

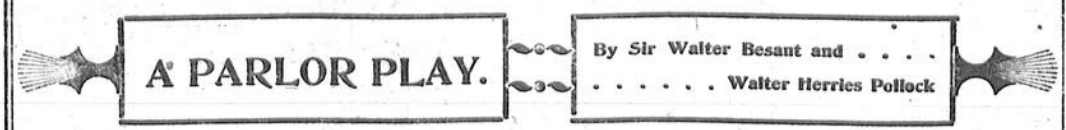
(Copyright, 1896, by Sir Walter Besant and W. H. Pollock. Exclusive rights owned by the Montreal Star.)

ACT I.—SCENE. Breakfast room in Lord Avenel's country house.

Lord Avenel—Where are they? Did you burn them? Lady Avenel—Burn them? Burn them? I don't know. I believe they are somewhere they were then—in my old desk in my bedroom.

Vernon—If this packet were dropped in the fire; if it were taken quietly away—in my pocket? Lady Avenel—Hush! Hush! Vernon—Takes the packet out of her hands. These letters are mine, really, because I wrote them. Let me have them back, Isabel. These no harm can possibly come to you. It is for your own sake, Isabel.

The Wife's Confession. A PARLOR PLAY. By Sir Walter Besant and Walter Heries Pollock.



Lord Avenel—Well, you have your own way always. Is Vernon to have the confession as well? Lady Avenel—You shall answer that question for yourself. Oh! Guy—how shall I begin?

ACT II. Lady A—Nothing to be afraid of? Yes—everything. He will learn that the girl he thought innocent of so much as a flirtation had received love letters—written love letters—with another man—had gone through all the business before he appeared upon the scene at all. Nothing to be afraid of! Everything—everything. If I lose his respect what will remain of his love? Love dies without respect. To lose his love—to become that miserable thing, a wife unloved—it is a hard price to pay for a girl's mistake. And I might have destroyed the packet! No—never! It was a cowardly thought—a base and unworthy thought. Oh! Here he is—

Lord A—Good morning, my dear. (Kisses her kindly. Throws his letters, including the packet, carelessly on the table.) Where is Vernon? Lady A—He was here five minutes ago. Gave to the stables, I believe—

Vernon—If this packet were dropped in the fire; if it were taken quietly away—in my pocket? Lady Avenel—Hush! Hush! Vernon—Takes the packet out of her hands. These letters are mine, really, because I wrote them. Let me have them back, Isabel. These no harm can possibly come to you. It is for your own sake, Isabel.

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Notes, Queries and Answers.

Chanson d'Autonne. To the Editor of Notes and Queries: Sir,—I read with pleasure the many elegant and able translations of Paul Verlaine's beautiful sonnet, "Chanson d'Autonne," but I could not help remarking the varied and, perhaps, unnecessary, license taken by all the translators with the actual expressions of the original.

Notes, Queries and Answers. While McMinnsey in vain stormed, scolded, they footed the streets, and he footed the hills. As this extract is neither better nor worse than the rest of the society, enough, or perhaps more than enough, has been quoted.

Notes, Queries and Answers. The dream of Ponce de Leon was that he might discover the fountain of youth. He died searching for it. The fountain he was looking for was an impossibility, unnatural and chimerical. The words "fountain of youth" are a metaphorical expression of the fountain of life.

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A WILD TEAM—ZEBRA MAIL COACH IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC. [From a Photograph.]

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VETERINARY CONVOCATION.

AN IMPORTANT FUNCTION IN THE MOLSON HALL.

The New Principal of McGill Confers the Degrees—Dr. Wesley Mills' Able Address—The Valedictory.

The annual convocation for the conferring of degrees in the Faculty of Comparative Medicine at McGill University was held in the William Molson Hall yesterday afternoon.

After the opening devotional exercises, which were conducted by Rev. Prof. Clarke Murray, Dean McEachran read the report of the sessions of 1895-96.

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HARRI DELL, D. V. S.

Valedictorian in the Faculty of Comparative Medicine.

of students who registered was 41. Of these 38 attended the full course, viz., from the United States 14, Canada 19, England 4.

Dr. McEachran then read the list of those who had passed the seasonal examinations, which had been already published in these columns.

After the oath of allegiance to the university had been administered by Mr. Brakenridge, the graduating class assembled in the rostrum, where the individual members were "capped" by Principal Peterson.

Dr. Harri Dell delivered the valedictory address. In his opening remarks, he reviewed the history of medicine during the early centuries, and down to the discovery of printing.

With regard to the journals relating to veterinary science, Dr. Dell remarked that there were at present three in America, which were recognized as valuable and important.

Monday at the Theatre Royal will mark the commencement of one of the most important productions of the season.

For the first time for seven years, Messrs. Stowe & Co. will bring their monster Uncle Tom's Cabin Co. to the Queen's Theatre.

meats and breeding farms have in many cases ceased to exist. But the pork barrel of ill-fated hogs and butter cheese and milk have not been banished from our tables.

Comparative medicine is the medicine of the future, and the sooner that it is realized the better for man as well as beast.

"Gentlemen, what a great profession is yours! What grand possibilities, what a glorious outlook! How the prospect fills the mind and satisfies the idealistic longings of the enlightened and aspiring young man!

"We, your teachers, all wish you well, and what better can we desire for you than that you may be good men and true, seeing in your chosen calling and vocation, that which is noblest and best, that, inspired by worthy ideas, you may live noble lives. Farewell."

Principal Peterson delivered the closing address at the afternoon. He said the occasion was an important one to him, as it was the first time that he had been able to attend a convocation within the college walls of "old McGill."

Dr. Peterson, in his closing remarks, extended a few words of advice to the members of the graduating class, and expressed the hope that, out of the college walls, they would almost yearly bring presented to the College, a sufficient sum might be secured for the extension of the Faculty, and for the establishment of a post-graduate course.

The convocation was brought to a close by the benediction, pronounced by Dr. Shaw.

A programme of unusual strength has been prepared for next week at Theatre Francais. The audience played to the last week at this pretty playhouse.

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Valleyfield has had the pleasure and advantage of having Mr. V. J. Birks, the eminent conductor of St. James' Choir, Montreal, conduct the Valleyfield Choral Union for the winter months.

and was deservedly honored, as also Mr. A. Jones and Mr. H. B. Burrell, of Montreal, who delighted the audience with several solos.

Miss Lesperance filled the position of accompanist in an admirable manner.

BEIT LINE RAILWAY.

The Amendments to the Company's Charter and What They Signify.

Mr. J. P. Mullarky, the managing director, and largest shareholder of the Montreal Island & Lake St. Lawrence Railway Company, in a speech made yesterday from Ottawa, where he succeeded in securing the legislation sought for to amend the Company's charter.

Mr. Mullarky says that the new legislation simplifies the position of the Company, and assures the construction of the road.

LEASE CANCELLED.

In the case of Fitzpatrick vs. Darling, Mr. Justice Curran yesterday afternoon ordered the cancellation of the lease under which Mr. Fitzpatrick had rented a certain dwelling house on Bleury street.

The Labor party in the Parliament Model are taking steps to form a Conservative Workman's Club, and a committee has been formed for the purpose, under the chairmanship of Mr. Albert Guilbault.

HON. MR. OUMETS'S SON.

Hon. J. A. Oumets was called to the Sten. Yesterday, because of an accident which occurred to his young son while skating.

ROSEBERY ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

SAYS THE COLONIAL SECRETARY IS MISLEADING, AND ALSO HINTS THAT HIS UTTERANCES ARE NOT ALTOGETHER HONEST—THE CANADIAN CATTLE EXCLUSION QUOTED IN SUPPORT.

London, March 28.—The Earl of Rosebery, leader of the Liberal party, made an important speech last night before the National Liberal Federation. At the beginning of his remarks Lord Rosebery complained of the foreign complications which had come upon the country since Lord Salisbury had come into office.

His scheme for an imperial Zollverein of the colonies and India, which Lord Rosebery continued, speaking of this speech, "demands very grave consideration, both by the Government and by those who have to vote upon it."

LEASE CANCELLED.

A WORKMAN'S CLUB.

HON. MR. OUMETS'S SON.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

On the Purity of the Blood Depends Everything.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Have an Unbroken Record of Success—They Always Cure.

Special Notices.

compensation a virtual monopoly of the British markets for food staples. This he said, as he had already said, was not, Lord Rosebery added, endeavoring to throw a damper on the idea of an Imperial Zollverein, but he did not think that the speech of the Colonial Secretary was altogether an honest one, as he had not only failed to say any practicable method of accomplishing what assumed to be a desirable thing, from certain points of view at least, but he was also at the very time making the speech a supporter of the cattle exclusion bill introduced to Parliament by Mr. Walter Long.

Lord Rosebery further charged the Government with a deplorable want of continuity in the foreign policy. He pointed out that within six months they had been on the verge of war with the United States and then with Germany, and now they were embarking on a war with a particular enemy that he could discover.

Continuing, Lord Rosebery complained of the colonial and Indian policy of the Government to take the country into their confidence. He greatly feared that the Government were fooling themselves, as well as the country, in the time, he asked, when we were menaced with complications in all quarters of the world, to assist the ignorant and the deserters of the Sudan in a war which nobody could foresee the end of, and to waste the money which Egypt needed to reconstruct her country.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

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Dodd's Kidney Pills Have an Unbroken Record of Success—They Always Cure.

Special Notices.

THE BIGGEST BARREL OF BEER ON EARTH.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA, 1896.

They Will Amuse the Children.

GOOD LOOKING and HEALTHY WOMEN.

Paine's Celery Compound Brings These Desirable Blessings.

The Right Medicine in Spring For Systems Weighted With The Seeds of Disease



MRS. WM. WIGGLESWORTH.

Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., who gave the world his grand and wonderful health-giving prescription, Paine's Celery Compound, intended that it should specially bless and benefit all weak, frail, nervous, bloodless and broken-down women.

Just at this season thousands of wives, mothers and daughters are anxiously seeking for new life and strength.

Children die in the spring. Blotches bloom in the spring. Boils break out in the spring. Women weaken in the spring. Men lose energy in the spring. Pimples protrude in the spring. Old people suffer in the spring. Malaria is deadly in the spring. La Grippe spreads in the spring. Doctors' bills grow in the spring. Undertakers thrive in the spring. All diseases germinate in the spring. Scott's Sarsaparilla sells in the spring.

"Scott's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful spring medicine we sell. Everybody uses it."—J. D. Todd, druggist, Queen St. W., Toronto. Write Mr. Todd, or any other druggist for particulars.

Scott's Sarsaparilla

Health is the largest part in the mixture called happiness. Health depends upon the purity of the blood.

It is almost impossible to be ill if your blood is pure, rich and red. The organs long to do with blood purity are the kidneys.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

THEY ALL WANT IT.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

CROWN BRAND FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

They are the pure, rich, strong natural flavors of forty different fruits and spices. Ask your grocer for them.

If You Have a Lot

and you desire to build upon it consult with us and we will show how easy it is to make monthly payments for a certain term after which the house is yours, free and clear of debt.

IT IS AS EASY TO PAY OFF YOUR LOAN FROM THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT, SECURITY AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

Adams' Tutti Frutti aids digestion. Save coupons in side of wrappers.

BEAUTY. Ladies express daily their desire for a more perfect complexion.

In an Air-tight Box.

Extraordinary Experiment at the Wesleyan University—A Calorimeter Tested and the Effects of Food Watched—Every Action Recorded With the Greatest Accuracy.

Dr. O. P. Tower, an enthusiastic scientist, has been confined in an air-tight chamber in the basement of the great Wesleyan University laboratory at Middletown, Conn., for six days. During his confinement he has had pure air to breathe, pure food to eat and plenty of both.

Dr. Tower's confinement is one of a series of experiments under the joint auspices of the Agricultural Department of the United States Government, the Wesleyan University and the Storm Experiment Station, the object of which is to determine the nutritive and other effects of certain foods upon the human system. It is, however, only one link in a phenomenal chain of investigation. In all the world's scientific history, perhaps, the hand of man has never perfected a more complicated piece of mechanism than is used in these Wesleyan experiments. It is the product of the brain of W. O. Atwater, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry in Wesleyan University, director of the Storm Agricultural Experiment Station and Special Agent of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The air-tight compartment is about ten feet square outside, and as it has a double door it is not more than four feet wide. The contrivance is the invention of a German scientist named Pettekofer, and is called a calorimeter, or respiration apparatus. Pettekofer's apparatus as shown by the sketch published here, is a cabinet, the interior of which is perfectly airtight. Professor Atwater, one of the most distinguished chemists in the United States, entered the compartment he began to prepare for the ordeal. He adopted a diet that he considered to be the best, and the end of the two days entered the cabinet, which was then hermetically sealed. There has been a constant flow of fresh air through the compartment, which seems to be another paradox, but it is a fact that fresh air has been pumped in and breath has been drawn out. Every particle of air that has gone in has been measured and registered, as has every particle that has come out. Every drop of water exhaled from the pores of the prisoner, if such he can be called, has been recorded by the delicate apparatus outside the cabinet, and the temperature of his body automatically noted.

The diet chosen by Dr. Tower, and maintained from first to last, was as follows: Breakfast—Apples, 3 ounces; two eggs, 6 ounces; potatoes, 3 ounces; bread, 2 1/2 ounces; butter, 1 1/2 ounces; coffee, 2 1/2 of a pint; milk, 1 1/2 of a pint; sugar, 3 1/4 of an ounce.

Dinner—Eggs, 2; Hamburg steak, made into thick balls and broiled, 4 1/2 ounces; potatoes, 4 1/2 ounces (plain mashed); bread, 2 1/2 ounces; butter, 1 1/2 of an ounce; coffee, 2 1/2 of a quart; milk, 2 ounces; sugar, 3 1/4 of an ounce; and canned peaches or peaches, 5 ounces.

Supper—Peaches, 5 ounces; milk, 1 1/2 pints; sugar, 1 1/2 of an ounce (on the fruit); and bread, 4 1/2 ounces.

The manner in which the food was put into the air-tight chamber was exceedingly novel. A brass cylinder ran through the wall with a close fitting cap screwed upon either end. When the cap was removed the doctor's breakfast, the exterior cap was removed, the food placed inside the cylinder and the cap was replaced. Then the doctor removed the interior cap, took out the food and replaced the cap.

During his confinement Dr. Tower has breakfasted at 7 o'clock, dined at 1 o'clock, and supped at 6 p.m. He took no exercise beyond stretching his arms back or forth or standing first on one leg and then the other. He had a great deal, including a number of scientific books. He has slept well.

Some idea of the delicacy of the apparatus used in this experiment is shown by the fact that even if the person within the cabinet rises from the floor, the door will not be opened outside, and is noted by an attendant. A telephone is used as a means of communication from the interior to the exterior of the cabinet. All the machinery, of which there is a perpetual array, is operated by electricity. The utmost care has to be exercised so that the slightest mishap would ruin the experiment.

To get the apparatus and methods perfected was the labor of years. Here is what Professor Atwater says about them: "Research upon nutrition has reached the point where the study of the application of the laws of the conservation of matter and of energy in the living organs is essential. That is to say, we must know the laws of the intake and output of the body, and this balance must be expressed both in terms of matter and of energy. For this purpose a respiration calorimeter has been elaborated.

This is an apparatus in which an animal or man may be placed for a number of hours or days, and the amount and composition of the food and drink and inhaled air, the amounts and composition of the excreta, the liquid and gaseous, the potential energy of the materials taken into the body and given off from it; the quantity of heat radiated from the body, and the mechanical equivalent of the muscular work done, can all be measured. The experimenting is complicated, costly, and time consuming. The results already obtained are, however, very encouraging in their promise of future success."

In ordinary language this means that scientific men believe that human bodies are subject to the same physical laws that govern other beings in the universe. One of these is the law of conservation of energy. Food contains energy, the scientists believe, that comes from the sun and is stored in the plant from which food is made. Its potential energy of food is transformed in the human body. Part of it is changed to heat, which keeps us warm; part is used in the work, with which men are able to work, and part, many physiologists believe, is used to supply the intellectual energy—the brain and nerve force. Scientists are now endeavoring to reveal the last facts about the ways in which the body uses the material to make blood, muscle, bone and brain.

The experiment of confining a subject so as to observe the effect of certain foods upon his system is but one link in a long chain of investigation, and has in view the most intensely practical application of scientific knowledge.

MANY SIMILAR EXPERIMENTS.
These researches are being carried out with the aid of a Congressional appropriation, which the Secretary of Agriculture has placed in charge of Professor Atwater. They are being prosecuted by colleges, experiment stations, benevolent societies and other organizations in different parts of the country from Maine to New Mexico, and from the slums of New York and Chicago to the black belt of Alabama. The experiments at Middletown are under the personal direction of Professor Atwater, who is assisted by Professors Rosa and Wood, Dr. Benedict and Tower and A. W. Smith.

Dr. Tower is about twenty-four years old. He is a graduate of Wesleyan University, and received his degree of Ph. D. at Heidelberg. He is of medium height, and weighs about 150 pounds. He is devoted to science and volunteer work. He has been experimenting with the food that he thought would show the best results.

Mr. Smith, another enthusiast, will go into the calorimeter next Monday or Tuesday to remain imprisoned for ten days or two weeks. As in the case of Dr. Tower, he will select a diet for each meal during his confinement, and that diet will not be changed by a fraction of a grain of any meal until he emerges. He will be followed by other enthusiasts, and it is expected that some devotee of science will be in solitary confinement in the strange apartment for months or years to come, volunteers relieving each other at various periods.

The practical value of these experiments lies in the fact that they will determine the foods that will produce the best bone, blood, muscle and brain. Meanwhile, agents are collecting data in various parts of the country. Specimens of food have been obtained from families occupying apartments in the crowded Cherry Hill tenement houses in this city. These show that the houses procure the largest possible bulk of food for the least possible money, without regard for the nutritious quality of the materials. Professor Atwater declares that this is worse than false economy. That it is improvidence. He contends that the poor people who live in these tenements are not getting the most out of their money, and that they should eat less fatty meat,

and more vegetable food. These observations apply to many of the poor people of the country, and to nearly all classes of society. The results already reached, prove the Professor says, that a more perfect knowledge of food properties to nutrition would enable people to avoid a diet necessarily injurious, and to adopt one that would give them the greatest possible strength and health.

The calorimeter experiments have been in progress in Europe on a small scale for many years. The first was undertaken in this country, and the most extensive one attempted anywhere in the world. Professor Atwater has spent many years in perfecting his apparatus, which has cost thousands of dollars. Part of the expense has been borne by the Government, part defrayed by private scientists, and the rest by Professor Atwater himself. The experiments will not be completed until the summer, and when they have been finished Professor Atwater will write an elaborate report to the Department of Agriculture, which will be published by the Government. He has already written a number of reports concerning experiments with the calorimeter.

One of the most noticeable things in the description of the apparatus is the universality of what a layman would call the intense scientific spirit. It would be impossible for a layman to write anything like the accurate description of the calorimeter apparatus. Outside of the cabinet are vast numbers of gauges, scales, wheels, pumps and tanks. Professor Atwater said it would take six months for even a scientist to explain the uses of the various appliances, and it would require as many years of study to enable one to understand them.

EXTOLLING THEIR NAVY.
Mr. Boutelle Very Lush in His Praises of Ships.
Washington, D.C., March 28.—During the debate on the Navy Appropriation Bill, which was held yesterday, Mr. Boutelle, of the Maine, expounded on the navy of the coast defenses. Mr. Boutelle said Americans should be proud of the warship Columbia, "the gem of the ocean," and of the New York, "the finest protected steel cruiser under the canopy of heaven." (Applause.)

Mr. Cummings, Dem., N.Y., said it was a duty to maintain a ratio of increase with the warships of England.

CAMBRIDGE RESIGNS A CLAIM.
London, March 28.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, read a letter from the Duke of Cambridge, resigning his claim to the special pension which it has been proposed to grant him, on the ground that he did not wish to subject the Ministerial party to any controversy over the matter.

PRISON UNIFORMS.
Kingston, Ont., March 28.—Mr. Douglas Stewart, Inspector of Penitentiaries, said, in respect to the report that he had issued an order for the return to the Kingston Penitentiary of all condemned uniforms: "I have issued no

such order, and hope that no order will be issued. I have advised officers from appropriating Government property to their own private use. The uniforms are prison property, and no one has power to authorize its gratuitous presentation to an officer of his family, although it has been condemned as unfit for official use. Whenever I see any such abuse as the one indicated, it becomes my duty to stop it, but I have sufficient confidence in the honesty of our officials to believe that the abuse is not general."

PLATT AGAINST MCKINLEY.
The Protection Champion's Interests Alleged to Have Suffered.

[Special to the Star.]
New York, March 28.—The result of the Republican State convention was in many respects quite different from what was expected. The strength of the McKinley men was

Letters to The Editor.

The Guard Pier—"Manitoba for Ever"—The Spring Thaw.

To the Editor of the Star:
Sir,—I have read with pleasure the letter of "Another Montrealer," which appeared in your paper of the 21st inst. I am not quite so sure of his identity as he is of mine, but when he refers to the writer of the "splendid article" in the Trade Bulletin of the 13th March, I could almost call him by name. "Starbuck" appears to have aroused him to an

but I never expected any, so that I am more disappointed than surprised. A MONTREALER.

"MANITOBA FOR EVER."

To the Editor of the Star:
Sir,—When the letter headed "Suggestion from Manitoba," appeared in your paper, I had a letter already written for publication on the same subject, with the approval of a gentleman of Montreal, to whom this idea had been previously communicated. He suggested that the 50,000 supereroded Sniders of our militia should not be sold for a mere trifle and allowed to go out of the country, but that they should be supplied at a low price to our Canadian farmers and village residents as a farm gun or family gun. They could be used for an occasional shot at any large game, and for house protection, and at any time they should be any incursion or invasion from the U. S. The Sniders would be

both for sporting and military purposes. I would be very glad if "Manitoba for ever" would communicate with me and give me his address. R. S. KNIGHT.

LANCASTER, ONT.

SENT TO THE QUEEN.

To the Editor of the Star:
Sir.—In your issue of 7th inst. a correspondent inquires about a set of parlor furniture sent by the ladies of Montreal, a present to Queen Victoria, forty-five years ago.

The articles referred to, were made by Messrs. Reed & Meakin, of which firm, the senior partner was my father, the late Mr. T. D. Reed. The woodwork was black walnut, and each piece was elaborately carved. The suite was exhibited in the ware-rooms of the firm, in an old building adjoining the Ottawa Hotel, long since demolished. The goods were also exhibited in the Bonaparte Market Hall with other Montreal exhibits intended for the London Crystal Palace. In London, the articles were much admired for elegance of design and fine carving. One of the pieces was engraved as an illustration for the Art Journal. The beautiful tapestry for the chair seats, was the work of Montreal ladies, and was highly commended. After the Crystal Palace exhibition, these articles were carefully packed up and sent on to Windsor, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Perry, the Montreal Commissioner. It is not known whether the Queen ever put these goods into actual use. THOS. D. REED, M. D.

THE SPRING THAW.

To the Editor of the Star:
Sir.—We are now within at the latest, six weeks to the opening of navigation, with our streets full of snow. The snow, which is melting in Ottawa Valley, has its full share, even more so than other years at this late season. The appearances now are for cold weather for a few days (if an not mistaken), which will prevent the snow melting much, but as soon as the sun bursts out then it will go very rapidly. As for navigation opening my opinion is we will not see the river open much before the first days of May.

As Quebec has its James McKeague and the idea to remove it, will only suit for the last days of April, 27th to 29th. FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED. March 21, 1896.

CHRISTMAS AND EASTER.

To the Editor of the Star:
Sir.—Christmas Day and Easter Sunday are two historical festivals, commemorating respectively the birth and resurrection of our Saviour.

From Tuesday, the 25th of December, A.D., to Sunday the 25th of December, A.D., 4000 Christmas Days or 25th of December, which is supposed to be the birthday of our Saviour, will fall 559 times on Monday, 580 on Tuesday, 570 on Wednesday, 570 on Thursday, 580 on Friday, 560 on Saturday, and 561 on Sunday.

Easter is celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon that occurs on or between the 21st of March and the 18th of April. When a full moon falls

on Sunday, Easter is kept on the following Sunday, and all the other movable feasts depend upon the date on which Easter is kept.

Easter is never earlier than the 22nd of March, and that is only when a full moon falls on Saturday, the 21st, the date of the Vernal Equinox, then the following day will be Easter. This occurred only once during this century, namely, in 1818, and will not happen again until 1970, 2055, 2122, 2274 and 2351. Easter can only fall on the 22nd when a full moon and the 21st of March both happen on Saturday, for example, if the full moon has fallen on Saturday, the 21st instant, Easter would be on the 22nd, but as the moon will not be full until the 29th, and it being Sunday, we cannot have Easter until the following Sunday, the 5th of April.

Easter cannot be celebrated during the existence of the moon that becomes full on Saturday, the 20th of March, for it is the day before the Vernal Equinox, and consequently, Easter cannot be kept until after the next full moon, 29 days later, which will be on Sunday, the 19th of April, and as this occurs on Sunday, Easter cannot be celebrated until the following Sunday, the 24th. Thus it will be seen that the difference in the date of one day in the full moon, between the 20th and the 21st of March, will cause Easter to be celebrated on the 25th of April instead of on the 22nd of March.

This occurred only once during this century, namely, in 1886, which will be remembered as the year of Montreal's greatest flood, which took place on Palm Sunday, the 19th of April, and was about 32 inches higher than the inundation which occurred on the 15th of April, 1848.

Easter will not occur again on the 25th of April until 1913, 2038, 2190, 2347 and 2509.

In a calendar which I have recently made showing the dates of Easter from the year 1801 to 2416, I find that Easter falls 20 times on the 5th and 17th of April, 20 times on the 6th, 19 times only 2 1/2 times on the 24th, and also five times on the 24th of March, viz: 1859, 2011, 2095, 2163 and 2304; and also five times on the 24th of March, viz: 1919, 2241, 2312 and 2350. The last time that Easter fell on the 24th of March was in the year 1547.

Easter never falls on the 25th of March, while it occurs as often as seven times consecutively in April. This is caused by the fact that Easter can occur only from the 22nd to the 31st of March, while it may fall on any date from the 1st to the 26th of April.

There is a peculiarity in the date of Easter, for instance, in the year 2219 it will fall on April the 4th and in 2224, five years later, will again happen on the 4th of April, and in 2229, five years later, will again fall on April the 21st, and will not occur again on the same date until the year 2011.

STATISTICIAN.



SPANISH TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR CUBA—GROUP OF SOLDIERS ON THE TRANSPORT SANTIAGO JUST LEAVING SANTANDER TO REINFORCE THE ARMY OF THE ANTILLES.

a decided surprise even to those politicians who were interested in making a demonstration for him. To Platt and his men it was a most disagreeable revelation; they had counted on completely squelching all opposition to Morton, or of showing it to be of such inconsiderable proportions as to be un-

ger even more than calling the guard pier a mud bank, but mud bank it is all the same. If by the blasting of rock at Windmill Point a quantity of broken stones was secured and placed on the mud bank, so much the better for the mud bank; but to say that none of the mud was washed away by the shove ice the spring before last is to say a positive untruth. A very large portion was washed away, and although the fact was denied by the engineers, who declared that the pier was "untouched and uninjured," the fact was perfectly manifest to everybody except those who had an interest in denying it. The guard pier may be allowed "to stay," but by no means in the shape it was originally intended and designed by the engineer; and it is satisfactory to me to know that my efforts have not been wholly in vain, in first attracting public attention to the faults and absurdities in Plan No. 6; and, secondly, in bringing about a Government investigation, which, as the demonstration against the "Star" has shown, quite unwittingly endorsed nearly all I had written respecting the guard pier and No. 6 Plan generally. Plan No. 6, to-day resembles the Indian which the wind will not forget in the whole thing is changed; scientific men have condemned it, and their judgment has been approved and accepted by the Harbor Board itself. Scientific men, Boards of Health, Government, etc., have condemned the still water basin as dangerous to the health of the city, and the health of this port; and none remain to question their decision save those who have been convicted of blundering and others like "Another Montrealer," who attempt to be witty at my expense by telling one of Captain Marratt's dog stories. I notice, Mr. Editor, that no complimentary balls for the occasion, which appeared in the Star of the 18th February last, "Another Montrealer" could have made his letter much more interesting by supplying the answers;

if a little care were used in allotting the arms, such an arrangement would practically add 30,000 or 40,000 men to the forces of Canada, without any expense to the country. My original idea was to obtain a special gun, available



HOW THE INSURGENTS BLOCK THE RAILWAYS IN CUBA. Insurgent bands under Gomez have telegraphed trains, burned bridges and torn up tracks in the western provinces of Cuba to prevent the rapid movement of Spanish troops from Havana. These illustrations are from La Ilustracion Espanola, and are said to be from photographs.

on Sunday, Easter is kept on the following Sunday, and all the other movable feasts depend upon the date on which Easter is kept.

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STATISTICIAN.

The The The
Best. Rest. Test.
There are two kinds of sarsaparilla: The best—and the rest. The trouble is they look alike. And when the rest dress like the best, who's to tell them apart? Well, "the tree is known by its fruit." That's an old test and a safe one. And the taller the tree the deeper the root. That's another test. What's the root,—the record of these sarsaparillas? The one with the deepest root is Ayer's. The one with the richest fruit,—that, too, is Ayer's. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a record of half a century of cures; a record of many medals and awards—culminating in the medal of the Chicago World's Fair, which, admitting Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best, shut its doors against the rest. That was greater honor than the medal; to be the only Sarsaparilla admitted as an exhibit at the World's Fair. If you want to get the best sarsaparilla of your druggist here's an infallible rule: Ask for the best and you'll get Ayer's. Ask for Ayer's and you'll get the best.

A CURE THAT CURES
It is not every cure, so called, that really cures. But any one who has ever used Hawker's catarrh cure will testify to the fact that it does what its name denotes. It will knock out a cold in the head with amazing quickness. Have you never tried it? It is cheap and agreeable, and in store for you. In cases of catarrh it is equally effective, though necessarily in such cases the effect is not so immediate. Relief is immediately obtained, and, according to the stage of the disease, is necessary to a complete cure. Very severe chronic cases yield in time to its power, just as surely as the milder ones. Hawker's catarrh cure is a cheap and simple remedy. It is sold by all druggists and dealers at 25 cts. per box, and is manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B.

During the balance of our REMOVAL SALE no reasonable offers will be refused, as we propose if possible, to clear our entire stock of New and Secondhand

Pianos and Organs
C. W. LINDSAY,
2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine Street.

SILVERWARE
OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.
THE QUESTION "WILL IT WEAR?" NEED NEVER BE ASKED IF YOUR GOODS BEAR THE TRADE MARK OF R. & G. ROGERS BROS. MARK
AS THIS IN ITSELF GUARANTEES THE QUALITY. BESURE THE PREFIX 1847 IS STAMPED ON EVERY ARTICLE. THESE GOODS HAVE STOOD THE TEST FOR HALF A CENTURY. SOLD BY FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

R & G CORSETS

DYSPEPSIA!
The result of years of thoughtlessness as to what and how you eat; a total disregard for the need of caring for the body; and Dyspepsia is the result. The daily use of a mild laxative will cure. There is no better remedy than **AYER'S PILLS** Highest Awards at World's Fairs.

AYER'S PILLS
Highest Awards at World's Fairs.

The Daily Star.

GRAHAM & CO., Proprietors, 103 and 105 St. James Street.

THE DAILY STAR is sent to any part of the Dominion for \$1.00 per month, in advance...

CIRCULATION

Daily and Weekly Star FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 21, 1896.

Table showing circulation figures for Daily and Weekly Star from Monday to Saturday.

Present Average:

DAILY, For Week ending Mar. 21, 45,789 WEEKLY STAR Last Week 83,131

Average Circulation of the STAR Last Week 128,920

From the above figures are excluded several thousand short subscriptions regarded as more or less ephemeral.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1896.

GOOD ROADS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Writers and riders—from this side of the Atlantic who visit Europe, marvel at the good roads. It is a very old habit with Europeans to have smooth and durable highways.

These roads run from Paris to the remotest edges of the provinces, and were originally designed by Napoleon for military purposes. Now the military railway would probably replace them; but they are of immense value to the people of the country.

THE GYMNASIUM COMPETITION. The Committee of Management of Miss Barton's Gymnasium request to state that the gold, silver and bronze medals forming the first prizes for the three classes respectively, are the gift of Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen, not of the Governor-General, as previously announced.

TO-MORROW'S SACRED CONCERT. The concert to-morrow afternoon brings to a close for this season the series of Sunday afternoon sacred concerts at the Windsor Hall under the auspices of the Montreal Church Choral Society and the Montreal String Orchestra.

THE MESSIAH. As the Boston and Haydn Society's committee announced in its circular last year, there is nothing new to be said about "The Messiah."

roads. These paths are to be sacred to the wheelman and the foot passenger, and the driver of any vehicle will be liable to a fine of five dollars if he ventures to trespass upon them.

ONTARIO'S MUNICIPAL EXPERIMENT.

The Ontario Legislature appears to have abandoned the principle of two year aldermanic terms in incorporated in honor of Mr. Hardy's bill.

In Montreal they have tried the two years' term along the lines of Mr. Hardy's proposal, and it has been found to be a highly undesirable arrangement.

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE.

The advisability of adopting the metric system of weights and measures in Canada was discussed at length at the Chamber de Commerce meeting yesterday afternoon.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. F. X. Perreault and adopted: "That in the interest of trade it is urgent that the metric system of communication which crosses the city from east to west and north to south should be the same."

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(forty-seven were boys); alto, forty-eight (all men); tenors, eighty-three, and basses, eighty-four. Total singers, two hundred and seventy-five.

ST. LAWRENCE DIVISION.

Committee Appointed to Select Names for a Liberal Convention. A number of Liberals of St. Lawrence division met at Monument National last evening to discuss the nomination of a candidate for the approaching Federal elections.

Mr. Thomas in opening the meeting explained its purpose and insisted upon the necessity of selecting a candidate in the Liberal interests.

Have you seen the Best Trio in the World?

Advertisement for a bicycle featuring a woman riding a Monarch bicycle. Text includes 'A PRODUCT OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY' and 'SHE RIDES A MONARCH'.

REMINGTON... MONARCH... EVANS & DODGE BICYCLES. From \$45.00 to \$150.00.

WRIGHT & COWPER CO., 2400 St. Catherine Street.

GREER'S O. V. H. Old Highland Whisky. GUARANTEED TEN YEARS OLD.

Same as supplied to the Royal Household.

CLEVELAND Cycles

ARE FITTED WITH Cleveland Aluminum Strip Detachable Tires.

"Cleveland Tires" are made with thread fabrics. "Cleveland Tires" do not strain wood rims. "Cleveland Tires" have protecting band to inner tubes.

speaking Catholics. Mr. Greenfield did not believe in advertising without doing something so he moved that a committee be appointed to select a list of names to form a convention to meet each name a candidate.

WINDSOR HALL.

POPULAR CONCERTS. The Montreal Philharmonic Society will perform Mendelssohn's ELIJAH on Tuesday, 31st March, and Redemption on Wednesday, 1st April.

Royal Canadian Academy

17th Annual Exhibition. PICTURES, ETC., ART ASSOCIATION GALLERY, Phillips Square, 13th March to 11th April.

PALM SUNDAY.

ZION CHURCH. Rev. W. H. Warriner, M. A., Pastor.

MR. WATKIN MILLS,

OPERA RECITALS in aid of the Building Fund of the Young Women's Christian Association, SATURDAY, April 11th, at 8.30 p.m.

Industrial Rooms Sale.

ANNUAL SPRING SALE on Thursday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th April, at the Rooms, Bonaventure street.

GRAND TRUNK BOATING CLUB.

The annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year, reception of treasurer's statement and secretary's report, and the transaction of other business will be held in the Club Rooms, No. 1, Richmond street, on Friday, April 5th, by order.

EMMANUEL CHURCH

Rev. Eimion C. Evans, D.D., PASTOR. Evening Subject—"The Revival which Montreal Needs."

St. Bartholomew's Episcopal (METHODIST) BEAVER HALL HILL.

Divine Service at 11 o'clock, a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of Evening discourse: Christ's Kingdom on Earth.

A Half Million ENVELOPES

Good White No. 7. At 75 Cents Per Thousand. Morton, Phillips & Co. Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers.

EDUCATIONAL SEPTIMUS FRASER,

Teacher of Piano-forte, 22 McGill College ave. Spring term commences MARCH 30th, 1896.

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS

SIXTH AND LAST Sunday Sacred Concert, Montreal Church Choral Society and Montreal String Orchestra, WINDSOR HALL.

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MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY. MESSIAH! POPULAR PRICES. Seats all reserved, \$1.00, 75c and 50c. At Shaw's. SECURE YOURS EARLY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS

Week Beginning MONDAY, March 30th. THE TWO ORPHANS. First appearance of Messrs. Davenport Davis, McEly, Thomas and Fenwick, who are specially engaged for this production.

Cochrane Auditorium, - - Prince Arthur Rink.

Grand Masquerade TUESDAY, MARCH 31st.

Also the only Baby Elephant exhibited in Montreal. Something to amuse and entertain the children.

TO OUR Brothers the Catholic Foresters!

The members of COURT SACRED HEART, No. 123, of the C. O. F., cordially invite their Brethren to join them in a great procession of the Catholic Foresters and the parishioners of Sacred Heart of Jesus Parish, on Ontario Street, Montreal.

MEMBERS

Are requested to meet at Hall, 22nd Street, at 7 p.m. on Sunday, 29th inst., at 11 p.m. sharp, and proceed in a body to the Church, Bonaventure Street, at 10 p.m. in Religious procession. By order, THOS. W. MAGUIER, Sec. Sec.

"ST. LAWRENCE COURT,"

263 C. O. F. The members of above Court are requested to meet in their Hall, 22nd Street, at 7 p.m. on Sunday, 29th inst., at 11 p.m. sharp, and proceed in a body to the Church, Bonaventure Street, at 10 p.m. in Religious procession. By order, THOS. W. MAGUIER, Sec. Sec.

SARSFIELD COURT,

Members are requested to meet in their Hall, 22nd Street, at 7 p.m. on Sunday, 29th inst., at 11 p.m. sharp, and proceed in a body to the Church, Bonaventure Street, at 10 p.m. in Religious procession. By order, J. BRINN, Act. Sec. Sec.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Division No. 2. The Officers and Members of above Division are requested to meet in their Hall, 22nd Street, at 7 p.m. on Sunday, 29th inst., at 11 p.m. sharp, and proceed in a body to the Church, Bonaventure Street, at 10 p.m. in Religious procession. By order, THOS. W. MAGUIER, Sec. Sec.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal.

The Annual Public Meeting of the Corporation for the conferring of DEGREES IN MEDICINE will be held in the WILLIAM MASON HALL, on Tuesday, March 26th, at 3 p.m.

Montreal Lacrosse Club.

40th ANNUAL MEETING. The above meeting will be held in the Club House, Manildra street, on Wednesday, 1st April, 1896, commencing at 8 p.m. sharp for the reception of the managing committee's report, and treasurer's statement for the past year, and election of officers for the ensuing year, and in accordance with Article XVI of the By-Laws, and the consideration of a motion of motion to amend Article VII, Sec. 3, re selection of team.

Houses For Sale.

BISHOP STREET, \$10,000 and \$15,000. MAURAY STREET, \$4,000. WOOD AVENUE, \$12,000. BELLAIR AVENUE, \$12,000. CLARKE AVENUE, with 12,500 sq. ft., \$15,000. HERRINGTON ST., \$20,000. NORTHWEST OF WESTMONT, \$2,000. HOUSE AND LOT, 50 x 115, on line of electric cars, \$2,000.

Summer Cottages

At Lakeside. 2 furnished cottages in lake front, water in houses and fire attached to both stations. Address P. O. Box 1183. Telephone No. 61.

St. George S.S. Club

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the Windsor Hotel on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 7.30 p.m. Tickets can now be had from J. JACKSON, Sec. Treasurer.

THE CANADIAN CATTLE SCHEDULE PROTEST AGAINST PERMANENT EXCLUSION.

Passed in the House at Ottawa—It Was Opposed by Liberals, Who Blamed the Government for Their Past Laxity.

(Special to the Star.) Ottawa, March 23.—The mass of business still on the Parliamentary order paper was not materially lessened yesterday, although the House sat from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until one o'clock this morning. It was a day of talk and most of it exceedingly dry. From three until after midnight, the House discussed the cattle trade and the British embargo upon the importation of Canadian live cattle. The Government resolution reiterating the statement that pleuro-pneumonia did not exist in Canada was carried. Then the House went into Committee of the whole on the Manitoba Remedial Bill, and rose without passing a clause. Such was the sum of the day's proceedings and another week of the life of Parliament came to a close. The order of the day was the Government's resolution respecting the cattle trade and the British embargo, thereupon the resolution proposed by Mr. Foster reads as follows: That it appears from many years' experience to November, 1892, Canadian cattle were allowed free entrance into the ports of the United Kingdom without being required to be slaughtered on landing, and that in November, 1892, regulations were put in force by the British authorities, making the slaughter of Canadian cattle obligatory upon being landed, and that in consequence of the disease of pleuro-pneumonia was detected in certain animals imported from Canada, and that in consequence of the Imperial Parliament, which proposes to make the exclusion of all foreign cattle permanent; that the most thorough investigation conducted in Canada has failed to disclose the existence of a single case of pleuro-pneumonia; that in view of the foregoing facts, the Parliament while not wishing to interfere in any way with legislation considered necessary in the United Kingdom, to resist, respectively protest against the exclusion of Canadian cattle on the ground of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, and to express its strong belief that pleuro-pneumonia has not in the past, and does not at the present time, exist in Canada. Mr. Foster said he would be brief in the hope that the discussion would come to an early termination, so as to permit the House to go into committee on the remedial bill. He then reviewed the history of the embargo on cattle, his own conclusions, and the proposed British legislation was based on the supposition that pleuro-pneumonia existed in Canada, and the long bill was a foundation. Mr. Mulock followed with a long address, also reviewing the case, but drawing very different conclusions. In his opinion the Canadian Government had treated its part of the agreement with great British respect, and that it should be thrown around the export trade. And now, owing to their failure to furnish proof that pleuro-pneumonia had not been introduced into Canada, the embargo was likely to become permanent. In conclusion, Mr. Mulock moved the following in amendment to the Government's resolution: "That in view of the repeated official declarations of the British Government that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in Canada, and the serious consequences to Canadian interests from the passage of the bill now before the British Parliament, the House of Commons do hereby resolve that Canada shall not be bound to accept a law that once enacted would become absolute and irrevocable, and whether the bill be amended or not, the House do hereby resolve that the Government shall not alter or amend the bill until it has been amended so as to provide for the permanent exclusion of Canadian live cattle from the serious injury calculated to accrue to it from the passage of the bill. Sir Charles Tupper followed in defence of the Government, and recited the steps taken by himself in England when the alleged cases of pleuro-pneumonia were discovered. He was treating of this phase of the subject when the House rose at six o'clock. After recess after the Speaker took the chair, private bills were the first order. There were only two on the paper, and of these the first only was read, the act respecting the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway being allowed to stand over amidst cries, "Lost on a division." The Huron and Ontario Railway Company bill was read a third time and passed. Sir Charles Tupper then resumed his argument on the protest against the scheduling of Canadian cattle. He expressed his surprise at Mr. Mulock for having taken from two to three hours time of the House in an argument which might have been covered by the Imperial Government to defend them for excluding Canadian cattle. Sir Charles had not only put the Government to the exclusion of Canadian cattle, he had convicted the veterinary experts of the Board of Agriculture of being incapable of doing their duty. He then recited the English report on the disease, and Sir Charles went on to criticize severely the veterinary experts of the Board of Agriculture, and accused the Opposition of being willing to "strike down Canada if they could strike the Government of Canada." Mr. Mulock—"We could hardly do a better turn for Canada than strike down the Government." Sir Charles had no objection to their striking the Government; fair criticism was one of the duties of the Opposition, but they must not strike below the belt. He wanted to draw the line. Let the Opposition strike the Government, if they could, but they must not strike the country. Their doing so argued them unworthy of filling the seats of the Government. He proceeded to press the correctness of the conclusions drawn by Prof. Brown and Prof. Daguier, the English experts. He then recited the recommendation of the English Board that Canada should follow the English practice, a recommendation pronounced by the English experts as being ridiculous. They could not slaughter herds, but Hon. Mr. Angers had every animal killed in the big cities for some time past, and not one case of pleuro-pneumonia was found. Referring to the Admission of American animals into Manitoba, Sir Charles said he had never pretended to find a case of pleuro-pneumonia in the United States within a thousand miles of the boundary. Sir Charles next explained his attitude towards the Committee of the Board of Agriculture, and said it was not a Board appointed to determine the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, but a Board to determine the facts of the case. He said that it was for the interest of Canada to embrace the offer of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain for an

swerved the charge of the English experts. He gave a long review of the history of the pressure against the importation of Canadian cattle into England. He quoted the opinions of Messrs. Sims, Whitehead and Lockhart, that there was no pleuro-pneumonia in the Canadian cattle slaughtered in England. He believed the Government of Canada had done all that it was possible for them to do. If Canadian cattle were to be at the mercy of the English experts, the Canadian people must take other means of securing their ends. He referred to the store cattle sent to Scotland, and the proposed method of treating the cattle by means of cold storage in dressed beef. He had told the English agriculturalists that he was not sure they would not find a case of pleuro-pneumonia in the shape of dressed beef. He concluded by saying the Government had done its duty.

Sir Richard Cartwright said Sir Charles Tupper's speech was inconsistent. He had said that the schedule was injurious, but he said it was a blessing in disguise. He believed there was no pleuro-pneumonia existing in Canada, and that the Government had done all that it was possible for them to do. He said it appeared to him that that gentleman had been aggressively controversial instead of diplomatic. He said that the Government had done all that it was possible for them to do, and that the English agriculturalists had turned the cattle inspection into a farce. Sir Charles had had many warnings that their proceedings were jealously watched. Could they do anything now? He doubted if the resolution of the Minister of Finance would induce the House to stop the schedule. It was important that Canadian cattle should be re-instated. It was worth their while to make offers of compensation to the Government to have sufficient investigation made, as suggested by Sir Charles Tupper, and he would accept of any offer. He would not be satisfied until the Government had accepted the Imperial Government clauses in this regard for the restoration of Canadian cattle. Mr. McMillen maintained that the Imperial Government had been specially against Canada. He said that the Imperial Government had been specially against Canada, and that the Imperial Government had been specially against Canada. He said that the Imperial Government had been specially against Canada, and that the Imperial Government had been specially against Canada.

Dr. Landerkin followed, condemning the resolution. The debate was continued by Messrs. Featherstone, Martin and Sullivan. It was 12:35 when the question was put, the amendment being lost and the remedial bill passed. The cattle resolution being disposed of, the House proceeded to the next item on the order paper, and it was the adjourned debate on the motion that the Government should refer to the committee of the whole on the Remedial Bill. The debate on Tuesday night had been adjourned on motion of Mr. C. Wallace, who, at that time, gave notice of an amendment to the effect that the bill be not put on the order paper until after alteration and amendment. After a few preliminary remarks he stated his first objection to the bill. He said that the bill was a law that once enacted would become absolute and irrevocable, and whether the bill be amended or not, the House do hereby resolve that the Government shall not alter or amend the bill until it has been amended so as to provide for the permanent exclusion of Canadian live cattle from the serious injury calculated to accrue to it from the passage of the bill. Sir Charles Tupper followed in defence of the Government, and recited the steps taken by himself in England when the alleged cases of pleuro-pneumonia were discovered. He was treating of this phase of the subject when the House rose at six o'clock. After recess after the Speaker took the chair, private bills were the first order. There were only two on the paper, and of these the first only was read, the act respecting the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway being allowed to stand over amidst cries, "Lost on a division." The Huron and Ontario Railway Company bill was read a third time and passed. Sir Charles Tupper then resumed his argument on the protest against the scheduling of Canadian cattle. He expressed his surprise at Mr. Mulock for having taken from two to three hours time of the House in an argument which might have been covered by the Imperial Government to defend them for excluding Canadian cattle. Sir Charles had not only put the Government to the exclusion of Canadian cattle, he had convicted the veterinary experts of the Board of Agriculture of being incapable of doing their duty. He then recited the English report on the disease, and Sir Charles went on to criticize severely the veterinary experts of the Board of Agriculture, and accused the Opposition of being willing to "strike down Canada if they could strike the Government of Canada." Mr. Mulock—"We could hardly do a better turn for Canada than strike down the Government." Sir Charles had no objection to their striking the Government; fair criticism was one of the duties of the Opposition, but they must not strike below the belt. He wanted to draw the line. Let the Opposition strike the Government, if they could, but they must not strike the country. Their doing so argued them unworthy of filling the seats of the Government. He proceeded to press the correctness of the conclusions drawn by Prof. Brown and Prof. Daguier, the English experts. He then recited the recommendation of the English Board that Canada should follow the English practice, a recommendation pronounced by the English experts as being ridiculous. They could not slaughter herds, but Hon. Mr. Angers had every animal killed in the big cities for some time past, and not one case of pleuro-pneumonia was found. Referring to the Admission of American animals into Manitoba, Sir Charles said he had never pretended to find a case of pleuro-pneumonia in the United States within a thousand miles of the boundary. Sir Charles next explained his attitude towards the Committee of the Board of Agriculture, and said it was not a Board appointed to determine the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, but a Board to determine the facts of the case. He said that it was for the interest of Canada to embrace the offer of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain for an

Sunlight Soap advertisement. Some soaps are so highly chemicalized that they eat up everything they touch, but not so Sunlight Soap. It is perfectly pure, so proportioned and so made by our peculiar process that it combines greatest cleaning power with absolute mildness and burns nothing. Boks for Wrappers. Sunlight Soap Depot for Quebec—FRANK MAGOE & CO., Montreal.

THE OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LTD. (FOUNDED 1871). Head Office for Canada—Temple Building, Montreal. CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. Issues Accident Policies, combined with Sickness Indemnity, without extra charge.

WINTER RESORTS. WHY GO SOUTH? There is within 50 miles of New York an ADRIATIC WINTER RESORT. THE LAKEDOWN HOTEL. Imperial Customs Union based on free trade.

THE CHURCHES. CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. SUNDAY, MARCH 23. PALM SUNDAY. CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THE CHURCHES. ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Church of Scotland). ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

THE CHURCHES. ST. JAMES' CHURCH. ST. MARY'S CHURCH. ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

THE CHURCHES. ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. ST. PETER'S CHURCH. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

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O. J. Norman's Sales. IMPORTANT UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MARCOUETTE BROS. AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE. We will sell, at 315 DROUPEL STREET, on MONDAY, 30th inst., without reserve, and in lots to suit, all the contents of the house.

INSOLVENT NOTICE. SALE OF BOOK DEBTS, BILLS RECEIVABLE, JUDGMENTS.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. EASTER HOLIDAYS. SINGLE FARE. APRIL 2nd to 6th INCLUSIVE. SCHOOL VACATIONS. CITY TICKET OFFICE. STUDENTS AND TEACHERS. FARE AND ONE-THIRD. City Ticket and Telegraph Office.

BRITISH GOSSIP.

Salisbury May be Made a Duke.

SELONS FIGHTING THE REVOLVING MATABELES.

Position of the Crisis Between Britain and Transvaal.

London, March 28.—(Cable letter)—It is reported that one of the reasons which prompted the Marquis of Salisbury to go to the Rivers after leaving London was the desire of the Queen that her daughters, the Princesses Christian, Beatrice and Louise, should be made Duchesses in their own right.

It is added that Her Majesty was also desirous of conferring a dukedom upon the Premier, which honor he declined a few years ago.

By order of the Queen, a huge cake, made at Windsor Castle, according to a long famous recipe was despatched to Her Majesty's cousin, the Duke of Cambridge, the commander-in-chief of the forces, in honor of his birthday, which was celebrated at Cannes on Thursday.

According to a weekly newspaper, the total amount of the fortune of the Rothschild family here and on the continent is £400,000,000.

Mrs. Langtry has sold to Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, her beautiful house, No. 21 Port street, near Cadogan place, presented to her in 1891 by the late Abingdon Baird, the well-known sportsman. The house originally cost £52,000.

The Baroness de Rogou has been in town all week, indelicate in her efforts to procure the release from prison of her daughter, Mrs. Florence Maybrick. She has seen the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell, of Killowen, the officials of the United States Embassy and many others on the subject, and on Thursday the Baroness went to Aldersbury prison, where she was allowed thirty minutes' conversation with her daughter in the presence of a warden.

THE MATABELE TROUBLE. F. C. Selous, the African explorer, who started from Bulawayo at the head of a force of men to put down the revolt of the Matabeles, had an engagement with the enemy, many of whom were killed. More than a hundred of the Matabeles are reported. The transport riders are abandoning their wagons and hurrying into the bush for safety.

The rebellious Matabeles have raided almost every state in the disturbed district, and carried off all the cattle. There are reports from the Cape of Johannesberg, that the Boers have fomented the Matabele uprising, etc. Possibly one cause of the disturbance is the regulations recently enforced in Rhodesia to stamp out the rinderpest, the Kafirs being greatly attached to their cattle. It is stated that the disturbances are not confined to the Matabeles, but that the Mashonas, from whom Dr. Jameson has predicted trouble.

The rising of the natives in Matabeleland is expected to be only a momentary difficulty. These Matabeles were supposed to have been disarmed after the defeat of the Boers, but owing to the defect of the British South Africa Company, but it is now suspected that they hid their weapons instead of turning them over to the British.

Though the country is denuded of regular troops, and the forces of the Chartered Company are disorganized, owing to the recent raid into the Transvaal, which resulted in most of the Company's officers being placed on trial in London. A good volunteer force, armed with Martini rifles, and also a number of 1000 volunteer cavalry are near the region where the uprising occurred. Bulawayo, the principal town, is being defended by a number of Maxim guns, and a few guns of heavier calibre. There is plenty of ammunition in the town. Though the Matabeles are not expected to be quelled without an engagement sufficiently serious as to be called a battle.

A despatch from Bulawayo, under yesterday's date, represents the situation as being of the gravest character. A thousand women and children burned a store forty miles out from Bulawayo on Thursday and performed a dance around the flames. Many murders of whites, and the most ferocious character, are reported. Cecil Rhodes is expected to arrive at Salisbury on Sunday. It is learned that the native police induced the Matabeles to revolt and joined them with 750 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition.

CHAMBERLAIN AND KRUGER. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently demanded of President Kruger, that he should immediately accept or reject the invitation of Mr. Chamberlain to visit London for the purpose of settling the relations that have arisen between Great Britain and the South African Republic. In response to this demand President Kruger has telegraphed that his decision does not rest with him, but with the Volksraad, the Parliament of the Republic, and that the latter will only assent to his going to London on condition that the Anglo-Boer convention of 1884 be so amended that the full independence of the Transvaal will be recognized and guaranteed by Great Britain and the other powers. Mr. Chamberlain declined last night to tell the House of Commons how the negotiations stood at present, but within the Ministerial circle the gravity of the situation is known. A high official statement that Mr. Chamberlain, from the outset of the negotiations, distrusted President Kruger and had not failed to draw accurate conclusions during the time he has formed an alliance with the Orange Free State, prepared an African instruction in Cape Colony, and reorganized the forces of the Transvaal, especially the artillery. That the issue of the negotiations would be very complicated by the British Government for some time.

This fact was pointed out in this correspondence on February 15, at which time it was stated that the War Office, acting under instructions from the Government, had prepared to send an army corps of 20,000 men to South Africa. This force it was intended that a large contingent should be drawn from the Indian cavalry, artillery and infantry. There is reason to state that this project has not been altered, but time has been on the side of the Boers. The tact and energy of President Kruger have made successful invasion of the Transvaal by 20,000 British troops almost impossible. It is his force will Transvaal alone that the British are now to face, but the united Dutch peoples of the whole of South Africa.

That strictly non-constitutional paper

the Manchester Guardian, published yesterday authoritative letters from Cape Colony, in which it was said that a war against the Transvaal would mean a civil war, the British against the Dutch facing each other from Pretoria to Cape Town. These conquests of the Dutch would require as many troops as were sent to the Crimea. It is not known accurately at the War Office what the strength of the Boer force is, but it is stated that it is ready to take the field. Within three months 2500 Germans are estimated to have entered the Transvaal, and the Boers are expected to be obtaining Transvaal money. The force of Zulus, trained and commanded by Boer and German officers, is estimated to number 40,000. Though their tribal fidelity to the Boers is doubtful, they can be trusted to fight against the British. The conquest of the Boers will include the troubles in Egypt and elsewhere, the English people are not likely to approve the gigantic task of conquering the Boers. The Boers must face that or the alternative of a declaration of independence from the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and probably Cape Colony, which would form the United States of South Africa.

FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES. A report is current and gains credence in the lobby of the House of Commons that the allowance of £37,500 yearly granted to the Prince of Wales, in behalf of his family, will be increased to £100,000. The Prince of Wales is entitled to an annuity of £100,000, and by an act passed in 1889 received £37,500 annually in addition, for the support and maintenance of his children's education. He has also the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which in 1891 yielded him £57,734. The Princess of Wales has set aside for her the annual sum of £10,000, which in the event of her becoming a widow, will be increased to £30,000 annually. Thus the income of the Prince and Princess amounts to a total of about £144,734 or £252,670.

The great banking house of Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Ransom, Bonville & Co., of London, is about to amalgamate with the banking firm of Gurney & Co., of Norwich & London & Co., bankers of Darlington, will become a joint stock limited liability company. The combined current and deposit accounts of these firms now amount to £2,850,000, and the changes they are about to make will place them at the head of the private banking houses of the United Kingdom.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES. Mr. Hanley Sums up the Situation and Prospects.

Washington, March 28.—J. H. Manley, ex-Chairman of the National Republican Convention, sent the following telegram to Washington, D.C., March 27.—Hon. W. Murray Crane, Republican State Convention, Boston.

In answer to your inquiry this is the situation as it will stand at the end of this week. At the close of the convention delegates elected, Gov. McKinley will have 162 delegates, provided you assign him the delegates from Wisconsin, Indiana and Minnesota. But there should be taken from this number twelve delegates from these states, who have declared since their election in favor of Mr. Reed, and as they were not instructed they should be taken from the McKinley column and placed in Mr. Reed's. This gives McKinley, 150 delegates; Mr. Reed, 73; Gov. Morton, 6; Senator Allison 38; Senator Quay 23; Senator Callahan 10; and Senator Brewster 10. You will see that this gives Mr. McKinley 150 delegates against 210 anti-McKinley delegates. Governor McKim, of Pennsylvania; Senator Callahan, of Illinois and Mr. Reed, of Maine. You will find that the tables will be turned and the Ohio Governor will go down before the man from Maine.

J. H. MANLEY. There was another bold burglary last night, and it was evidently the work of determined parties who showed evidence of professionalism in what they did. The burglars, a gang of whom seem to be at work at present in this city, went this time to the hardware store of P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame street, near Campbell street. They forced an entrance through the rear door, wrenching and twisting the iron bars in their progress. They stole a dozen revolvers, a quantity of pen knives, and other portable articles, the exact value of which is not yet known.

Special Notices. Mr. Alphonse Valiquette wishes to remind his many friends and patrons that as next Friday will be Good Friday he will have his usual Bargain Day on Wednesday, April 2nd. He will sell Carpets or Oil Stoves at 50 per cent on Wednesday at the Au Bon Marche.

Wanted by the Town of Westmount. Must be experienced and have a knowledge of Land Surveying and a fair acquaintance with Landscape Engineering. Sealed applications (in writing only), marked "Engineering," and addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Town Hall, Westmount, will be received up to 7:30 April 2nd.

TO LET SHOP OR OFFICE. Cor. Victoria Square and Craig Street at present occupied by J. Lewis, Druggist; plate glass show windows, and good basement; heated by steam.

Public Notice. Notice is hereby given by Jean Et. Lalonde, hotel-keeper, of Colons Station, that on Tuesday, April 7, 1896, at 9 a. m., will be sold by public auction at the domicile of the said Lalonde, a black horse, harness, light buggy and horse-drawn carriage, all belonging to the said Lalonde, and also a quantity of household furniture, crockery, and other articles. Conditions of sale at the domicile of the said Lalonde, 214 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, 28th March, 1896.

BAILEIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 2472.—Superior Court. Joseph Vignand, Plaintiff vs. Louis Desrosiers, Defendant. On the seventh day of April, next, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, No. 337, Rue St. Louis, 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 carriages and stoves. E. A. MAILLON, J. C. Montreal, 28th March, 1896.

BAILEIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 1116.—Superior Court. Paul G. Glickson, Plaintiff vs. Charles A. Robitaille, Defendant. On the seventh day of April, next, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, No. 337, Rue St. Louis, 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, crockery, and other articles. Conditions of sale at the domicile of the said Defendant, 214 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, 28th March, 1896.

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THE GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM TO BE OPERATED FROM MONTREAL AFTER NEXT MONTH.

The Office of General Manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Abolished—Mr. Davis Appointed General Passenger Agent.

TO LET. 220 Feet, 300 Mountain, 1074 Sherbrooke, 230 Prince Arthur, 217, 218, 219 Argyle ave., 115 & 117 Verdun, 118 and 120 St. Denis, 425 and 427, Dorchester st., Shop on Hallowell st., Heated Flat on Hallowell st.

FOR SALE. That Handsome Calico front residence 121 Mackay Street. Belonging to W. T. LINDSAY, Esq. This house would be suitable for a doctor, or could be easily made into flats.

FOR SALE. 390 PEELE STREET. FOR SALE. 1075 SHERBROOKE STREET.

FOR SALE. 400 PINE AVENUE. FOR SALE. Lots at Outremont, Cole St., Antioch, City Lots, large piece of land on the St. Laurent Road and 2nd farm on the Island.

TO LET. Furnished House on Sherbrooke, Drummond, Peel, Dorchester, Lorne Avenue, St. Matthew, St. Mark, Dorchester, St. Louis, Fort also Flat on the Sherbrooke. From \$30.00 per month upwards. Apply to H. M. SIMPSON, 30 ST. JOHN ST.

For Delicate Children, Invalids and the Aged. JACKSON'S NUTRITIVE WINE. Possesses the full medicinal value of Cod Liver Oil. Combined with a very nourishing Wine of choice quality, and digested by the most delicate.

Why be Sick. DR. SANDEN'S. WHEN a trifle will buy the greatest healing invention of the day, Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is a complete body battery for self-treatment, and guarantees relief from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Weakness, Looseness, and all effects of early indiscretion or excess. To weak men it is the greatest possible boon, as a mild, soothing, electric current is applied directly to the nerve centers, and improvements are felt from the first hour.

GET THE BOOK FREE. A pocket edition of the celebrated electro-medical work, "Three Classes of Men," illustrated last autumn, and now in its second edition. Every young, middle-aged or old man suffering from the slightest weakness should read it. It will point out an easy, sure and steady way to regain strength and health, when everything else has failed. Address: DR. SANDEN, 828 Broadway, New York.

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Delaware & Hudson Rd. EXCURSION. \$14--Washington and Return--\$14

Tickets good to go on 9.10 a. m. train Tuesday, March 31st, and Return until April 10th, 1896, allowing stop over at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Albany on the return journey. For further particulars apply to Del. & Hud. Office, 143 St. James st.

TO LET. 220 Feet, 300 Mountain, 1074 Sherbrooke, 230 Prince Arthur, 217, 218, 219 Argyle ave., 115 & 117 Verdun, 118 and 120 St. Denis, 425 and 427, Dorchester st., Shop on Hallowell st., Heated Flat on Hallowell st.

FOR SALE. That Handsome Calico front residence 121 Mackay Street. Belonging to W. T. LINDSAY, Esq. This house would be suitable for a doctor, or could be easily made into flats.

FOR SALE. 390 PEELE STREET. FOR SALE. 1075 SHERBROOKE STREET.

FOR SALE. 400 PINE AVENUE. FOR SALE. Lots at Outremont, Cole St., Antioch, City Lots, large piece of land on the St. Laurent Road and 2nd farm on the Island.

TO LET. Furnished House on Sherbrooke, Drummond, Peel, Dorchester, Lorne Avenue, St. Matthew, St. Mark, Dorchester, St. Louis, Fort also Flat on the Sherbrooke. From \$30.00 per month upwards. Apply to H. M. SIMPSON, 30 ST. JOHN ST.

For Delicate Children, Invalids and the Aged. JACKSON'S NUTRITIVE WINE. Possesses the full medicinal value of Cod Liver Oil. Combined with a very nourishing Wine of choice quality, and digested by the most delicate.

Why be Sick. DR. SANDEN'S. WHEN a trifle will buy the greatest healing invention of the day, Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is a complete body battery for self-treatment, and guarantees relief from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Weakness, Looseness, and all effects of early indiscretion or excess. To weak men it is the greatest possible boon, as a mild, soothing, electric current is applied directly to the nerve centers, and improvements are felt from the first hour.

GET THE BOOK FREE. A pocket edition of the celebrated electro-medical work, "Three Classes of Men," illustrated last autumn, and now in its second edition. Every young, middle-aged or old man suffering from the slightest weakness should read it. It will point out an easy, sure and steady way to regain strength and health, when everything else has failed. Address: DR. SANDEN, 828 Broadway, New York.

Wanted by the Town of Westmount. Must be experienced and have a knowledge of Land Surveying and a fair acquaintance with Landscape Engineering. Sealed applications (in writing only), marked "Engineering," and addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Town Hall, Westmount, will be received up to 7:30 April 2nd.

TO LET SHOP OR OFFICE. Cor. Victoria Square and Craig Street at present occupied by J. Lewis, Druggist; plate glass show windows, and good basement; heated by steam.

Public Notice. Notice is hereby given by Jean Et. Lalonde, hotel-keeper, of Colons Station, that on Tuesday, April 7, 1896, at 9 a. m., will be sold by public auction at the domicile of the said Lalonde, a black horse, harness, light buggy and horse-drawn carriage, all belonging to the said Lalonde, and also a quantity of household furniture, crockery, and other articles. Conditions of sale at the domicile of the said Lalonde, 214 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, 28th March, 1896.

BAILEIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 2472.—Superior Court. Joseph Vignand, Plaintiff vs. Louis Desrosiers, Defendant. On the seventh day of April, next, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, No. 337, Rue St. Louis, 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 carriages and stoves. E. A. MAILLON, J. C. Montreal, 28th March, 1896.

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SPRING 1896. FASHION OPENINGS. AT. ST. LOUIS--ST. LOUIS Monday, the 23rd, Tuesday, the 24th, Wednesday, the 25th inst.

Monday, the 23rd, Tuesday, the 24th, Wednesday, the 25th inst.

Three days which ladies will long remember—Yes, we have always been in the lead and we continue to proclaim loudly: For novelties come to St. Louis.

THIS SEASON'S FASHION.

HELENE HAT MARIA HAT



Imported by St. Louis, from Marescot Expressly made for St. Louis by Poul Saters, Paris.

LUCIENNE HAT.



FOR FASHIONS GO TO St. Louis' NO OLD STOCK. NO BARGAIN DAY.

Remember, Ladies, that the great ill which has made so many slaves in Montreal, and which has changed business, has not yet entered our place. We mean by this, Bargain Day. We claim to have worked too long and to have acquired enough experience to waste our time and our intelligence in offering to the ladies only bankrupt stocks, or, as certain merchants say, the balance of old goods, which certain manufacturers do not know what to do with. At St. Louis' the ideas are broader and views larger. We have no old stock. We do not wish to job any. We do not run a store of antiquities, but only novelties of each season. We have always said so and we will not cease proclaiming loudly

Ladies, You Want the Fashions, so Come to ST. LOUIS & MERCIER, 560, 560A, 562 Dorchester st. 186, 188, 190 St. Lawrence st.

STEAMSHIPS. Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships.

Table listing steamship routes and schedules, including destinations like Liverpool, Halifax, and Portland.

NEW YORK GERMANY LLOYD. Cable 40 and 42, Bond Street and 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300.

AMERICAN LINE. Cable 40 and 42, Bond Street and 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300.

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Trade With Japan.

The Consul at Vancouver Gives Some Important Information.

During his visit to Montreal, Mr. Nossé, the Japanese Imperial Consul at Vancouver, the official representative of Japan in Canada, was interviewed by Mr. K. T. Takahashi, the latter remarked:

"As a fellow-countryman of yours, but more as a Canadian citizen, I naturally feel a great interest in the possibilities of trade between Japan and Canada. May I ask Mr. Consul, your opinion as to what Canada may buy of and sell to you?"

"I have been in Canada only fifteen months, and besides my knowledge of the Dominion and the Province of British Columbia, for my seat of office is at Vancouver and this is my first visit to your Eastern provinces. Under the circumstances all I can do in reply to the first portion of your question is to enumerate such articles as Japan largely buys of foreign countries in general, and to suggest to you to depend upon what the Canadians may supply us with advantage. Among the objects of consumption which we buy outside, first come the cereals and flours, and then sugar, wines and spirits of all kinds, cigars and cigarettes, tea and coffee, and such like. We also buy in large quantities, cotton and cotton wadding, iron and steel, linen and flax, hides and furs, and all kinds of minerals, etc.; of semi-manufactured goods, cotton thread heads the list, followed by iron, rubber, woolen yarns, flax threads, rubber, gum, and so on; of manufactured articles I may first of all mention woollen dress goods of all kinds and other materials of wear, print cotton goods, iron and other hardware, instruments and machinery of all kinds, ready-made clothing, papers and stationery, carriages and vehicles of all kinds. Under miscellaneous heading, coal, petroleum oils are largely imported, and so are drugs and medicals, dyes and paints, soaps and fertilizers. These are the principal items of what Japan buys of foreign countries annually to the extent of hundreds of thousands and millions of yen.

"Now coming to what Japan can sell to Canada I may remark, first of all, that it seems to be almost a universal impression with foreigners that all we Japanese can offer for sale are fancy goods for fancy purposes, at fancy prices. And from all I know, I am compelled to suppose that the Canadians share in the same belief. That is a great mistake. There was a period when our carriages, porcelain, razors, and lacquer wares alone were known to the outside world through these cosmopolitan sea-farers, who brought them home as veritable curios. This was followed by another, when the good, old bartering system was superseded by a business enterprise of an especially sharp order, in which the goods were sold not the sole control of creating curios to demand. And that, for the sake of the fancy prices alone, it appears in Canada, as in many other places, that this period is still continuing. So long as this state of things lasts, it is only natural that the consumers and buyers of the Japanese goods will never know what we actually can produce at how really cheap a price. Of course, I do not intend to neglect it is a matter of impossibility that every Canadian consumer should buy goods direct from the Japanese manufacturers. At the same time, the only natural and, therefore, the profitable way for the Canadian wholesalers to follow would be to deal with the Japanese at first hand, or avoid as much as possible the intermediaries. Such, however, is not the case. It appears in Canada, as in many other places, that the Japanese goods are sold through two different hands after leaving the manufacturers' before they reach the foreign buyers, who, in their turn, sell them to the wholesalers or jobbers on this side. By the foreigners, as well as by the Canadians, who had established themselves in the open ports of Japan at the time when far people had but little or no experience in the trading policy of the westerner, and who for that reason have since been practically controlling our exports in every line. As such, the foreign buyers naturally stick to their own methods and practices as long as they can hold out.

"In brief, therefore, the present situation is this: The foreign buyers of our wares, such as Yokohama, Kobe and so on, are making every effort under the pretence or excuse of the Japanese, to keep their hands off the goods, and to keep the profit of our native manufacturers, the commissions of their agents, and those of the native and foreign jobbers as well, and those again of the wholesalers and retailers here before our goods reach them, i.e., the consumers. No wonder the Japanese goods are expensive.

"Now returning to the subject, we have started with, viz., the articles we can supply to the Canadian market, I may repeat that it is a grievous mistake to suppose that Japan can offer nothing but fancy goods at fancy prices. Yes, sir, it is a great mistake, for we are now out in the world's market for staple goods. Take, for instance, our silk handkerchiefs. They are not only sold just for the sake of their oddity, or of the fancy embroideries on them, but now they are used and admired for their cheapness, durability and comfort above all, which can not be approached by any other material. And then our silk pieces goods, which are first exported only for fancy purposes, but now they bid fair with European products in the staple dress goods market. I may through some of the great establishments in this city, and what I have seen in these places are evidence to prove that ours can compete with the French goods, both in design, price and popularity. Jute and rug carpets there on exhibition are no less goods at fancy prices, but are just the sort of useful household articles to remain in public favor always.

"To be more specific, however, I think the Canadians, or rather foreigners, may buy of us with advantage, some of the following items, which I shall enumerate in the order of the amount of their annual export. They are raw silk, silk goods, uncolored Japan or green tea, fuchs, koshi, or dyed tea, various kinds of tea, matches and other household conveniences, porcelain and kindred wares, fish, vegetable and fruit, canned, preserved or dried articles of food, raw copper, fans and fancy goods, bamboo and lacquered articles of furniture and ornaments, camphor and other drugs and dyes, tobacco and colored wax, cotton, dress goods, vegetable, wax, fish, tallow, etc., etc., not including those that do not figure more than a hundred thousand yen a year. Among the latter, however, I should include, there are a great many which I made known to the consumers, may create quite a demand here and be imported with considerable profit. And I should urge the Canadian dealers to make enquiries for themselves; it will be to their own interest."

"What should Canadians do in order to further develop the Canada-Japan trade?"

"My simple advice is: Let them sell direct to and buy direct of our native merchants and manufacturers. I have before me a representation as a person recently mistaking fact, but why should I do you not see? It stands for the reason that those wholesalers who buy of com-

mission merchants, who buy of the foreign buyers at our seaports, who buy of our native commission merchants, who in their turn manipulate with our own manufacturers' agents, cannot be so easily addressed to meet the direct of the manufacturers, or even their agents?

"I for my part will always be glad to do everything in my power to obtain and give the most reliable information sought and available, and any communications addressed to me at Vancouver shall always receive my most prompt attention. Being forbidden by my law, as a paid official of our Government, to have strictly no personal interest whatever in any business concern or enterprise of any kind, and any services I may render you people will be all free of charge, and it shall always be my earnest endeavor to try to lead the Japan-Canada trade into its most efficacious, profitable and reliable channel."

"Mr. Nossé has been in Japanese Consular service for the last fifteen years, but he had always been at the Asiatic posts until he was removed to Vancouver a year ago last October. He was in Korea when the late war broke out, and remained there until that memorable battle of Ping-Yang took place; and his reminiscences of the Chinese, Yamen and Copen Court are full of exciting and interesting experience. As has already been observed by the



HORSELESS CARRIAGES—A SECTION OF THE PROPOSED ROUTE.

Star, some days ago, his appointment to the post at Vancouver is quite significant, because the fact is taken into consideration that Japan is at present sparing no effort to encourage and enlarge her foreign trade.

HORSELESS CARRIAGES. A Project Contemplated in British Columbia.

(Special to the Star.)

Victoria, B.C., March 28.—British Columbians had hoped to extend the distinction of being the pioneers in the practical employment of horseless carriages, but so serious objection has been developed since the bill in this connection has been laid before the legislature that its fate appears to be sealed. In direct contradiction of the usual order of things so far as horseless carriages are concerned, the Cariboo Company who are here seeking incorporation with a capital of half a million dollars, propose to operate their gasoline carriages not upon a well-paved and level thoroughfare but over what is probably the most mountainous road in America, extending from Ashcroft on the Canadian Pacific to Barkerville in the heart of the famous Cariboo mining country—to reach which point two separate and distinct ranges of towering mountains have to be crossed. At the present time communication with Barkerville is only had by stage or pack horses, the freight charges by the latter being five cents per pound for the entire distance of 28 miles. The Wheeler syndicate which proposes to make horseless carriages take the place of horses and carriages, after careful consideration of all details came to the conclusion that they could cut this rate to 1-1/2 cents or possibly 8 cents, and at the same time make better provision for the transportation of passengers and mails.

In support of the bill by which his company seeks incorporation, Mr. Wheeler recently stated to the Railway Committee of the Provincial Parliament that his firm would be soon as the necessary permission was obtained, put in service two 50 H. P. traction engines, operated by gasoline and each capable of hauling a load of twenty tons. With their assistance the round trip could be made in a week. The traction engines would be practically road locomotives with tires 18 inches wide, so that their passage would be equivalent to having the roads continually rolled and kept in condition for traffic. Mr. Wheeler explained too, that it was not the intention to ask the Government to strengthen the bridges on the Cariboo road for their benefit. What his people propose is that where the Government engineer believes the bridges strong enough for ordinary road traffic, the company if they consider the bridges not strong enough to support the traction engines will at their own expense strengthen them. All that they ask of the Government is to see that the road is in proper condition.

The great advantage of the traction engine would be in the freight rates, the company being ready to bind themselves not to charge over four cents a ton for a load of twenty tons, but to be below the rates ruling at present. They do not ask any exclusive rights to the roads. There are immense tracts of land around and near the Cariboo quartz veins in Cariboo, that could and would be opened up if the freight rate were not as high as at present. With freight carried at 80 to 85 a ton work could be done in the mines that the present rate of something like \$120 a ton prohibits.

The traction engines would not hurt the ordinary freighters, as they could only be used for five or six days in the year and would only travel on the main road. During that time they could collect freights at the junctions of the various roads to Horsley, Quesselle, Clifton and other places, and the teams could get all that contributory hauling. It would mean really more work for the freighters and pack-horses, as with low rates for freight on the main road, much more would be carried, and the mining industry in the great Cariboo region would grow far more rapidly than it can under the present circumstances.

The Railway Committee could not, however, be made to see the matter in this light, following very much the pro-

Notices of New Books.

New Poems, by Christina Rossetti. Hitherto Unpublished or Uncollected. Edited by W. M. Rossetti. (New York: Macmillan & Co., 1896. Price, \$1.75.)

Miss Rossetti died on 29th December 1894, at a mature age. She had, probably as most poets, an ambition and desirous of fame, given to the world in book form the most valuable products of her brain. She gave the best, she kept the worst, and it would have been better for her poetical reputation if her brother William had let matters remain as they were, and had not unceremoniously assigned to the waters of oblivion there are four headings to the volume: 1. General Poems; 2. Devotional Poems; 3. Italian; and 4. Juvenilia. The Italian verses, in which Mr. Rossetti allows "there are likely to be some inaccuracies and blemishes of diction," should have been published in some foreign magazine, and can hardly interest many English readers, and when we say that the "juvenilia" includes "all that the authoress wrote before attaining the age of seventeen," we may know what to expect as the consequence. We are fully in accord with Mr. E. Clarence Steadman, who in his "Victorian Poets" expresses his opinion that Miss Rossetti is a woman of genius, whose sense, by her own and various lyrical pieces are studied and original. He does not greatly admire her longer poems, which are more fantastic than imaginative, but elsewhere she is a poet of a profound and serious cast, whose lips breathe a fervid spirit which, in her shorter poems, she expresses it is that expression wherein others are so fluent and adroit, which fails to serve her purpose quickly; but



and confirmed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, July 13, 1892. The next step was to make the reference as to the right of the minority to appeal decided on by the Dominion House of Commons, and on 20th January, 1893, this was answered in the negative by the Supreme Court of Canada, Justice Fournier and King dissenting. The question was then taken to the Imperial Privy Council, and on 29th January, 1893, the Judicial Committee gave judgment, stating that Manitoba's minority had a grievance, and that the Federal Parliament had power to legislate. On 21st March, 1895, the Dominion Government issued an order-in-council, calling upon the Manitoba Government to pass an act to relieve the Catholic minority, and on 7th July, 1895, a second order-in-council was issued.

A COUNTRY LANE.

Between steep tanks it winds along,
Overhung with leafy lawns and trees,
From which in Spring the thrush's song
Flows softly and the robin's keek.
There is the earliest primrose found,
And trembling wild-flowers star the ground,
And humbees ragged robins blow.

There, too, on golden Summer even,
The old folks like to stroll and talk;
Or slowly under whispering leaves,
The girl absorbed in some book,
While, fresh as youthful hopes, unflinching,
And tender friends of fern unfurl;
And all the balmy air is sweet.

With mingled scents of thyme and musk,
And wilding-roses, ginseng, and
As trembles through the dewy dusk
The music of the nightingale,
And, stealing from some hidden nook,
Adown the same and o'er the leaf,
By pleasant ways, a silver trock
Runs, singing, to the silver sea.

—E. Matheson, in Chambers's Journal.



THE CIGAR MACHINE.

A machine which bids fair to revolutionize the cigar-making industry has been invented at Binghamton, N. Y. Machines are on exhibition in operation there now, and are turning out smoothly lunched and neatly wrapped cigars at the rate of three thousand per day for each machine. This is about three times as many as an expert can roll when using moulds.

The machine is of about the size and appearance of a sewing machine and is as easily operated. The essential mechanism consists of a metal plate, a travelling rubber belt and two rubber rollers. The plate has a bevelling or warped surface of varying sections, on which cigars of all the improved shapes

Notices of New Books.

Though he have the temper and meekness of a lamb."
Now we fall to detect any humor or wit in these stanzas, and consider it almost an insult on the part of an editor to lay them before the public. Again, at p. 171 we find "Hadrian's Death Song Translated" in the following execrable way: "Soul rudderless, unbraced,
The body's friend and guest,
Whither away to-day?
Duration of my days,
Dumb to thy wretched fate."

We are pained to think that a brother should be so unacquainted with the writings of his sister as not to see that by his publication of her trivial and weak verses, he is injuring far more than benefiting her well-earned name.

The Divine Comedy of Dante, in Spenserian metre, by George Musgrave. The Inferno or Hell. New York: Macmillan, 1896. Price \$1.50.

This is the first instalment of Mr. Musgrave's translation of Dante's great poem. If the writer is permitted to complete his task, the "Purgatorio" and "Paradiso" will hereafter appear in the same admirable manner. We have met Mr. Musgrave before as a translator, for he is the same G. M. who published "The Divine Comedy" in verse, and his rendering of Homer's "Odyssey." We prefer that work infinitely to the present, possibly because we rank Homer infinitely above Dante. When we think how many versions we now possess of the "Divine Comedy," we are by no means certain that any one is needed. Mr. Musgrave's translation seems still to hold its own, though Wright, Longfellow, Dr. John A. Carlyle, Arthur J. Butler, and many others have labored to give us a rendering of the poem in adequate versions. The task is what Horace calls a delicate periculum, and will probably be done again, but not according to his own assertion, "has been to convey a vivid impression; to make his version simple and readable; to maintain a serious and reverent attitude of the original, while avoiding all false literalness or adherence to the mere letter." We do not hold that Mr. Musgrave's theory of translation are correct, but we have no space to discuss them now. We must quote:

"Angels of the journey of our Life,
I found me wandering in a Dark Wood,
For the Right Way was lost. Ah, bitter
To tell how savage 'twas, and rough,
And for all my fears are even now renewed,
But only thinking out—source bitter
Were death had I been loath to know the Good."

I lighten on therein, I will declare
All of the other things that I had sight of there."

We do not pretend to explain the system that Mr. Musgrave follows in using Capital letters. Why Life should be capitalized in the first line and death not in the next, we do not know. The metre certainly requires the hand of a master to manage it, and even Spenser's "Faerie Queene" is apt after a time to pall on the taste. If we were to be allowed to confess it, Mr. Andrew Lang, in the last number of the London Illustrated News, has come to the conclusion that "if any one can read right through the 'Divina Commedia' of Dante, he has something to be proud of; but very many have sunk in it."

Later American Poems, edited by J. E. Wetherell, B.A., with portraits. (The Copp, Clark Company, Toronto, 1896. Price 35 cents.)

The editor of "Later Canadian Poems" seems to have a kindly feeling towards minor poets. In the present volume we have selections from the works of more than fifty authors. Mr. Wetherell is a poet himself, and his almost exhaustive collection of "American Poets," published in 1891, does not contain the names of John B. Tabb, Robert Underwood Johnson, Linnet W. Beebe, Gertrude Hall, Harriet Monroe, Bessie Chandler, and others whom we need not name. We believe that Mr. Sladen would all these ladies and gentlemen to the ignorant public, and also, that it would have been better had Mr. Wetherell let many of them sleep in oblivion. Authors and publishers in the States certainly owe him a deep debt of gratitude for having turned his telescope on the "ignes minores" of the poetical firmament. We hardly see how great volume can be used, as the author intends, as a supplementary reading book in Canadian high schools. How, for instance, would this stanza, by Mr. Middlethorp, sound in a school room full of girls and boys:

"What is sadder than two blossoms kissing
Charily with petal-lips?
Sweeter than the sweeter that their kissing
Doth unspere—and down it slips?
What is sadder than the night-moth groping
For the fly's netted lips?
Oh! sadder, sweeter, dimmer, is the first
Approach of Sleep!
(Yet guard us in that moment, lest thy boon
We may not keep!)"

If you read the names of Steadman, Aldrich, Fawcett, Winter, Gilder, Platt, and others, you will find many of our creditable verse. Some of the ladies, also, have written stanzas that we would not willingly let die, but as the poems of John and Johnson were not published till after her death in 1890, we see no reason for printing the two quatrains entitled "Compensation":

"For each certain constant
We must an anguish pay,
In keen and quivering ratio
To the beloved."

For each beloved hour,
Sharp pangs of years,
Bitter contested furthings
And coffers heaped with tears."

Nevertheless, if people are determined to read American minor poetry, Mr. Wetherell's inexpensive volume will prove a boon to them, and has evidently compiled it "con amore," and must have spent considerable time in making the collection.

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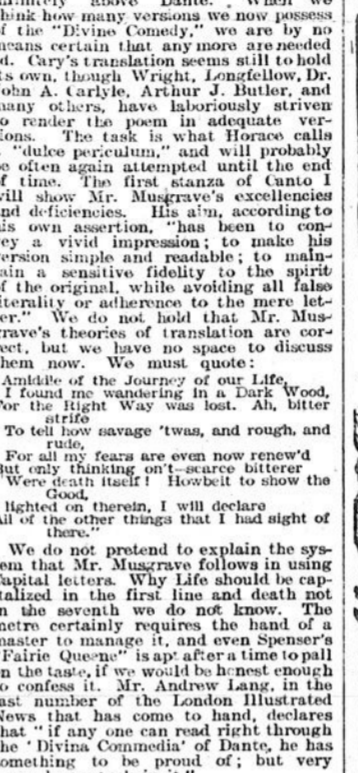
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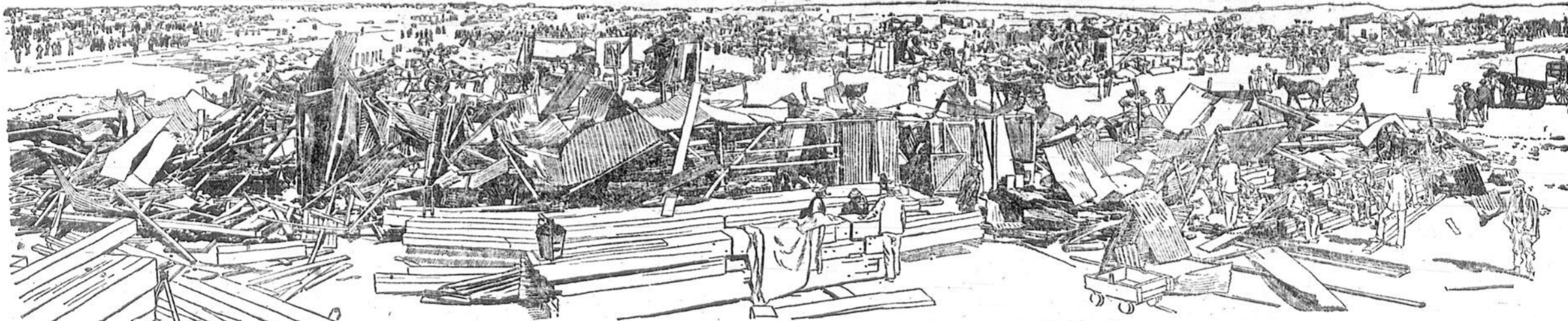
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THE JOHANNESBERG EXPLOSION—A GENERAL VIEW OF THE DESTRUCTION NEAR THE SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION.

THE ISLANDS OF FIJI GROUP.

DETAILS OF DESTRUCTION THERE AWAITED.

Customs and Costumes of the Natives—A Little History of This Group in Oceania Now Under British Control and Government.

When the steamer Mowera, of the Canadian-Australian line reaches Victoria, it is expected she will bring a sad story of the damage done in the Fiji islands, by the storm which raged on March 6. This storm, the Warimoo, which weathered it, reported, was one of the worst that ever raged in the Southern Pacific.

The Fiji group comprises upwards of two hundred islands, about eighty of which are inhabited, their native population being 110,000. Suva, the capital, which it is expected had a terrible experience of the wrath of the storm king is a prettily situated small town on Viti Levu, and the largest "city" in the native group.

Writing of the natural beauties, and his experiences in the picturesque harbor of Suva, Mr J. Lambert Payne, who visited the place with Sir Mackenzie Bowell, when the former Premier of Canada visited Australia, says:

"Words can convey but an imperfect notion of the effect which a tropical view of that kind has upon the mind of one who has all his life been surrounded by the rugged scenery of North America. It is intoxicating. Here along the shore grow stately palms and long lines of nodding banana trees, orchards of papayas and mangoes, plantations of pine and sugar cane; and down the valley and sloping up the hillside acres of sugar cane were waving in the breeze. Everywhere there was the aroma of flowers and spices. The earth was hidden beneath a luxuriant growth of curious and widely varied plant life, and birds of many colors flying from tree to tree, made the elements of this earthly paradise complete. Outside of the harbor, waves were breaking over the reef, and the spray of the broad sheets of crystal spray, dazzling in the sunlight, into the air. These may sound like extravagant descriptions, but the picture may seem overcolored, but words and pictures are presented in sober earnest, with the conviction that they are feeble and inadequate in describing this loveliest spot in the South Seas."

Of the Fiji boatmen who clustered around the ship, Mr Payne says: "Among one of these fellows might have been selected at random as the model for the statue of Apollo, in physique, and he is undoubtedly the finest race of savages to be found in the world, barring either the Zulus, or their half-breeds in the kingdom of Lebengula. They are not black, but a rich bronze, and unlike the giants of Africa they have splendid limbs."

Their costume is almost similar to that which was fashionable in the Garden of Eden. It has the advantage of not being expensive and always up to date. It is nearly an eighteen inch strip of cotton, pinned about the waist and hanging down the side, and half-way to the knees. The women wear their modest garment just to the knees, while the children, for the most part, wear nothing. Here and there the girls are seen touched with a sense of worldly vanity may be found wearing a necklace in addition to their girdle, and a half strip of calico, but such instances are rare. It can be truthfully said that all the native Fijians, male and female, are, with few exceptions, dressed alike, and precisely in the way indicated. This unassuming costume has its advantages, foremost among which is the absence of all uncertainty as to the length or width of this strip, although as to material a wide range of choice is allowed.

It is not long since these big, brawny savages were won from cannibalism. Thirty years ago tribal wars kept the baking ovens in general use for it was considered quite the proper thing to dine on a fallen foe. It was not until a missionary a very long time to convince the warlike native that there was anything wrong in this sort of feasting. It is the belief of some whites of long residence in the islands that a large number were only a few years ago savages. This is probably an unjust suspicion. Be that as it may, and leaving aside their notions about war, it is quite certain that a wide range of choice is allowed. It is the authority of an official report for the statement that these natives undertake on the ways of civilization very slowly. They are proud of their ancient customs and quite satisfied with methods of living which take them no nearer to European fashions than the primitive garment I have described. They are not wholly indolent, but they are too independent to work for white men. Hence Cook and Polynesian labor has had to be imported for the plantations. Old Thekoubau, the last of the cannibal kings, died only a few years ago. He was a marvellous character. In his early days he dispensed a barbaric sort of justice among his own people and ate his enemies without regard to age

or sex; but in middle life he listened to the insipid importunity of the missionaries and ceased to eat and drink. Up to that time he knew the precise flavor of every tribe against whom his bloodthirsty warriors made periodical sorties, and it is said that some of his wives fell victims to his retaliative judgments. The change in his life was very great. He ceased to eat, and lost all his power and influence to the cause of Methodist missions. In 1874 he yielded up his war club to the representative of Her Britannic Majesty, the presence of all the chiefs and big men of the islands, and Fiji became a British colony. Sir Arthur Gordon, an uncle of Lord Aberdeen, the present Governor-General of Canada, became the first Governor, and in that capacity sent Thekoubau's enormous bludgeon to the British Museum. It has cracked many a skull, some in execution, and some in conflict.

Thekoubau was very naturally made much of, and, in order to impress him with the greatness and power of the Empire to which he had assigned his island kingdom, he was taken over to the city of Sydney, some 1900 miles away. This was in 1875, and while on his way back developed a case of measles. Arriving on shore his subjects pressed around him to rub noses and perform the act of obeisance known as "smelling the flesh." As a result of this demonstrative fealty they all caught the measles and very quickly the disease spread over the islands. Despite the warning of the missionaries, the natives would rush into the water as the rash broke out on their bodies, and because of this some 40,000 died within a few months. Thekoubau's knowledge of high life in the great Australian city cost him the lives of one-third of all his people, and has made "measles" the most dreadful word in the Fiji vocabulary. No ship is now given pratique coming from a port where this ordinarily harmless disease is known to be epidemic.

The climate of Fiji is most delightful. It is essentially tropical, the island of Viti Levu being but 18 degrees south of the equator. This is in a latitude corresponding with Mozambique, in East Central Africa, and yet there are no such extremes in Fiji as monsoon life in the dark continent. The north-

east trade winds sweep right across the group, and it is to this they probably owe their salubrious climate. The thermometer registers between 80, and seldom below 70. Their products are also tropical in character, and embrace cotton, coconuts, cinchona, tea, coffee, tobacco, sugar and many varieties of fruits. The pine-apple of Fiji is a much more luscious fruit than that produced in other countries. The natives gather bananas along the river sides and bring them to central shipping points in their frail canoes. The canoes are so narrow as to require a support at the side to keep them from upsetting.

The 18th degree of longitude, which is half way around the world from Greenwich, passes directly through the centre of the group, so that, as mariners reckon time, it is only a few minutes from the line and Wednesday on the other; but in such an isolated and out of the way place, the day of the week is of little consequence. What most concerns the people is a market for their products, and until the establishment of the Canadian railway line in 1883 the islands had no connection with the outside world except by an occasional steamer from New Zealand and coasting vessels from Sydney. Now, they hope to send merchandise to America.

The tourist and amateur photographer, writes Mr. Payne, finds Fiji a marvellously interesting and comparatively unexploited field. Some of his pictures might not answer for the entertainment of English people, but they would be highly instructive to the honest student of nature. Very few white men have visited the islands, although the European settlement at Suva is growing into respectable proportions. There are over 800 churches in Fiji, and missionaries practically control the islands. They are scattered everywhere over the group and assert that there is not a devotee of heathenism left to hear the gospel. Be that as it may, the churches have entered some 153,000 natives as adherents and that represents all but about 6000 of the entire population. No mission field is more closely occupied. A few hundred miles away, however, the New Hebrides contain 40,000 of the fiercest savages on earth, every one of whom is a cannibal by instinct and practice. Rev. John Paton has won the native inhabitants of some of the islands to Christianity, but on others no missionary has been able to make a landing. This is in striking contrast with Fiji, where the natives are most hospitable and good natured. Human life is absolutely safe in every part of the islands.

It is one of the interesting problems of anthropology how these Fijians came to populate these 330 islands of the South Seas. Where did they come from? They are in no respect like the aborigines of Australia, 1800 miles away, nor do they resemble the mahogany-colored natives of Hawaii, 2400 miles northward. They are also quite different from the Samoans, about 600 miles away. Yet there they are, with their peculiar traditions and wonderful history. It would seem, too, that they are destined to last; for the censuses taken at different periods reveal a steady increase of numbers, allowing, of course, for the deduction by monies in 1874. One thing which keeps them from multiplying rapidly is the shocking lack of maternal affection exhibited by the mothers. A child is left pretty much to itself. If it lives, well and good, if it dies, there is no grief. As a people, the men are tractable and fairly honest; but the women, like all the dark-skinned races in the South Seas, have very feeble notions of their obligations under our moral code. The woe that is their lot is as good as it is. The influence of the Administration under Sir John Bates Thurston is very strong, and that capable Governor is doing much to make the

islands prosperous and happy. The relics of cannibalism are not now easily found, and the electric railway will probably come in the swift progress of commerce and demand for social comforts.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Protestant Ministerial Association, held last Monday, the Rev. Dr. Smyth presented a series of questions touching remedial legislation. A representative committee was appointed, the Rev. Dr. Hunter being chosen to formulate suitable answers to these questions. The committee has met and will present a most interesting report at a special meeting of the Association to be held in the Pastors' Room, Y. M. C. A., next Monday afternoon, at three o'clock.

DEATH OF NELSON.

A new and valuable addition has been made to the paintings in the National Gallery at Ottawa by the purchase by the Dominion Government of a painting by Rembrandt of the "Death of Nelson." Rembrandt was the court artist of George III. The picture is a very fine one, being 18 x 15 feet, and is of great artistic and historical merit, owing to the fact that the artist had access to all the family portraits in England, and also accompanied the fleet on that memorable occasion.

THE JOHANNESBERG EXPLOSION. Incidents and Sketches of That Great Accident.

Messrs. E. W. Henry & Co., of this city, have received from Messrs. William Bell & Co., Cape Town, several sketches which are given herewith in connection with the recent great dynamite explosion on February 19, in the suburbs of Johannesburg, whereby some fifty people lost their lives. Seven or eight car loads of explosives of which was completely filled with detonators, it will be recalled, exploded spreading death and ruin about. The large building occupied by the Rand Bread and Biscuit factory had the top of the roof blown in as if by the stroke of a giant's axe, and the base of the roof looked as if a powerful lever had been applied to one end and picked it up from the supporting walls. In the ruins of the houses there were hundreds of carcasses of dead mules, etc., and a large party of convicts were detailed to take them away. Two little boys who were bathing on the borders of a pond close to the railway line when the catastrophe happened, were flung into the centre of the pond, one being drowned; and the other had his chest perforated and torn open by a large iron bolt, which was literally driven through him.

A young Boer strongly asserted that some of the Reformers had a string to the truck with the detonators which they pulled and caused the explosion. This theory was a malicious one; the explosion was caused by a collision between cars that were loaded with the dangerous stuff, though it was shown that the explosive was not handled with due precautions. Some of the workmen who occupied dwellings in the demolition of the town on the high road, close to the scene of the explosion, on being interviewed, asserted that immediately under the spot where the dynamite-laden trucks were standing the railway authorities had excavated a storage magazine for dynamite, which was about 170 feet long and 25 feet wide. At this place there was, after the explosion, a great hole in the ground, which lent a color of truth to the assertion. It is said that had the explosion occurred at night every lamp in Johannesburg would have been smashed, half the town would have been on fire, and there would have been no water.

1891, but the rebellion was crushed and the leaders executed. The President then enforced a despotic military regime. The mining his own essence, Delessima was killed in a riot, Petion died of a broken heart, Christophe shot himself, Boyer was deposed and exiled to Jamaica, Herard Riviere was banished, Pierret was deposed, Souleouque was deposed, Geffard was deposed, Salnave was shot, and Richelieu died of a prolonged debauch. Only Haiti and Haiti, who was President from 1876 to 1879, could live at Port au Prince after his retirement, but even he lived in constant fear of trouble. Legitimate success of amateurs in Italian opera, those who have attended the rehearsals say it will be remarkably well sung. The plan of seats is already open, and fast filling up, I fear.

SOCIETY DOINGS IN OTTAWA. Drawing Room Concerts, and Tea-Parlors Home Bazaar a Failure.

(Special to the Star.) Ottawa, March 28.—On Thursday evening, March 19, a drawing-room concert took place at the residence of Mr. Hayter Lee of Wurtemberg street, which was attended by a large portion, if not the whole, of Ottawa society. Invitations were sent out, but those accepting them paid the small sum of twenty-five cents for admittance. Indeed, most of those who were unable to accept, sent with their regrets a small silver offering. The money went to swell the fund for the organ in Grace Church. Grace Church, as every one knows, is the church of the elect—that is, the social elect. The Ottawa four hundred; but it still has a debt on the organ, and as a series of drawing-room concerts has been arranged by which the debt on the organ may be lowered without in any way interfering with the social prestige of the church. This concert was a very good one, worth far more than the price of admittance, and it took place in one of the very prettiest drawing-rooms in Ottawa. The chairs, which, of course, were hired for the occasion, were not too closely put together, and there was plenty of room; and as everybody was in evening dress the effect of the audience was decidedly pleasing as one entered the drawing-room. The programme was not too long, one of the best and rarest things one can say of an amateur performance. It was divided into two parts. In the "entree act" the audience adjourned to the dining-room for coffee, sandwiches, lemonade, ices and cakes—all included

THE LAND OF EVANGELINE. ONE OF THE MOST ROMANTIC SPOTS IN CANADA. But it is no More Free From the Hit to Which Flesh is Heir Than Less Favoured Localities—An Account of a Strange Melody From Which a Gaspareux Farmer Suffered. From the Acadia, Wolfville, N.S.

Perhaps there is no more beautiful or picturesque spot in Nova Scotia than the valley of Gaspareux, in the "Land of Evangeline." Winding its way through the centre of the valley is a beautiful little river, while nestled at the foot of the mountains which rise on either side to the height of hundreds of feet is the romantic looking town of Gaspareux. About two and a half miles from the village resides Mr. Fred. J. Fielding, one of the most thrifty farmers in this section of the country. Year correspondent called upon him and found a very genial, intelligent and apparently a very healthy looking man. In reply to our question, Mr. Fielding said, "Yes, I was near to death's door at one time, but thank God, I am a new man to-day. You see," he went on, "that pump in the kitchen, beneath is a well about 20 feet deep, which was the cause, I think, of all my illness. I went down last fall (1891) in it to clean it out, and was only a short time at the bottom when I took with a severe pain at the back of my head, and a burning sensation in my throat and lungs, such as caused by the inhalation of bromine. A sort of stupor also was gradually coming over me, when by a huge effort I succeeded in raising the kitchen once more. A lighted lamp let down became extinguished, thus showing that I was unable to speak. The pain at the back of my head continued to trouble me, and one day while working in a back field, I suddenly lost the use of my left eye, right arm and left leg. At times I could not speak, but towards evening I began slowly to grow better. The next day at about the same time, I was seized again in the same manner. I now called in our family physician, who told me that I had a blood-spur, and by the use of my head. He left no medicine. The pain in the back of my head never left me, and my horses began to balk. About two months after I was seized at the back of my head, I was suddenly seized again, and getting on my horse wagon started for home. I had not gone far when the lines dropped out of my right hand and I again found myself blind in my left eye and the right arm and leg. The horses now carried me home, but passed the house in the direction of the barn. My wife, thinking I had gone on to the barn, paid no attention or perhaps 15 minutes, when she sent one of the children to see what was keeping me. At this time I was unable to speak and had to be assisted into the house. Before bed time I began to recover somewhat, and next fairly well the next morning, but was again seized during the day in the same manner, and the report reached the village that I was dead. Next day I was unable to speak, and had to be assisted into the house. 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OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE RACE.

MONTREAL FOOTBALL CLUB'S ANNUAL MEETING.

McGill Cricket Club Elect Officers—The Game of Handball—The Weight-lifting Contest Between Cyr and Johnson.

Harry Wright day, April 13, when all the ball clubs in the country will contribute the receipts toward a fund for the erection of a monument to the late veteran, will be celebrated in a novel manner in Rockford, Ill., and it is expected the receipts will amount to a good sum. It is proposed to select the players who were famous there in the early days to take part in the game, and Manager Nicol will go to Chicago this week to invite A. G. Spalding, who began his baseball career as the pitcher for the old Forest City, to take part in the game. "Fred" Cone, of Chicago, was another member of the same famous team, and he will also be invited. Among other members of the team living, all of whom are willing to take part and have since gained prominence in the business world, are George E. Kling, "Al" Barker, Frank Trumbull, Michael Golden, "Tom" Stires and Ross Barnes. It is proposed to play under old-time rules, with nine balls, straight-arm pitching and foul on the bound out.

The great number of young men who will shortly start training for various sports would do well to read the following few remarks coming as they do from such a veteran, and yet such an active sport as Captain Anson, of the Chicago baseball team. "Late hours are second only to the flowing bowl as a knocker-out. Regular hours for sleeping are essential to good health. One hour before midnight is worth three after it. The bath is an excellent thing. When I do not have access to a bath-tub, I take a rough towel and rub my whole body vigorously for at least ten minutes, and I find that it does more good than a single bath. One of the best ways of keeping the pores of the skin open is to rub the body with a single towel for the wrists, arms and shoulders. I next give about fifteen minutes to rubbing the rest of the body. I also massage the ankles, legs and wind. It also makes a man active on his feet. Next I punch the bag for fifteen or twenty minutes, after which I play handball.

The question of the location of the C. W. A. meet has come down to a very simple matter. Is the C. W. A. to be a Canadian or an Ontario organization? If it is to be an Ontario affair, the summer it is held in the province, if it is to remain what it was originally intended to be, an organization for the benefit, not of the whole of the Dominion, but of the whole of the province, it would be well to follow the example of the C. A. A., who hold their official meet in Ontario each year, and the next year in Quebec. It would be a pity if there should be a split between the East and West on account of the selfishness of a few Ontario members.

Once more the Montreal Lacrosse Club has decided to throw in its lot for a season with the Senior Lacrosse League, as they seem to think that with the amateur matinee they will be able to give those monopolists of championship honors—Shamrocks and Capitals—a pretty close brush for first place.

The American Wheelman makes the following sensible remark: On Good Friday Canada has a holiday, and she will have to have honest classes or the present farcical three-card game. If she adopts the former, it will, indeed, be a "good Friday."

The reports from Toronto about the lacrosse situation are still of a rather disquieting character. The entrance into the field, for instance, of the Toronto Ferry Company will hardly be hailed with joy by those who have the welfare of the game at heart.

Most people have but the faintest idea of the expenses connected with the running of a first-class senior lacrosse team. One of the senior clubs, it is stated, spent last year the sum of \$103 alone on sticks.

Mr. Donly's statement in regard to the burning question of the bicycle situation is straightforward and manly, and will gain him many additional friends among the well-thinking members of the O. W. A.

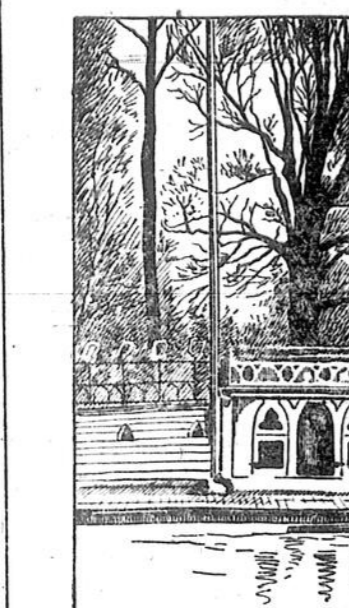
The formation of a Shamrock Rugby football team will greatly increase the interest taken in that sport next season.

THE WHEEL. Wanderers' Bicycle Club. The committee will hold a meeting on Tuesday, March 23rd, at 8 p.m., and a full attendance is requested.

At the next general meeting the important question of meetings will be brought up. It seems to be the general wish of the members that the club, one of blue and gold, and a uniform of some light-colored tweed or something of the sort, which is in every way preferable to blue.

The last round of the inter-club amateur competition takes place on Monday evening at the club rooms. At present the Ramblers and Wanderers are even, and Montreal slightly behind. A large number of the boys attended

the smoking concert of the Ramblers last night. Detroit's Female Bicycle Race. Detroit, Mich., March 22.—The scores for the last day but one of the female bicycle-racers showed the leading contestants to be far ahead of former female records. Tillie Anderson, Jennie Brown and May Allen hung together through the fourteenth hour, each scoring twenty-one miles, one lap. Miss Anderson broke her world's record for fourteen hours by eight miles, seven laps, and soon afterwards lowered her record for three hundred miles by twenty-five minutes, twenty-seven seconds, covering the distance in 14 hours, 33 minutes, 13 seconds. Miss Brown and Miss Allen also lowered Miss Anderson's former 300 mile record, the former by 17 minutes, 30 seconds, the latter by 47 minutes, 32 seconds.



THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE—THE OXFORD CREW.

Spokes. Denmark's dairymaids have taken to cycling and are said to proceed to their milking duties mounted on bicycles. The wheels have cow-born bars, of course. The Argentine Republic has passed a law forbidding women to ride bicycles in public. The law was framed to protect the interests of the owners of public vehicles. The civic authorities of Paris evidently do not appreciate the wisdom of New York's sidewalkers, since the Parisian authorities are preparing an obligatory brake ordinance. Certain hangers-on in France pick up a living by leading around race tracks where, for a small consideration, they are willing to time racing men in their training and trial sprints. It is not generally known that Simpson, the inventor of the much-discussed chain bearing his name, is a son of the

with the right hand the heaviest dumbbell with steady push, while at the same time putting straight out at right angle from the body the heaviest dumbbell. Heaviest back lift, with or without harness. CULING. Heathers Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of the Heather Curling Club was held in the club rooms on Thursday night, and the following officers were elected: President, D. W. Ross; vice-president, M. Hutchison; treasurer, A. C. Hutchison; secretary, J. H. Smith; committee, W. B. Hutchison, W. F. Smith, G. A. Robertson, R. Thomson; chaplain, Rev. J. Macgillivray; auditors, J. A. Ross, J. G. H. Cornell, W. B. Hutchison. The retiring president, Mr. James Rodger,



THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE—FINISH.

celebrated Scotch medical man who first discovered chloroform. In Italy olive oil is rubbed into the rider's muscles and joints prior to his racing, the Italiana contending that the liniment thus given tends to increase the racer's speed and suppleness. Brutek, in Siberia, has a cyclist club. For what purpose is not stated. The Mannheim tube makers have received an order for 500,000 tubular telegraph poles. The German Cyclists' Union has decided to promote championships for professionalists this year. It is claimed that since the Imperial foresters were mounted on bicycles poaching has been decreased over 25 per cent. in Germany. The Vienna Racing Men's Association is in such a prosperous condition that it has just expended some of its surplus wealth in the purchase of a race track.

The smoking concert of the Ramblers' Bicycle Club, which took place last evening in the St. Charles club rooms, was very successful. The Montreal Bicycle Club, Wanderers and Voltigeurs were present in large numbers. Mr. George A. Waud occupied the chair, and filled it admirably.

ATHLETICS. The Cyr-Johnson Weight-Lifting Contest. At Chicago, on Tuesday, Louis Cyr and Aug. W. Johnson will compete for the heavyweight championship of the world. The following lifts are to be performed by both competitors: Johnson—Lifting heaviest barbell with two hands from floor above head at arm's length. Lifting heaviest barbell or shortbell, and

left hand jerked from shoulder. Lifting heaviest barbell or short bell from floor above head with one swing from the ground, with one hand. Lifting one dumbbell in each hand from ground above head, both hands at the same time, lifting dumbbell with left arm from the ground and above head with slow push from the shoulder, then pick up from the ground a dumbbell with right hand to arm's length above ground. Heaviest back lift, with or without harness. Cyr has performed the following: Lifting one dumbbell with two hands from floor above head at arm's length. Lifting with slow push from shoulder. Lifting two dumbbells, one in each hand, above head from the shoulder, with steady push, both bells at the same time. Put up

sengers in one of the four or five steamers, which are allowed to accompany the umpire boat, really see any of the details of the struggle and are able to note the difference in style and the generalship and coolness of stroke and coxswain, which are such important factors in the contest, and often forebode the success in life which has followed so many "varsity" rowers. The first boat race between Oxford and Cambridge was rowed on June 29, 1829, on the River Thames, from Hambleton Lock to Laney Bridge, a distance of two miles, 660 yards. Oxford won easily in 14 minutes 30 seconds. The event did not become an annual one till 1852. Between 1829 and 1852 the contestants met twelve times, Cambridge winning seven of the races and Oxford five. From 1856 to 1882 the course was on the Thames, between Westminster and Putney, a distance of five miles, 825

yards. In 1815 the course was changed, Putney and Mortlake being the extremities of the course on which the distance between 4 miles, 300 yards and 4 miles, 610 yards. In 1878 the present course was first used. Of the 52 contests Oxford has won 29 and Cambridge 22. In 1893 it was thought that the winners of the Oxford-Cambridge and Yale-Harvard Inter-University aquatic contests would meet, but the proposal fell through. In 1894 outriggers were first used by the crews, and in 1897 the present style of shell was introduced, in 1873 boats without keels and with sliding seats were used. The winning crew covered the course in 19 minutes, 35 seconds. The system of training used by the English crews is somewhat similar to that used by the United States crews. The diet is the same, but it is not so

strictly adhered to. The men generally have breakfast and dinner together, they lunch where they please. The United States crews go into training in winter, and are obliged to use rowing machines and tanks. The English crews do not do any hard work till about six weeks before the race. The work is done on the Thames, and each crew is

ABLE TO SEE THE OTHER practising. The headquarters of the Oxford crew is at the Cris Club, a famous resort for the graduates, which is situated near the river. The scenery at this point is very beautiful, and the greatest of green banks flows a smooth current. On each side runs a broad and level tow path, which serves for the coaches, who ride along on horseback during the training season and give their instructions to the crews as they propel their shells through the water. The "Coaches" make Putney their headquarters. They have a very pleasant boat-house situated there. While preparing for the race the students of both colleges, who compose the crew, are allowed to be absent from a great many of the lectures. The following is a complete record of the Oxford and Cambridge rowing contests:

Table with columns: Year, Date, Winner, Time, Length, Rowed by.

1829 June 29 Oxford Henry 14 30 330 3 lengths
1847 June 11 Oxford 17 48 2 lengths
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in addition to the above, the universities have contested together five times at Henley Regatta, in the same boat, for the Grand Challenge Cup, and the

following table shows the winners on those occasions:

Table with columns: Year, Date, Winner, Time, Length, Rowed by.

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BIRTHS. KINGAN-On the 18th March, 1896, at 22 Mitchell avenue, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Kingan (pretentious).

MURPHY-On the 17th March, at St. Marthe, the wife of D. Murphy, of a daughter.

MURRAY-On the 21st inst., at 84 Dumont avenue, the wife of Alex. F. Murray, of a son.

WELLS-On the 25th inst., at Merchants Bank of Canada North Ont., a son to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Wells.

WONHAM-On the 20th inst., at "The Elms," 1013 Sherbrooke street, the wife of Mr. Walter C. Wonham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. AUSTIN-MERRILL - At Newport, Vt., 18th March, by Rev. D. W. Olds, Emma E. Austin, to Lina Merrill, both of Stanstead.

AUGUSTINE-THORP - At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, March 13th, by the Rev. C. W. Bristol, Mr. Albert E. Augustine, to Miss Edith E. Thorp of Arkona.

BRISSON-LOCKERBY - On the 18th of March, at Ormstown, by Rev. D. W. Morrison, John Campbell Brisson, to Janet (Gibbs), daughter of John C. Lockerby.

DANIELS - YOUNG - On the 25th inst., at 139 Fulford street, by the Rev. David Dixon, Harry Daniels, to Emma Carr, daughter of Robert Carr, Perth Scotland, and widow of the late Thomas Young. (Furniture and Fashions papers please copy.)

FERRIS-WOOD - At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, March 27th, by the Rev. J. Ferris, of Burnside, Man., to Isabel, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, London, Ontario.

HUMPHREYS-GILL - On the 25th March, 1896, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. Humphreys, of Bliston, Staffordshire, Eng., to Fannie L. Gill, of Montreal. (English papers please copy.)

HANEY-WATSON - At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, 13th March, by the Rev. H. Drimhan, John J. Haney, of West Branch, formerly of Macanagh, to Miss Annie Watson, of Mr. Daniel Watson, of Aberarder.

KOHLER-HUBBARD - On March 19th, at Wawa, Ontario, by the Rev. J. E. Koehler, I. A. A. of Northwate, Stanley H. B. Koehler, of Tremblant, to Mary Lillian, eldest daughter of I. A. A. of Wawa, Ontario.

WALKER-AIKENHEAD - At the residence of the bride's father, on March 13th, by Rev. James A. Anderson, I. A. A. Hugh, son of John Walker, to Catherine Aikenhead, daughter of James Aikenhead, both of Goshierich.

WELSH-WALLIS - At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, 13th inst., by the Rev. W. F. Oaten, Mr. A. Wallis, of St. Louis, to Miss A. Wallis, eldest daughter of Mr. James Walker.

DEATHS. BRIGGS - At Brockton, Ont., on Tuesday, March 24th, John Briggs, in the seventy-second year of his age.

BHANNAN - In the 47th inst., 27th inst., Edward (Harold), aged 2 years and 8 months, only beloved son of John and Mary Brennan, funeral private.

CHESTER - At his late residence, 43 La Gauchetiere street, on March 27, 1896, W. E. Chester, bachelor, aged 62 years, will take place from the above address on Monday, 4th inst., at 2:30 p.m. Service in Trinity, St. Denis street. Friends are invited to attend. (Toronto and Montreal papers please copy.)

CHAPMAN - At the General Hospital, on March 27th, Andrew Alexander, eldest son of Alexander Chapman, of Wellington, Ontario, aged 21 years and 11 months. Funeral will take place from his father's residence, 157 Champlain street, on Sunday, March 28th, at 2:30 p.m. Friends are invited to attend. (Toronto and Montreal papers please copy.)

LEFEBVRE - In the city, on the 27th inst., at the age of 4 years and 4 months, Emma Lefebvre, aged 4 years, daughter of Avila Lefebvre. Funeral will take place Sunday, 29th inst., at 2:30 p.m. from her father's residence, 23 Dore street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

LAFLEUR - At 281 St. Mathieu street, on Thursday, March 25, Bte. Lafleur, aged 66 years.

MEEGAN - At 625 Seigneurs street, Thursday, March 26, Elizabeth Meegan, aged 63 years.

MILLOY - On Friday, the 27th inst., Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Alexander Milloy, funeral private.

PARMELEE - At the residence of her daughter, in Forest Grove, Oregon, on the 16th inst., Sarah Parmelee, widow of the late Dr. Rotua Parmelee, Toronto, aged 82 years, in the 83rd year of her age.

PANNON - At 431 Marie Anne street, on Thursday, March 27, Pannan, aged 19 years and 8 months.

PAGE - At 1569 St. James street, Thursday, March 26, Anastasia Charbonneau, wife of Chas. Page, aged 39 years and 10 months.

PRINGLE - At Boyd's Settlement, Hinchinbrook, on 27th inst., Mary Seely, relict of the late Wm. Pringle, aged 81 years.

ROW - At the Hotel Dieu, on Wednesday, March 25, Mrs. Row, aged 83 years.

VARIN - At 719 St. Louis street, on Wednesday, March 25, Louis Varin, aged 58 years.

WILLIS - At Mount DuRoche, N.S., on the 26th inst., Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, beloved wife of James Willis, in the 66th year of her age.

PERSONAL - E. BARTON-SURGEON DENTIST, has removed to 253 St. Catherine street, between St. Gill College and St. Paul, Tel. 426.

PERSONAL - MISS DWYER, MILLINER, 235 St. Catherine street, is now showing a complete assortment of latest styles in spring costumes and hats. No change of address. Tel. 73 6.

PERSONAL - MILLINERY OPENING OF SPRING PATTERNS, Hats and Bonnets, latest styles from Paris and London. The prettiest styles shown New York, and will show on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 25, April 1st and 2nd, at 125 St. Lawrence street. 1892 Notre Dame st., corner St. David street. Tel. 74 2.

PERSONAL - MODERN AND NATURAL MAGIC second night taught perfectly. Lessons given in complete satisfaction at 100 Victoria st., Professor Henry. Tel. 74 4.

PERSONAL - GRAND MILLINERY OPENING, Miss V. Frenaud, will exhibit a full range of Paris, London and New York patterns late and new. Also a complete stock of the latest novelties of her own importation, on Tuesday next, March 26, and following days at her two stores, 165 Notre Dame street and 125 St. Lawrence street. Tel. 74 2.

PERSONAL - GRAND SPINNING OPENING, The Paris Millinery Factory, commencing Tuesday, March 26th and all during Easter week. Mrs. Foster has just returned from New York and Boston, where she has secured the latest American designs in "pattern Bonnets," hats and millinery novelties as well as a pattern and complete stock of French patterns direct from Paris. The largest and most complete stock of millinery novelties in Montreal are invited to call. Mrs. J. Foster, 263 Notre Dame st., corner of Catherine street. Tel. 75 2.

PERSONAL - SPRING MILLINERY STORES, Miss M. L. Lawrence, of 1648 St. Catherine street, will hold spring millinery exhibitions on Tuesday, March 26th and following days. The prettiest styles shown for the instruction of the ladies. Visit solicited. French and English styles at low prices. Tel. 75 2.

PERSONAL - SPRING MILLINERY OPENING, at Bond Box Novelty Store, on Tuesday, 31st, and following days, at 125 St. Lawrence street, New York, London Pattern Hats and Bonnets. An early call is solicited. M. Tallon, 263 Notre Dame. Tel. 75 2.

PERSONAL - FOR HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPHY, Thompson's, 215 St. Catherine street, Canada. Tel. 75 1.

PERSONAL - MISS RYAN, 111 ST. CATHERINE ST., 45, 46 and 47 St. Denis, millinery stores are now open with a choice selection of New York and Paris millinery. Tel. 75 1.

PERSONAL - MISS GRAY, AND MISS SHAW, 61 St. Anne street, will show their customers and the public, a large assortment of spring hats and bonnets, and all the latest novelties in millinery. Your inspection is invited Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and following days. Tel. 75 1.

PERSONAL - GRAND MILLINERY OPENING, now going on at Madame Florant, 473 St. Lawrence st. Latest Novelties from Paris and New York on hand. Tel. 75 1.

PERSONAL - BOBIE GOLDMAN, SURGEON, Chiropractic, 223 St. Catherine st. Try early hours for beautiful finger nails. Box 25 at 75 address. Tel. 75 1.

EUROPE. A Trip for Invalid Ladies, A lady having derived great benefit from the baths in Bad Ems, Germany, has just celebrated for the cure of disease of woman, would like a few more ladies to join her in a visit there this summer. For all information and circular address: BOX 54, POST OFFICE, Montreal, Canada.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. Montreal's Greatest Store. Montreal. LECTURES ON COOKING. By Herr Eduard Dolef, in store No. 5, second floor, Monday morning, from 10.30 to 11.30 o'clock. "Cakes."

The Store is Abloom for Easter. Decorations of Spring Merchandise accumulates throughout the Store with each passing day. They should be enough to please all comers, and would be, had not our past efforts to supplement the merchandise attractions been so successful as to create universal expectations of something more with the coming of each festive season.

MANTLE EXPOSITION. Monday and following days the Mantle Department holds a grand exposition of Paris and Berlin Novelties, in Ladies' Jackets and Capes just received. The department is charmingly decorated with Flags and Flowers for Easter-tide.

LADIES' NEW JACKETS, LADIES' NEW CAPES. In Rich Cloth, Velvet and Silk, in latest styles, with new Champagne Collars. Ladies' Colored Perforated Capes, from 95c to \$9.75. Ladies' New Box Cloth Capes, from \$1.00 to \$12.50. Ladies' New Black Serge Jackets, from \$2.95 to \$10.25. Ladies' New Black Box Cloth Jackets, from \$3.50 to \$15.25. Ladies' New Colored Cloth Jackets, from \$3.25 to \$20.50. Ladies' New Fawn Cloth Jackets, from \$7.70 to \$21.50. Ladies' New Covert Cloth Jackets, from \$7.75 to \$16.75. THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD.

Grand Sale of Flowers. Our Millinery buyer has done the right thing this Easter, we think; he was a bit nervous about buying the quantity, but it's all over now and the flowers are here-and just in the nick of time. Best Quality of French Roses, all Colors, 10 cts ea. 4 cts ea. Rich Shades of Violets, per bunch of 8 cts ea. 8 cts ea. Rose Nozzles, three large full-blown Roses and foliage, all shades, 9 cts ea. 9 cts ea. Bunches of Forget-me-Not, 12 sprays, in Pink, White and Sky, 15 cts ea. 8 cts ea.

MILLINERY RECEPTION. MARCH 28, 30, 31. Men's, Youths' and Boys' SPRING CLOTHING. Never such an assortment seen in Canada, counters piled up with New Spring Clothing of every description. New Spring Suits for Men, Youth and Boys, New Spring Overcoats, Men's New Spring Hats and Caps, all the best makes kept in stock. Woodrows, &c., and prices the lowest in Montreal.

Dress Goods and Silks. Our Dress Goods and Silks Departments are teeming with rich Novelties. The beautiful French Fabrics just received in Black Silk and Wool Crepons, with Rich Silk Stripes in Heliotrope, Sea Green, etc., are the admiration of all Ladies. Special Monday Offerings in DRESS GOODS. 1000 yards Fancy Double Width Tweed Effect Dress Goods, in a variety of double width, suitable for Ladies' and Walking Costumes. Worth 40c; special price, 25c yd. 25,000 yards Fancy Kidaro Dress Cloth, in choice Figured Effects and Colorings, double width, suitable for Ladies' and Children's Street Costumes. Worth 65c; special for 30c yd.

LADIES' BLACK DRESS SKIRTS. 100 Ladies' Black Figured Dress Skirts, 43-4 yds. wide, lined throughout, at \$3.20; worth \$1.75. 125 Ladies' Fancy Black Dress Skirts, made in the very latest style, at \$3.80; worth \$5.50. 175 Ladies' Black Brocaded Dress Skirts, nicely lined and bound, 43-4 yds. wide, at \$1.40; worth \$3.00.

IT PAYS to do your shopping with "The Quickest Mail Order Store in Canada." BY MAIL THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

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LACHINE CANAL. NOTICE is hereby given that the water will be let out of the Lachine Canal on MONDAY, the 15th APRIL, next, and will only be readmitted about the 1st of May. By order, ERNEST MARCEAU, Superintendent Engineer's Office, Montreal, 23rd March, 1896.

Monday's. Bargain Sale. At The GREAT CORNER. OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS the LOWEST. Read Every Item Carefully. It Will Pay You. Black and Colored Dress Goods AT RUINOUS PRICES. Large collection of Dress Goods, Serpes, Stamines, Reps, Foul, Novelities, Suitings, etc., worth from 50c to 75c. Monday's price, 25c. Dress Lengths, fine goods, all shades. Monday's price, \$4.50 dress. Habit Cloths for Ladies' Costumes, worth 85c. Monday's price, 41c. New Suiting Diagonals, worth 80c. Monday's price, 55c. Black All-Wool Natural Cashmere, worth 40c. Monday's price, 20c. Black Brocade Brilliantine, rich designs, worth 55c. Monday's price, 35c. Novelty Black Mohairs. Monday's prices, 75c, 45c, 55c. Astonishing Bargains in Laces. Irish Lace, worth 9c. Monday's price, 5c. Irish Lace, worth 50c. Monday's price, 10c. Irish Lace, worth 25c. Monday's price, 15c. Black Spanish Laces, worth 25c. Monday's price, 10c. Black Silk Lace, worth 35c. Monday's price, 15c. KID GLOVE SURPRISE. 4 buttons Coloured Kid Gloves, worth 70c. Monday's price, 40c. Lacing Coloured Kid Gloves, worth \$1. Monday's price, \$1. Perrin's Coloured Kid Gloves, worth \$1.50. Monday's price, \$1. EXTRA SPECIAL BARGAIN. Family Long Cloth (White Cotton) 10 yard pieces. Monday at 60c, 70c, 80c piece. HOSIERY SURPRISE. THE GREATEST BARGAINS of the Season. Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, worth 35c. Monday's price, 25c. Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, worth 45c. Monday's price 30c. Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, worth 55c. Monday's price, 40c. Children's Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, worth 15c. Monday's price, 7-12c. Children's Plain Black Cashmere Hose, worth 25c. Monday's price, 15c. UNDERWEAR BARGAINS. Ladies' Health Brand Vests, worth 55c. Monday's price, 19c. Ladies' Long Sleeves Vests, worth 65c. Monday's price, 39c. Boys' Jersey Suits, worth \$3.50. Monday's price, \$1.25. Ladies' Golf Blouses, worth \$1.50. Monday's price, \$1.25. Ladies' Lace Scarfs, worth 25c. Monday's price, 17c. Ladies' Black Silk Mour Scarfs, worth 40c. Monday's price, 25c. Ladies' Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 21c. Monday's price, 12 1/2c. EMBROIDERY AGITATION. Embroideries enough for everybody. We bought from the largest and best manufacturer in the world. Monday's prices, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c. SILK RIBBONS at Ruinous Prices. The Most Extraordinary Fine Ribbon Sale on Record. 15c quality. Monday's price, 10c. 25c quality. Monday's price, 15c. 40c quality. Monday's price, 25c. FLOWER AGITATION. Special Sale of FINE SPRING FLOWERS. 700 doz Imported Flowers, at 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c. 150 doz Silk and Velvet Roses, worth 50c, for 15c. 300 Violet Bouquets, at 10c, 15c, 20c. BLOUSES. EXTRA SPECIAL BARGAINS in BLOUSES. On Monday we will offer about 200 dozen Colored Challie and Crinkled Blouses. At Monday's prices, 38c, 45c, 50c. Colored Cashmere Blouses, with fancy trimmings, at \$1.49. A very large and well assorted stock of Silk Crepon and Fancy Silk Blouses at \$2.79. WRAPPER SURPRISE. Ladies' Print Wrappers, all new colors, at Monday's prices, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50. CAPES. On Monday we will show a full line of Elegant Spring Capes in cloth, all the very latest styles, at prices that cannot be competed with anywhere. Colored Cloth Capes. Monday's price, 95c. Colored Cloth Capes. Monday's price, \$1.49. Embroidered Cloth Capes. Monday's price, \$2.99. Good quality Chemise Curtains, 75 inch, \$1.95. Monday, \$1.50 and 95c. Good quality Floor Oil Cloth, Monday, 15c. Tapestry Carpets, value 31c, for 24c, 33c for 30c, 45c for 33c, 50c for 39c, 60c for 45c, 85c for 50c. Brussels Carpets, value 95c for 61c, \$1.15 for 70c, \$1.25 for 75c. Wool Carpets, value 90c for 58c, \$1 for 65c, \$1.10 for 73c. BAZAARS, Boisseau Bros., Corner St. Lawrence, St. Catherine and St. Chas. Borromee.

Canada's Canadian Winter Port, W. A. LOCKHART, 125 Prince William St. Auctioneer and Broker. Finest and most reliable in the Maritime Provinces. Consignments of Merchandise, Furniture and every description of salable goods solicited. Returns prompt.

Any One Having Claims Against the Estate Late Anne Cox, Dressmaker, 96 Aylmer Street, Will send them to the undersigned before April 30th. G. ARTHUR JARVIS, Executor, 24 Fort Street.

