of which each man shall get a share as he passes out through the small gate. The large gates will not be opened until to-morrow morning."

There was a faint wavering cheer as Sartwell stopped speaking and stepped down. The men then slowly filtered into the works.

CHAPTER XXI.

Gibbons knew that Monkton and Hope had gone to the continent before Marsten shouted out this bit of information on the street in the presence of the men. He saw that the game was up, and all he wanted was time in which to beat a retreat, posing, if possible, as the man who had brought about a settlement. As soon as Gibbons learned that the two nominal masters had gone, he tried to open communications with Sartwell, and sent a private letter to him, saying that, taking into consideration the privations of the men and the large money loss to the firm, he was willing to sink all personal feelings and waive the proviso heretofore insisted upon regarding a meeting between the manager and himself. Gibbons expressed his willingness to withdraw from the conflict, and have a committee of the men appointed to wait upon Sartwell to arrange for the termination of the strike, but asked that his letter be regarded as confidential.

Sartwell, with perhaps unnecessary contempt, returned the letter to Gibbons, saying curtly to the bearer that there was no answer.

It is usually unwise to humiliate unduly a beaten adversary; but Sartwell was not versed in the finer arts of courtesy, and when he hated a man he hated him thoroughly, caring little for any reprisal his enemy might attempt.

Gibbons had ground his teeth in helpless rage when his letter was returned to him. He saw that no concession he could make would placate Sartwell; so, as the strike was doomed, he resolved to make the best of the inevitable retreat. The committee agreed that it was no longer possible to hold out, although they had refused Marsten's request that a meeting be called and a vote taken. It was resolved that they convene a meeting at once, not waiting for nightfall (hoping in this way to deprive Marsten of any credit that might accrue from the surrender), and march the men in a body from the hall to the works, where the committee, with the exception of Gibbons, would precede them, to induce the manager to open the gates. Gibbons would then be able to say that he, not Marsten, had ended the strike, and he might even enact the roll of a benefactor who had sacrificed his own feelings in the interests of the men.

But luck was against Gibbons that day. When he reached the works he found Marsten there haranguing his fellow workmen, imploring them to give in before it was too late, assuring them the two buildings would be full of workers on Monday, and then all efforts to enter would be fruitless. It was very apparent that the young man was already angered at the slight effect his appeal was making on the seeming indifference of the men, and, if Gibbons had been less angry from the rebuff he had received from the manager, he might have taken advantage of the position and scored. As it was, he had little time for planning any new line of procedure. The moment he appeared, Marsten demanded that a meeting should be instantly called and a vote taken. Gibbons asked him to mind his own business, saying he had an appointment with the owners of the works, and there would be a meeting to consider their reply. Then Gibbons learned that his falsehood was useless, and that Marsten knew the owners had fled.

At this point the unexpected advent of Braunt, and the results that followed, tumbled all schemes to the ground like a house of cards.

Braunt, if he had thought about the matter (which he had not), was revenged at the end of the strike for his ignominious ejection from the hall at the beginning.

Gibbons retired with the committee to consult over the new situation. It was a gloomy consultation. As the men came out of the small gate one by one, each with a half week's wages in his pocket and a packet of tobacco in his hand, Scrimmins and another member of the committee stood outside, proclaiming that a meeting was called for that night, to discuss the events of the day in a friendly manner. No man answered; each hurried away to get something to eat or drink nor did any appear that night at Salvation Hall. Next morning Scrimmins and his fellow committeemen applied to Sartwell for re-instatement, and were given their old places. Gibbons resigned the secretaryship of the union, and his resignation was accepted; somewhat to his surprise, as he, knowing the men had been practically unanimous in bringing on the strike, expected to be asked to keep the office, with perhaps a vote of formal thanks. However, all blame for the failure was promptly placed on his shoulders, and he found himself suddenly called upon to seek another situation. His bitterness against Sartwell deepened into virulent hatred, and he heaped maledictions upon the heads of the men who so short a time ago he had swayed this way and whenever he addressed them.

The morning after the surrender the gates stood invitingly open, and black smoke poured from the tall chimneys. The women and girls, who worked on the upper floors, were the first to come, and their pale faces turned in a look of mute thankfulness toward the banner of smoke flying above them like a signal of rescue. They had had no voice in bringing on the strike and no voice in its cessation. No one during its continuance had been anxious to know whether they lived or died when strike pay ceased.

Before the day was done work was going on as smoothly as if nothing had happened. The men were at first afraid that Sartwell might pick and choose among them, and that some of them might be marked men because of what had been done on the day of the riot, but it soon became evident that no distinction was to be made.

Just as the men had settled down to a comfortable frame of mind regarding the point that had given them anxiety, they were startled from their complecency by an unexpected incident. Marsten was discharged. On the first regular pay day the young man received what was due him, and a month's money besides. The cashier told him that his services would no longer be required in the factory. Marsten was so dazed by this unexpected intimation that he asked for no explanation, but walked away with his money in his hand. He knew well why he had been so unceremoniously dismissed, but it seemed to him unfair that the manager should use his power against him for that was entirely a personal quarrel and not through any fault of his work. He counted the money automatically three or four times, without the process conveying to his mind anything definite about the sum that had been paid him. At last he noticed that Sartwell had apparently ordered four times as much to be given him as was legally due with a notice to quit. Marsten went back to the cashier and said:

"There's a month's money here; I am only entitled to a week's notice."

"You'd better keep what you've got," replied the cashier. "I was told to pay you a month's wages and discharge you. The money isn't mine; it's your's, and you're a fool if you part with it for nothing."

"I'll take only what is my due," said Marsten. "Give the remainder to Mr. Sartwell, and tell him I want none of his generosity."

"It's no affair of mine," remarked the cashier. "I suppose you know what the trouble is—I don't. If you are wise you won't send any such message to the manager, but you will go quietly and see him. Perhaps a few words of explanation will set matters right; anyhow, nothing is to be gained by flying into a temper about it. That isn't the way to get back into the works."

"I'm not in temper," replied Marsten, "and I'm not going back into the works—no, not if Sartwell asks me to. You may tell him that when I come back it will be as master of these shops, with his power broken—you tell him that."

"Oh, very well. If you think to frighten a man like Mr. Sartwell with great talk, you'll be disappointed."

Marsten turned away, and found Braunt standing outside the gates.

"Ah'm waitin' for 'ee, lad, and Ah thought thou might 'a gone oot wi' first lot, but porter said thou hadn't. Coom whoam wi' me, Marsten; Ah'm main lonely an' want some 'un ta speak wi'. Ah donno what's wrong wi' me, but there's summat. Ma head's queer, Ah'm hearin' the 'Dead March' night and day, an' it's soundin' solemner an' solemner till it frightens me. Will ye walk wi' me, lad?"

"Yes, willingly. Don't you find your work makes things easier? I thought that would help."

"Ah've been too long idle, lad. Work doesn't do what it used to. Ah used to lose maself n't but now Ah just seem in a dream, thinkin', thinkin'; an' when one speaks ta me sudden, Ah have to pull maself back from a distance like, before Ah can understand what's said; an' all th' while the throb o' the machinery is beatin' out the 'Dead March.' Once or twice Ah've seen Langly sittin' playin' at the far end o' the room wi' the machines all answerin' to his fingers, while Ah knew he'd ne'er been i' the shops in 's life. Ah've stood there wi' ma jaw hangin' an' wi' people lookin' at me curious. Then when Ah'd rubbed ma eyes, Langly was gone, but the machinery kept on an' on."

"Oh, you mustn't think too much about what is past, Braunt. Everything will be all right in a little while. Stick hard at your work; that's the main thing. You are foreman of the upper room now, aren't you?"

"Yes. Sartwell's been kind ta me. Ah! he's a man, Sartwell is. There's no waverin' about him."

"That's true."

"He sticks by them as sticks by him, as a man should. Has he said anythin' to you, since the strike ended?"

"No."

"You're young, but your time 'll come. You stand by Sartwell an' he'll see you through. He knows how you tried to end the strike, an' he'll not forget. Ah'll

"IN GOD'S NAME WHAT FOR!"

drop in a word for ye when Ah get the chance."

"I wish you wouldn't do that."

"Why? It'll do no harm."

"It will do no good."

Braunt paused in his walk and looked closely at his companion. "What's the matter wi' thee, lad? Ye seem cast down, an' here Ah'm talkin' away about maself, an' payin' no heed to aught else. What's wrong wi ye?"

"Well, as you will have to know sooner or later, and there's no use making secret of it, Sartwell has discharged me."

"No!" cried Braunt, incredulously, stopping short and turning to his friend.

"Yes, he has."

"In God's name, what for?"

"No reason was given. The cashier gave me a month's wages and told me to go. I gave back three-fourths of it, for I'm entitled to but a week's notice. I'll have no favor from Sartwell."

"Ah, lad there ye were foolish. Never give back money when you've got your fingers on it. Ye hurt yourself an' not the others. Still, Ah'd very likely a' done the same thing; but then, Ah'm a fool, an' not to be taken pattern by. Have ye asked Sartwell the reason?"

"I have not seen him, nor will I."

"Wrong again, lad. Let's go back now, an' have it out wi' him before he goes whoam."

"No, no, I refuse to see him."

"Then Ah'll see him. A thing like that mustn't be. Discharged for no cause. Never! Ah've brought back the men, an' Ah can bring them out again. Ah will, too, before Ah'll let injustice like this happen."

"What good would that do? The men are helpless, as you know; besides, they wouldn't come out, and, if they thought of doing so, I would myself beg of them to stay in their places. No, the proper thing now is to keep quiet; work hard; fill up the empty treasury; organize the trade—not locally, but universally, and see, when the next strike comes on, that we are not led by a fool like Gibbons."

"But lad, don't ye want to find out why you're paid off? It's rank injustice, but there must be some reason for't in Sartwell's mind. Ye've like said some foolish thing that's been misrepresented to him, an' Ah'm sure Ah can put it straight. Ah didn't think Sartwell was the man t' listen t' any jabber that was brought to him, but one can never tell."

"You're quite right about Sartwell. He wouldn't pay attention to talk that came to him, no matter what the talk was. No. It's deeper than that. He knows my opinions about the proper organization of the men, but that wouldn't influence him for a moment. Because I said no reasons were given, you mustn't think I don't know why he turned me adrift. I do, but it's not a subject I care to talk about, even with you, Mr. Braunt. Only I should like you to understand that interference would do no good. I should like to drop out quietly and have nothing said. Remember that I, knowing all the circumstances, am not sure but that, were I in his place, I should have acted exactly as Sartwell has done. I'm not going to have this made into a grievance, for I don't want it talked about. The main fact to know is that Sartwell and I are enemies, and there can be no peace between us until one or other is defeated. If you could talk Sartwell into asking me to come back, and you know the difficulty there would be in that, I would not go back. So you understand the uselessness of seeing Mr. Sartwell."

"But, lad, how are ye t' live?"

Marsten laughed.

"Oh, I'll have no difficulty in making a living. Don't you fear. I'll stick by the union, too, and some day, I hope to show Sartwell how a strike should be conducted."

"Right ye are, if that's the game," cried Braunt, bringing his hand down on the other's shoulders. "Ah don't believe much in strikes, but Ah believe in ye. Ah'll see the men to-night, an' Ah'll have ye made secretary to the union. That will be our answer to Sartwell. Then, lad, ye can have enough to live on, an. ye can put the pieces o' the union together to suit ye."

"I should like that," said Marsten, eagerly.

"It shall be done. The men will go in for it when they hear ye're got the sack. They still feel sore over the defeat, as if it wasn't all their own fault; and now their fear of Sartwell's packing some o' off is over, they'll like to show a little independence by electing you, to prove to the manager that they're not afraid, which they are. Ah'll have to convince them that Sartwell won't strike back or take your appointment as a defiance."

"But perhaps he will."

"Not him. He was as sick o' the strike as any one. No, he'll shrug his shoulders, but he'll say nothing. Ah'm certain that if Gibbons had had the sense to go to the masters at first, he would have broken Sartwell long since. An' that was what Sartwell was afraid of, Ah'll be bound. His greatest stroke was getting Monkton and Hope out o' the country. It was your visit to Hope that di that. Sartwell saw ye'd put your finger on the weak spot; an' Ah'll warrant, if we knew the ins and outs of it Sartwell threatened ta chook up the whole business if they didn't leave, an' they left. Ha! he's a man as can fight, is Sartwell."

tallpto, . ja hhlS

They had reached the court shortly before their conversation had arrived at this point, and Marsten sat down with his host. The room was barer than such places usually are, for every pawnable or saleable think had been removed from time to time as the siege went on. The empty space where the old harmonium had stood made the room seem larger than it really was.

"Yes," said Braunt with a sigh, noticing Marsten's eve wandering to the vacant spot, "it was the last thing that went before Jessie died. We pawned it, thinking we'd get it back again, but Ah'll never take it back. Ah'm glad it's gone. Ah couldn't bear to look at it. But let's not talk of what's away, but o' what's here. Ye're still thinkin' ye can do somethin' for the workin' man by organization?"

"I'm sure of it."

Braunt shook his head.

"Ye won't, my lad, but ah'll do my best to get ye the chance ta try. Just look at what has happened. They let Gibbons go without a word; he was a fool, perhaps, but he worked hard for them, an' they don't even say thankee. An' they'll do the same wi' ye. They'll do the same wi' any one."

"It all depents on how they are led. When men are foolishly led, they soon find out and lose confidence. Think what a man like Napoleon might have accomplished if he had led workingmen instead of soldiers, and had turned his talents to bettering his fellow men instead of butchering them!"

"Napoleon could have done nothin'. He could have done nothin' wi' soldiers, even, if it had not been for one power which ye can never have."

"What is that?"

"The power o' orderin' a man out o' the ranks, an' havin' him shot. If ah'd that power ah'd lead the men maself, an' get them anythin' they wanted. The State will let you slowly starve a hundred men to death and never interfere, but if ve shot even Gibbbons there'd be a row about it. An' yet we think we're civilized! Ah say we're savages."

"Oh, that's wrong, Braunt!" cried Marsten, rising. "We're long past the stage. If I get the reorganizing of the union, I'll try a fall with Sartwell some day, and will down him without shooting anybody."

"Very well, lad, Ah'll do ma best for ye, an' wish ye luck."

Braunt did his best, and the next week Marsten was unanimously made Secretary of the union by men who had looked upon him as a traitor only a few weeks before.

CHAPTER XXII.

Marsten made no move to communicate with Sartwell. If the manager expected the young man to propose a compromise, he was disappointed; and when he heard Marsten had been elected secretary of the union he smiled grimly but made no comment, it was war to the knife, and Sartwell always admired an able antagonist. He made no motion against the union, although at that time he could probably have forced seventy-five per cent. of his employes to withdraw from it, had he been so minded. Marsten gave him due credit for declining to use the weapon of coercion against the men, knowing Sartwell to well to believe that the thought had not occurred to him. Yet there was little of the spirit of Christian forgiveness about the manager, as his wife had with truth often pointed out to him; he pursued an enemy to the bitter end. Gibbons metaphorically prostrated himself before Sartwell and begged for the place in the works from which Marsten had been ejected. He was starving, he said. Sartwell replied that he was glad to hear it, and hoped Gibbons would now appreciate the sufferings of the men he had so jauntily led astray; so Gibbons had again humiliated himself for nothing.

To do Sartwell justice, however, it must be admitt d that the attempted management of Marsten had slipped out of his hands in a way he had never anticipated. He did not dislike the young man; in truth, quite the opposite; still, he had higher ambitions for his only daughter than to see her marry one of his own workmen. The incident of finding Marsten with Edna in the garden had disturbed him more than he cared to admit, even to himself. If this persistent young fellow managed, when half starved in the turmoil of the strike, to attend so successfully to his love affair, what might not happen when he was at peace with the world and had money in his pocket? Sartwell could have forbidden his daughter to see Marsten, and doubtless she would have obeyed; but he was loath to pique her curiosity regarding the reason for the prohibition, and he could not baldly tell her the young man craved permission to pay his addresses to her; that might set her fancy afire, with disastrous results to her fathers' hopes. Sartwell only half expected Marsten would appeal to him against his discharge, but he knew that before the young fellow got another situation he must refer his new masters to his old manager, and when that time came, or if Marsten made a move on his own account, Sartwell stood ready to make terms with him. If Marsten promised not to see the girl for two years the manager would reinstate him, or would help him to secure another place.

All these plans went to pieces when the men unexpectedly chose Marsten as secretary of their union. It was a contingency the manager had not counted upon, but he faced the new position of affairs without a murmur against fate.

Marsten thought his dismissal harsh and unjust, but he felt that it freed him from all consideration toward Sartwell. He now determined to meet the girl whenever and wherever he could; so, with this purpose strong in his heart, he went to Wimbledon, boldly presenting himself at the front door, and asked to see Miss Sartwell. He knew her father did not dare to tell her the true state of the case, and, if it came to that, permission to visit the house had already been given in Edna's own presence, a permission her father had probably not withdrawn when Marsten left them together in the garden, as such withdrawal would necessitate explanations which Sartwell would not believe it wise to make.

(To be continued.)

Sir Oliver Mowat Afflicted with Kidney Trouble.

The news has been flashed across the wires from the Old Country that Sir Oliver Mowat, who is there seeking medical advice, is a victim of kidney disease. His friends say that the case is not as alarming as the press reports have stated. But there seems to be no disguising the fact that with Ontario's Premier, as thousands of others, kidney disease has seized the system. It is laying waste the lives of our best people in all parts of the Dominion. And yet those who have learned to use South American Kidney Cure are finding in it a remedy far surpassing a sea voyage, or even the skill of England's greatest physicians. It is a kidney specific not a cure-al], but as a specialist in this particular it gives relief within six hours after the first dose, and renewed health to all who use it.

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"Aren't you acquainted with them?"

"Not the least in the world; we have merely used their telephone half a dozen times."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne and the whole story of the defendant, Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

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GENTLEMEN,—In January last, Francis Leclair, one of the men employed by me, working in the lumber woods, had a tree fall on him, crushing him fearfully. He was, when found, placed on a sled and taken home, where grave fears were entertained for his recovery, his hips being badly bruised and his body turned black from his ribs to his feet. We used MINARD'S LINIMENT on him freely to deaden the pain, and, with the use of three bottles he was completely cured and able to return to his work.

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Elgin Road, L'Islet Co., Que.
May 26th, 1893.

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Toronto, March 20.—(Special.)—The three Canadian insurance companies interested in cargo insurance on vessels trading on the upper lakes are endeavoring to form a pool for the coming season's business. The companies are the Western, British America, and Reliance of Montreal. Up till last year there had always been an arrangement between the Companies, but last season the combination was broken and each company did business on its own account. Negotiations are now on, however, for a new arrangement by which a mutual scale of rates will be agreed upon.

Little Innocents.

"Jack and I have made a bargain."
"What is it?"
"He says if I will take the fox terrier to be photographed he will take the babies."

"77" FOR GRIP

"Afraid-of-a-Cold.

The wise man at this time of the year gives much thought to overcoats, overshoes and umbrellas and other things, which insure safety in spite of changes in the weather. Among the other things is a vial of Humphrey's "77" for Colds, in the pocket.

They find that other preventive measure may be forgotten—that mistakes may be made about the weather—that exposure is often unavoidable, but '77" in the pocket meets all emergencies.

A certain proportion of the people are always afraid of catching Cold or Grip. The usual line of treatment prescribed by them, is that easily spoken injunction; "take care of yourself." Circumstances are not always favorable for following this good advice—something more is wanted and it is found in "77." It is the only thing that these "afraid-of-a-cold" people can find that will prevent Colds and Grip. "77" always breaks up stubborn Colds that "hang on."

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Sunday Schools and Societies should make early application for their summer excursions, as the choice dates for Otterburn Park, Clark's Island, Valleyfield, Ormstown, Iberville, Rouse's Point, etc., are being rapidly secured. For rates and full particulars apply to City Ticket Office, 143 St. James St., or to D. O. Pease, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station.

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, the 12th October, 1896, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway, from Bonaventure Street Depot	8.00	
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway, from Windsor Street Depot, except Saturday		19.45
Leave Levis	14.30	
Arrive Riviere du Loup	17.50	
Arrive Trois Pistoles	18.50	
Arrive Rimouski	20.25	
Arrive Ste. Flavie	21.00	
Arrive Little Metis	21.23	
Arrive Campbellton	24.30	
Arrive Dalhousie	1.55	
Arrive Bathurst	2.36	
Arrive Newcastle	4.00	
Arrive Moncton	6.30	15.50
Arrive St. John	10 30	13.00
Arrive Halifax	13.30	22.15

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.

The Buffet Sleeping Car and other cars of express train leaving Montreal at 8.00 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax, via Levis, are lighted by electricity.

Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangement, etc., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
138 St. James Street, Montreal.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B.
8th October, 1896.

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219 Commissioners St., Montreal.

Chicago Agency, EARL & MASSEY, 6 Sherman Street.

Toronto Agency, R. DAWSON HARLING, 23 Scott Street.

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Vancouver	Mar. 18, 1 p.m.	Mar. 20, 2 p.m
Scotsman	Apr. 1, 1 p.m.	Apr. 3, 2 p.m
Labrador	Apr. 15, 1 p.m.	Apr. 17 2 p.m

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4 Mar	Laurentian	25 Mar.	27 Mar
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1 Apr	Mongolian	22 Apr.	24 Apr
15 Apr	Numidian	4 May	(Not call'g)

Steamers sail for Portland on arrival of Grand Trunk train, leaving Montreal at 11 p.m. Wednesday, and from Halifax on arrival of Intercolonial mail train leaving Montreal 8 a.m. Friday.

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 Rooms on the promenade deck. The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam.

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26 Mar	State of Nebraska	14 Apr
13 Apr	Buenos Ayrean	21 Apr
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30 Apr	State of Nebraska	14 May

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From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From Portland on or about
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12 Mar	Scandinavian	31 Mar
23 Mar	Caspian	11 Apr.

Glasgow and Boston Service.

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From Boston on or about
5 Mar	Sarmatian	23 Mar
19 Mar	Scandinavian	6 Apr
31 Mar	Siberian	18 Apr

And fortnightly thereafter.

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From L'pool	to St. John's and Halifax	Steamships	From Phila. on or about	From St. John's to Glasgow
26 Mar.	9 Mar.	Caspian	26 Mar.	—
6 Mar.	9 Mar.	Corean	29 Mar.	—
0 Mar.	23 Mar.	Grecian	12 Apr.	—
3 Apr.	3 Apr.	Austrian	26 Apr.	—

And regularly thereafter.

The call at St. John's, Nfld., is suspended until further notice. For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

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Umbria	Sat., April 3,	6.30 a.m.
Lucania	Sat., April 10,	11.00 a.m.
Etruria	Sat., April 17,	3.00 p.m.
Campania	Sat., April 27,	noon.
Umbria	Sat., May 1,	3.00 p.m.
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