

\$20.00 for the highest scoring Black Minorca.
\$16.00 for the highest scoring Black Minorca.
\$20.00 for the highest scoring Black Minorca cockerel—F. W. Molson.
\$16.00 for the highest scoring Black Minorca pullet—W. K. Lonsden.
\$16.00 for the highest scoring Black Minorca B. Penn. & W. Molson.

One grand medal for the six highest scoring Golden Pheasants—J. Lunaden.
\$19.00 for the highest scoring white crested Black Polish cock or cockerel—J. Lunaden.
\$19.00 for the highest scoring black crested Black Polish hen or pullet—J. Lunaden.
\$19.00 for the highest scoring Golden Polish cock or cockerel—J. Lunaden.
\$19.00 for the highest scoring Golden Polish hen or pullet—J. Lunaden.
\$19.00 for the highest scoring Buff Lacod Polish cock or cockerel—J. Lunaden.
\$19.00 for the highest scoring par Polish, any variety—J. Lunaden.

One silver medal for the highest scoring Breeding Pen Polish, any variety—L. M. Haggerty.

One silver medal for the highest scoring Polish in show—L. M. Haggerty.
\$20.00 for the highest scoring Black Braested hen or pullet—H. A. Faggett, Odessa and Nicol.
\$20.00 for the highest scoring Black Braested Red Game hen or pullet—H. A. Faggett, Odessa and Nicol.
\$20.00 for the highest scoring Red Pyle cock or pullet—A. Faggett.
\$20.00 for the highest scoring Pit Game—E. M. Kneeshaw.

\$10.00 for the second best pen—Pit Game—L. M. Haggerty.

\$10.00 for the highest scoring pair—Golden Seabrights—Odessa and Nicol.
\$10.00 for the highest scoring pair Silver Seabrights—Odessa and Nicol.

One duck clock for the highest scoring pair

and another
Teacher—What great man has a day in February 22nd?
New York Boy—Washington.
Teacher—And what great country the father of?
New York Boy—Ireland.—*Judge*

"Won't you try to love me?" he said.
"No, Mr. Adams, I cannot," she answered. "I am not over strong, as physician has advised me to do much." —*Vogue*.

Meeting of the Shefford Cheese Syndicate
In connection with the annual meeting of the Shefford cheese syndicate will be held at the Waterloo Advertiser, a short day convention will be held, occupying the morning and evening. The business of the district association will be transacted, and the completion of plans for new season's cheese operations. That over-estimating addresses on live dairy questions will be delivered by Messrs. A. Fisher, Peter Macfarland, chief inspector invitation is general to all the exhibitor makers of this part of the county and it is hoped for representative attendance. Chapais will speak in French as English.

To every sufferer from Catarrh, no matter how bad the case or of how long standing, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy say this: "If we can't cure you perfectly and permanently, we'll pay \$500 in cash." Sold by all druggists.

appointment of a curator to the property of said insolvents and on such other matters may lawfully be submitted to them.

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary.

Montreal, 23th January. 1893.

matters as may lawfully be submitted to
 L. H. COLLARD
 Deputy Prothonotary Superior
 BILODEAU & RENAUD,
 Accountants.
 Montreal, 25th January, 1893.

them.
 Court.
 24
Froebel's System and Preparatory School.
 Third Term commences Wednesday,
 February 1st.
 MISSES MCINTOSH, 27 VICTORIA STREET.

chool | The Herald



WOMAN'S WORK AND MISSION

MISS GEORGINA HUNTER'S LECTURE BEFORE THE WOMEN'S CLUB.

Education to be Directed to Definite Ends—What the Ordinary College Course Lacks.

The usual semi-monthly meeting of the Montreal Women's Club was held in the Fraser hall yesterday afternoon, some sixty members and visitors being present. Routine business was first disposed of, and was followed by the reading of a letter of greeting from the Chicago Women's Club. A letter was read from Dean Trevelyan, of the Law Faculty of McGill College, offering to read a paper to the club on the legal position of women in the Province of Quebec. This offer was gratefully accepted. Several other gentlemen have signified their intention of delivering addresses in the future.

Miss Georgina Hunter, B.A., then read an essay entitled "Do Our Schools and Colleges Offer the Best Possible Training to Women?" a summary of which follows:

MISS HUNTER'S LECTURE.

Do our schools and colleges offer the best possible training to women? This question is far reaching and important, for what we term our education—i.e., the educating, or drawing forth of the powers and faculties with which we are endowed—ought to be the prime consideration. Women have won the right of admittance to the educational institutions, where for ages men have been in undisputed possession, and college after college has been obliged by public opinion, or from the righteousness of the cause itself, to open its doors to them without change of curriculum, simply an increased staff of professors, and in some places this was not necessary as co-education was favored.

It has been thought necessary to equip young men for life with a special training for the special work they are to be employed in, so ought the liberal education allowed to women to be supplemented by special training for their life work. In the inaugural address of the University of St. Andrews when installed as rector, he said that "What he deplored in the present higher education was the devotion of so much effort and so many precious years to subjects which had no strict bearing upon life." Practically it is only a very limited number of women to engage in a life profession. But what woman in private or public life is not called upon to face in the peaceful conduct of her own life and the life of the family, the countless problems of the great social question that act the world of to-day. The phrase "Woman's Sphere" has often been asserted, and no wonder that some of us are inclined to the limitations implied in the expression, but more at the use it has been put to by selfish men, for women have a sphere wherein they are absolutely and pre-eminently the prime factors, and that this sphere is, or ought to be, the very wide one of the whole conduct of social affairs from the more restricted family circle to the large and complex social conduct of our great cities. There are countless social questions awaiting practical solution: The home and its problems; the place of women in reference to the family, and in the industrial, political and educational activities of society. All philanthropic movements demand trained women in their organization, for the time has come when the tireless gone by when individual effort can be largely helpful. The subjects I would suggest are first of all, sociology, history of civilization, political economy, all branches of social science, both in a historical and critical sense; history, a subject so much neglected by the colleges on this side of the Atlantic; hygiene, physiology and the principles of the Kindergarten. All of the six subjects might be made to take part in the liberal education of women. They would certainly have more direct bearing on her life as a woman, as a wife and mother, and as a participant and leader in the great philanthropic work of the day. That the members of the Women's Club have been so long training in sociology and kindred subjects is evidenced by the large number that have elected social science as their department. At our own McGill until a wide scope as to choice is allowed in the junior and senior years, no place is given to any branch of practical sociology, and history is treated in a perfunctory manner. Toronto College is pretty much the same. Queen's College, Kingston, offers a course in political science, but in its relation to finance and general politics not what we would call social science. In the American colleges Harvard keeps to old traditions and not much more in Cornell. Yale, which has just opened this autumn its first graduate courses to women, offers in its political science and law departments, in sociology, such as Political economy, Financial banking, Elementary law, etc. Only one of these courses, however, deals with social science, and that mainly in a political sense. It might be interesting to note in this connection that the people who were perhaps the best educated nation that ever existed—the Greeks—took up the study of sociology in the present day. Another subject, in which they excelled, was the philosophy of history. "I would like to make this remark, that what is mainly defective in the education is the lack of training the powers of observation, and of reasoning and comparing. The inability of the pupils to express their thoughts clearly and forcibly, tells much more in women than in men. Girls, especially need a training that will 'educate' these powers, because they lack those reasoning and comparing powers, and it often happens that a woman's whole education has simply been to strengthen her memorizing power. Without this training women have a tendency to accept without question the ideas of others as presented to them, and this tendency is encouraged by the text books and methods of teaching in use, which would pour facts into the mind in order to cover as much ground as possible, and to make a good exam for the examinations, which form so large an evil in the present day. The paper is destructive in teaching rather than constructive; but we are in the midst of a revolution that will affect the whole status of women. This we do know, that women will become more and more potent factors in the refinement of society, and that women, strong mentally and morally, trained to grapple with the great social questions of the day, with the greatest questions of existence—the mystery of life and the abuses with which it is thickly surrounded—will be then demanded by the exigencies of our time."

At its conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the reader, and the meeting adjourned.

Phrenologist—This bump here denotes resistance, combativeness, impatience of restraint and fortitude.

Subject—Right you are. A policeman clubbed me there last night.—Life.

Mrs. Crimshaw—They say love is made in heaven, John.

Mr. Crimshaw—Well, I don't want to go there if it is anything like the love I see made here.—Yonkers Statesman.

ANTI-CRINOLINE LEAGUE.

"John Strange Winter" Suggests a Pledge for Abstinence.

The well known author, "John Strange Winter" (Mrs. Stannard), has written an open letter in which she says:

There is very little doubt that the unsightly and dangerous crinoline is rapidly coming to fashion, in spite of the horror with which women of all classes regard it. It is hard enough that women should not have the making of fashions and the power to say what they will wear, but it is a well known fact that these things are ordered by a small clique of men.

It is, however, within the power of all women to determine what they will not wear, and for the furtherance of that object I am forming a league, which will, if it is made sufficiently public, entirely put down the adoption of the crinoline. Without a single exception every woman to whom I have spoken on the subject is strongly in favor of the movement. I suggest.

May I ask you to give space in your columns for this letter, by which means I feel sure thousands of sensible women will be led to join "The No Crinoline League." Membership will involve no expense or trouble beyond that of sending me a letter or postal card—the latter preferred—bearing the writer's name and address and to the following promise: "I hereby pledge myself to do all in my power to prevent the wearing of crinolines." The cards or letters should be addressed to "John Strange Winter," Spring House, Merton, S.W. England. I propose to publish a list of the names and addresses.



EVENING TOILETTE.

Skirt with short train of gauze, glycoline-colored, with broad embroidered border. Embroidered, showing foliage wrought in silver and glycoline. Kept by a garland of uniform gauze. Corsage slightly puffed in front and back, having a "berthe" of embroidered gauze and forming "Jockey's." Kept in place on the shoulders by ribbon bows, forming fish in front. Belt of pearly-colored velvet with long floating ends.

WHY NOT?

Once in a lifetime, sometimes twice or thrice, a curious feminine longing is, for most women in the world, gratified—the desire for definite completed results and a fair beginning. The bride's dainty belongings, exquisite new, quite ready, and finally admired and patted and smoothed, are laid in order, fitly accompanying her entrance upon a new estate: far daintier belongings, fashioned with love-tender more tender and more blessed, are laid away to await and to welcome the wanderer, and to replace the Wordsworthian "trailing clouds of glory"—all these are new, all are finished! Some women's lives have at least such completeness and such opportunities for a sort of "In the house" feeling.

But to those not "set in families" there comes the same desire to begin some day with wardrobe new—last year's half-worn gowns not combined with this year's new undergarments; last year's mended hose long and shabby, yesterday's folly and failure not "brought forward" like an ugly ledger footing to cumber to-day's sum of aspiration and success or defeat.

Verily there comes a determination that, in winter, will see a final renewal of all my belongings. I will buy piece by piece new garments, and will put them in a new chest; I will buy a desk, a rug, a chair, a tea-stand, and its alluring suggestions of hostess and guest, wherewith I will individualize one corner of the household. Then, some day, I will shed my "ole clothes" for the benefit of the poorer than I, I will put on everything new that a woman wears, will invite a friend or two, and with cozy chat over books or out from books, over a warm cup of my own brewing, will be done with the days before and with the clothes of the days before, and will set out for a new decade "full well and serenely."—Harper's Bazar.

Table Novelties.

Butter spreaders as well as the ordinary knives and forks are now frequently seen, having carved ivory handles, unpainted, which are very handsome and cook decidedly antique. A handsome carving set shown me, though by no means the most expensive, was one having carved ivory handles, elaborately cut, and mounted in a case of dark brown chamois, which threw out the deep yellow of the ivory in the carving to perfect effect.

For an elaborate dinner the china handles of the knives and forks are decorated to match the table service of the various courses. The china decorator has a new field of labor opened before him as a result.

Individual salt receivers with their diminutive spoons continue to gain in favor. They come in silver and china, square, oblong and round. In fancy conceals a lily-pod forms the foundation of one while the lily-pod with its upward curved petals furnishes the receptacle for the salt.

A new departure in silverware is the individual ice-cream knife. These look very much like butter knives, and necessitate that the cream be frozen very solid and eaten as soon as served.—The House-keeper.

Johnny—I don't like angels, mamma.

Johns—Mamma—Why, Johnny, what do you mean?

"Oh, nothing," only I don't like people that looks down on me.—Yonkers Blade.

WOULD BE A QUEEN.

The Ambitious and Accomplished Comtesse de Paris.

The Comtesse de Paris has led a strange existence. Daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, she was married when only 16 to her cousin, the Comte de Paris, who was then supposed to have the best possible chance of ultimately succeeding to the French throne. She has spent most of her married life in exile, the first part during the third empire and of late under the republic. Mother of many children, the Comtesse de Paris has yet maintained an astonishing youthfulness and vigor. She can drive a four-in-hand as well as most men, and is exceedingly adept in all field sports, especially when he engaged himself as a soldier in the French army, being afterward, it will be remembered, imprisoned as a reward for his valor.

The comtesse de Paris is a tall, elegant-looking woman, and has all the love of dress with which her country-women are generally credited. The comte is devoted to his wife, and the couple have always passed as a model pair. The comtesse takes an active interest in her husband's philanthropic and economic schemes for the benefit of the working classes.

Unlike the comtesse de Chambord, who was nervously afraid of Marie Antoinette's terrible state, the comtesse de Paris longs to be Queen of France, and she is willing to risk all and everything in order to see her husband occupying the throne of the Bourbons.—N.Y. Press.

When She Dances

A waft of Mignonette, combined with violet, a gown of chiffon, pink and very dainty. Two slippers glancing feet, a pair of gloves (white).

A movement like a forest fairy.

The heat of three-four time, to suit the pantomime.

And fitly supplement the rose vision: One arm to hold her tight, and one to guide her right.

And both to shield her from collision.

When she perchance is still, repose is mine, until my peace is shattered by an ardent rival. With fancies profound, he seeks to gain my ground.

While she, of fittest, weighs survival.

But if she smiles me in a conscious ecstasy I grow intoxicated with such sweet choosing. For while I look, I dream, and plot and plan and scheme.

And of my head I risk the losing.

But oh, when she dances, how her smile entrances.

The wild picture of her swaying transit!

And in my heart there grows but this is ours.

The wish to kiss her as we dance it.

Ah, dainty sweet coquette, I pray you don't force.

As thus we swing in gay and dulcet measure.

That I am yours for life; take me, and be my wife.

And then repeat it at your leisure!

ELEANOR WADDLE.

The Black Box Murder.

BY MAARTEN MAARTENS.

No. 46 Lovell's Canadian Series.

CHAPTER VII. (Continued.)

WHO DID IT.

"At any rate," I went on, "the box with the body left Charing Cross yesterday morning. I do not deny that the box is yours, as you recognize it. Do you mean to say that you placed the body of the murdered woman in it?"

She grew white at last.—To the very lips.—But she spoke in a firm voice.

"No," she answered; "I do not say that."

"Then do you mean to declare that you were present when another person did so?"

"I do not."

"Then, if the box is yours, some one must have had access to it without your knowledge."

"Ho. Since I bought the box, only four or five days ago, it has always stood in my room. My maid packed it yesterday morning. Ask her."

I said to myself, "She is prevaricating. She is telling only half the truth. If her maid packed the box, it must have been yesterday morning, as she says, but then it was in the London hotel for a fortnight, and the maid was not with her. It is impossible to find out, as yet, which is the truth and which is not. But her very falsehood will betray her."

"You do not believe me," she said.

"No matter. But will you swear that my box never left my room? How the thought of poor Miss Raynell was ever placed in it, and by whom, the police must find out."

She cast a defiant look at her lover.

"They will find it," I said quietly.

My presence there was becoming useless, and even ridiculous. I walked towards the door.

"That box is not your box, Miss Simkinson," I said, as I passed out.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE "TWIN-BOX" THEORY.

That parting thrust was, perhaps, a stupid and unkind one, but it was a bit of revenge for all the young lady's truthfulness. Under a charge of murder—forsooth! A girl of twenty, belonging to genteel society, and as cool as a cucumber, and as cross as a Good-Friday bun. It was too bad. I could forgive her as long as I thought of my own love affair, but she mixed up in the business; and now even that extinction seemed altogether out of the question. I had no patience with her. She deserves to be hanged, I said to myself. Not that I meant it.

I had made quite sure about the box before I spoke. The black box, at present at the French police station, had traveled from Greenwich to Southend—of that there could be no doubt; the label I had discovered under the Paris one proved so. And if Miss Simkinson had never been at Greenwich, and if the box, bought only four or five days ago, had never left Miss Simkinson's room, then Miss Simkinson's box could not be in the Paris one. Miss Simkinson had betrayed this to me herself.

But the maid had identified it. For this there could only be one explanation. There must be two boxes exactly similar, one belonging to Miss Simkinson, one the property of a person as yet unknown, and these two boxes must have been interchanged. But if so, Miss Simkinson must have been privy to the transaction.

Her manner showed that she knew about the second box and its owner, and it led me to infer that she knew about its contents before the box was opened.

If this girl was the daring accomplice of a dangerous criminal, I could not believe it of the woman who had gained the affections of so charming and straightforward a man as Austin Harvey. But I could only repeat that she certainly was a liar, and she might be a good deal more; and I plotted the young clergyman from the bottom of my heart.

I could not account for the difficulty about the keys. After careful thought, I came to the conclusion that Miss Simkinson had not known about the exchange of boxes till the examination took place at the custom-house. Her anxiety not to have the cord unfasted I explained

away as only natural; the expression "like by to create suspicion." I considered to have been used in a general way—"unwarranted suspicion" being meant. On the other hand, when the box was opened, she must, undoubtedly, have at once seized the situation, and understood its import. At that moment she must have recognized the guilty person, and resolved to shield him; and most probably she must have understood the method of the crime.

The murder had been committed by some near connection of the old lady's and of Mr. Harvey's—probably by a relation. Both the young clergyman and Miss Simkinson were anxious to shield him—he as far as conscience and honor would allow, she as good deal further. The difference lay in their respective characters. What she was doing, she was doubtless doing for her lover's sake.

I was puzzled still, but not ill-content. My visit had been more useful to me than I could have expected. It was irregular, if not like, and venturesome. So much the better in my profession. The difficulty about the keys was now explained. The boxes were similar, supplied by the same firm. The locks were different.

The absence of the address-label would thus also be accounted for.

But the absence of a label indicating the journey from Southend to London remained unexplained.

The box had been at Southend. It had arrived there from Greenwich. Miss Simkinson's box had also been at Southend. It had arrived there probably from Tooting, or from the makers. When had they been exchanged? And where? How had the box with the corpse come up to Charing Cross? If Miss Raynell had been murdered at Southend, before the Simpkinsons started for the Continent, and if the Simpkinsons had spent that night at a London hotel, how could Miss Simkinson be implicated in the crime? The first thing to be done next was to find out the original possessor of the Paris black box.

CHAPTER IX.

AUSTIN'S VISIT.

I was sitting in my room next morning, writing out my report for my employers, when Mr. Harvey was announced. He looked troubled and careworn, as if after a sleepless night, and no wonder. We cannot business at once.

"I have been thinking over your visit last night," he said frankly, "and I feel that we owe you an apology. Miss Simkinson's manner must seem strange to you, and even incomprehensible."

"It does not seem so strange to me as you might think," I answered quietly; "I am accustomed, you must remember, to similar investigations."

He looked a little disconcerted, but recovered himself immediately.

"You came away, then," he said, "with a definite impression. Would it be asking too much to inquire of you what that impression is?"

"It is asking a good deal," I said, "and, in fact, it is hardly fair; for you summon me to surrender what little advantage I may have gained, and you give me nothing in return."

"Harold, papa calls you a fortune hunter. I'm sorry I'm rich." "So am I. Everybody will say that you bought me."

Lawyer (aghast)—Who washed the windows?

New Office Boy—I did.

Lawyer (sternly)—Co throw some dirt and water on them immediately. Do you want to ruin our reputation?—Judge.

BIRTHS.

MELDRUM—At 75 St. Famille street, on the 17th inst., the wife of Wm. Meldrum, of son, McEWEEN—At 124 Park avenue, on Jan. 23, the wife of A. M. McEween, of a son.

FARLINGER—At Dundee, Que., on Jan. 24th, 1893, the wife of Thomas Farlinger of a daughter.

RODGERSON—At Come, P.Q., Jan. 24th, the wife of Arthur Rodger, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CLANDININ—At Fairbank, near Toronto, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth C. CLANDININ, aged 74 years, late of Montreal.

OCKLEY—At Caledonia, N.Y., on Jan. 22, aged 23 years, Herbert James, youngest son of the late Geo. E. Ockley, of Loughboro, Ont., and brother of Revs. J. F. and R. L. Ockley.

HIBBINS—In this city, on the 23rd January, Emma Herbert, widow of William Hibbins, died at her residence, 281 Hyattville street, on Saturday, the 23rd, at 2 p.m.

CLEWOW—In this city, on the 24th inst., after short illness, John Clewow, aged 74 years.

POLITO—In this city, Friday, Jan. 27th, at the age of 14 years, and 2 months, Annette Polito, second daughter of T. Polito.

Funeral will take place from her father's residence, 36 St. Hyattville street, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

THE CELEBRATED COOK'S FRIEND BAKING-POWDER.

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

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

The Ladies' Helper—French Pills For all diseases peculiar to Female Irregularities, removing all obstructions from whatever cause. Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents per box. Address J. E. HAZELTON, 225 York Street, Toronto.

NOTICE. Nurses' Directory and Home, 74 Victoria Street.

Hospital Trained Nurses for every emergency. Medical, Surgical, Mental, Maternity and Massage. Also Nurses specially for fever cases, can be obtained at a moment's notice, being resident in the home.

DOCTORS, NURSES AND MOTHERS.

If you knew what Dr. Kirkwood has invented for your health you would send stamp and address for full information of Dr. Kirkwood's Scientific Force and Suction Syringe. Please mention this paper. Address Canadian Agency KIRKWOOD HARRY KIRKWOOD CO. 6 Lombard St. Toronto O.N.

S. CARSLLEY'S COLUMN.

NOTICE.—Cocoa, Coffee and Tea served FREE to-morrow.

Bad Buying.

If recent advertisements about Mantles are reliable, then the Mantles and Jackets in Montreal have been pretty badly bought during the last few years.

Well Sold.

On the other hand, they have been well sold by European salesmen. That is, European firms have been very successful in selling suitable garments to Canadian buyers.

Protect Yourself.

Protect yourselves from Mantles and Jackets that have become old styles in Europe and imported into Canada as New Fashions, by purchasing at the POPULAR MANTLE STORE, namely,

TWO DAYS ONLY
TWO DAYS ONLY
TWO DAYS ONLY
AND THE CHEAP
AND THE CHEAP
AND THE CHEAP

SALE IS OVER
SALE IS OVER
SALE IS OVER

Winter Jackets.

Our Winter Jackets are new Parisian styles, and for the next two days will be offered at most temptingly low prices.

Winter Mantles.

For two days longer Winter Mantles and Cape Ulsters will be offered at sale prices.

HALF-PRICE.
HALF-PRICE.
HALF-PRICE.

S. CARSLLEY,

Notre Dame Street, - - - MONTREAL.

COLONIAL HOUSE

Phillips Square.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT!

GREAT CLEARING SALE

We have decided to clear, at sweeping reductions, LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BLACK AND COLORED CLOTH and TWEED ULSTERS of last season's importation, suitable for spring wear.

125 Ladies' Ulsters.

\$ 7.00	Reduced to \$1.00
9.00	Reduced to 2.00
11.00	Reduced to 2.50
13.00	Reduced to 3.00
15.00	Reduced to 3.50
17.00	Reduced to 4.00
19.00	Reduced to 4.50
21.00	Reduced to 5.00

100 Misses' Ulsters.

\$ 7.00	Reduced to \$1.00
9.00	Reduced to 2.00
11.00	Reduced to 2.50
13.00	Reduced to 3.00
15.00	Reduced to 3.50

125 Children's Ulsters.

\$ 9.00	Reduced to \$2.00
11.00	Reduced to 2.50
13.00	Reduced to 3.00
15.00	Reduced to 3.50

REMNANTS in Every Department VERY LOW.

This sale terminates 31st January, 1893.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

John Aitken & Co.

1757 NOTRE DAME STREET.

OUR STOCKTAKING SALE ends with the 31st of this month, and all those who have not yet made their purchases should bear this in mind.

Ladies' Wrappers at 25 per cent. discount. Gent's Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets at 25 per cent. discount.

UNDERWEAR! A large lot to be cleared out at cost and under.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SELECT BARGAINS. DO NOT NEGLECT IT.

JOHN AITKEN & CO., 1757 Notre Dame Street.

ASK FOR LOUIS ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE

LADIES, ATTENTION!



Now is the time for all kinds of Remnants below value, before the sale is over.

S. CARSLLEY.

Remnants Extraordinary

Now is the time for first-class Curtains below value, before the sale is over.

S. CARSLLEY.

Curtains Extraordinary

Now is the time for first-class Dress Goods below value, before the sale is over.

S. CARSLLEY.

Dress Goods Extraordinary

Now is the time for first-class Silks below value, before the sale is over.

S. CARSLLEY.

Silks Extraordinary

Now is the time for first-class Linen Damask below value, before the sale is over.

S. CARSLLEY.

Linen Damask

Now is the time for Ladies' first-class Wool or Cashmere Hosiery below value, before the sale is over.

S. CARSLLEY.

Hosiery Extraordinary

Now is the time for Men's first-class Furnishings below value, before the sale is over.

S. CARSLLEY.

Men's Furnishings

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED. Spool Silk has n equal for Stitching, for Handsewing, for all Dress-making and Domestic Purposes.

CORTICELLI SPOOL SILK.

Try it once and you will use no other.

GREAT AUCTION SALE!

The whole stock of "LA COMPAGNIE GENERALE DES BAZARS," amounting to \$150,000.00, will be sold by public auction, at their stores, corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine streets, without any reserve, and in lots to suit the trade, on

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 30th and 31st JANUARY, and 1st FEBRUARY NEXT.

The stock is all first-class and assorted as follows:

Dry Goods, Millinery, Furs, Toys, Fancy Goods

THE HERALD

—UNTIL THE—
—Close of Parliament—
—FOR—
ONE DOLLAR

The Provincial Legislature is now in session. The Dominion Parliament will open on January 28th. Both sessions promise to be of exceptional interest. At Quebec the tax question, which is of vital interest to the whole Province, will be dealt with. Important legislation affecting Montreal will also be passed. The prospects are that the forthcoming session of the Dominion Parliament will also be important. It is now fully understood that the revision of the tariff will be undertaken. This being the first session under Sir John Thompson's premiership, there will be other interesting matters to be dealt with.

The best reports of the proceedings at Quebec and at Ottawa will appear in The Herald. They will be absolutely impartial and accurate. The Herald will be represented in both capitals by special correspondents of much parliamentary experience, who will give daily a graphic pen picture of the doings of our legislators.

The Daily Herald will be sent until the close of both sessions to any address for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR. Remit at once and thus secure reports of the legislature from the beginning. The sooner the subscription is made the more value the subscriber will receive for his money.

MONTREAL HERALD COMPANY,
4 and 6 Beaver Hall Hill,
MONTREAL.

The Montreal Herald

FOUNDED 1898

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Single Copy - 2 cents
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
One Year - \$6.00
Six Months - 3.00
Three Months - 1.50
One Month - .50

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

THE MONTREAL HERALD CO.,
4 and 6 Beaver Hall Hill,
EDWARD HOLTON, ROBERT MACKAY,
President. Vice-President.
E. G. O'CONNOR, Sec.-Treasurer.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 28.

A General Election.

If it be right that a general election of aldermen be held this year it is right also that all elections hereafter be general. The people of Montreal seem unanimous in their desire for a chance to express at the polls their opinions of every member of the present council. Curbstone politicians of the better sort all talk that way. Prominent citizens in every sort of business hold that opinion. The Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the real estate owners and several other important public bodies have placed themselves on record as in favor of a general election. Of the six gentlemen who represent the city in the Legislative Assembly and who may fairly be credited with a knowledge of public opinion, four, Messrs. Hall, Villeneuve, Pariseau and Kennedy, spoke for Mr. Stephens' amendment when the city bill was under discussion in the House on Thursday. A fifth, Mr. Morris, who is detained by illness from attendance in the House, probably has the same opinion. The sixth, Mr. Ange, stands alone in opposition to the proposition. There is no question as to where the public stands.

This popular demand for a general election cannot be charged to any circumstances peculiar to the present year. The present council has not taken any stand for the preservation of the public interest in the several matters which have arisen from its award of the Street Railway charter to the present company. Its action in awarding the contract for the lighting of the city to the Royal Electric Company without first having submitted the contract to public competition was taken in opposition to the expressed wishes of almost the entire community. It has made no attempt to revise the present cumbersome, extravagant and in some cases outrageous, system of street openings and improvements. Talk of hoodlums has been louder than ever before. But no single case of hoodlums has been unearthed, and the record of the present council in the several matters which have been mentioned has not been such as to warrant a greater degree of public distrust than might have existed in former years. The sole cause of the present popular revulsion is not that the municipal soldiers have made out a better case against the aldermen, but that the citizens have at last awakened to the fact that the system of partial elections is all wrong.

If there be a ring in the council this system is one of its pet devices for the maintenance of power. The argument upon which it is based is that a partial rather than a complete revision of the council every year is a guarantee of a certain continuity of efficiency. It has been urged that if the whole council want to do

polls every year, the people might send back an entire board of aldermen who were thoroughly ignorant of the details of municipal government, and that the business of the city would stand still until the officials had instructed the aldermen in their duties.

In view of the almost universal custom of legislative and administrative bodies the world over, this argument is empty enough. The contingency of an entirely new council would not be likely to arise except in the event of such a revulsion of public feeling as would render the citizens quite content to sit down and wait for the education of the new board of aldermen. Such a thing would be almost certain to embrace enough old members to ensure the maintenance of complete efficiency. This has been the history of general elections at all times and in all places, and it is hard to conceive any other probability.

Under a system of partial elections, the remnants of such a ring as might exist would have to win over to its side only a part of a council, while under general elections it would be obliged to secure to itself a considerable portion of the whole board. It is plain, then, that while general elections offer no menace to the efficiency of the municipal system, partial elections are a strong provocation of dishonour.

It may be argued with force that a term of one year is not long enough to enable a new alderman to reach the full limit of his usefulness, but the amendment offered by Mr. Stephens to Mr. Ange's bill, and to provide for the holding of general elections every two years, would meet the requirements of the case admirably. No matter what period of office may be fixed, it is plainly in the public interest that the entire council should go to the polls at every election.

The Speech From the Throne.

Had it been probable that the speech from the Throne at Ottawa would have contained anything worthy of special comment, the Government would have been compelled in the interest of its journalistic organs, to furnish the correspondents of the Liberal press with advance copies of it. But as it was not likely that it would make any significant declaration, those correspondents allowed the Government press to enjoy an exclusion of the meagre fare which it presented. Any news which is worth getting at Ottawa the opposition correspondents can get, but anything that the Government wants published the Government organs must publish. Accordingly, on Thursday morning, those organs announced that it was "safe to predict," or "but fair to assume," that the speech would contain the several inconsequential announcements which were actually made in the Senate chamber at the Capital in the afternoon.

Those announcements completely ignore the only two matters in which the people of the country are interested. It would be ungenerous, perhaps, to lay too great stress on this point. Speeches from the Throne have become notoriously deficient in such strong matter as that upon which the national life is built up. They are an outgrowth of that peculiarity in the political system of British countries, which demands that Governments play with their hands beneath the table. The President of the United States would be laughed to scorn if he gave Congress such a slim diet as that which British and Canadian Governments have been pleased to provide. And the Canadian Government which shall be bold enough to create a precedent of informing the country in all those matters in which it is most interested will win, not only the gratitude, but the respect of the people.

The people will doubtless be pleased to hear that provision has been made for the fixing of the boundary of Passamaquoddy Bay and the prevention of destructive methods of fishing; but they would more gladly be informed of the intentions of the Government in the matters of the revision of the tariff and the settlement of the Manitoba schools question.

The only portion of the speech which appears to be at all valuable is the clause in which the legislation of the session is foreshadowed. The improvement of the Franchise Act is promised as solemnly as it was possible to improve a measure that should be utterly wiped out. The amendment of the laws respecting the civil service will be most timely. The legislation for the regulation of the admission of evidence was introduced last session. Upon its determination to extend to the Northwest Territories the operation of the system of voting by ballot, the Government is to be congratulated and it is not improbable that its legislation for the simplification of the laws relating to lands and land transfers in the Territories will be found to be wise measures. But the speech falls in that it gives absolutely no forecast of the real work of the session.

American Control of Our Tariff Never Contemplated.

Mr. Edgar's trenchant letter has knocked the screechy little Star off its feet. That journal has for the past two years been reiteration, about once per day on an average, that reciprocity with the United States, such as the Liberal party favors, involves of necessity a Canadian tariff uniform with the one in force in the United States. Through constant repetition it has come to believe in the truth of this falsehood, which was invented and first circulated in the heat of the last election. The facts embodied in Mr. Edgar's letter have come on the Star like a douche of cold water on a sleeping man. It now admits that perhaps a uniform tariff would not be necessary, but it would be essential, it says, that the Americans should "control our tariff."

Why should they any more than we should control theirs? Who, qualified to speak on the matter, has ever stated that American control of the Canadian tariff is a necessary corollary to wider trade relations with the United States? The Canadian Liberal leaders have said explicitly, in Parliament and out of it, that they would never countenance a reciprocity treaty abridging in the slightest degree the prerogatives of the Canadian Parliament, and the making and amending of our tariff is surely one of those prerogatives. The American Government, through its official representative, in a state paper submitted to Congress, intimates that there was no intention on its part of demanding any sacrifice of Canada's self-governing rights. The only people who make this charge are politicians who know better but believe that a lie, once started, will give truth a hard chase to catch it, and journals that play the part of stool pigeons for them.

The Death of James G. Blaine.

There passed away yesterday in Washington a public man to parallel whose career in American politics it is necessary to go back to the days of Henry Clay. James G. Blaine for twenty years headed the list of American public men in many of the attributes of statesmanship. He had personal magnetism to a phenomenal degree; in dialectic power and in political sagacity he was unrivalled; and he had in his party a following whose loyalty never wavered from 1876, when he met his first repulse, to his rout in Minneapolis last June. Yet Mr. Blaine, despite his brilliant talents and his large following, failed where others, far below him in ability, succeeded. He never achieved the darling ambition of his heart, the Presidency. In 1876 and 1880 he just missed the nomination and the presidency; and in 1884 he was nominated only to lead the Republican party, for the first time in a generation, to defeat. Ill-health prevented his nomination in 1888, when he would have won; and the Republicans saved him from defeat in 1892 by selecting Benjamin Harrison as their candidate. His late years were clouded by domestic sorrows, failing health and disappointed hopes. But Mr. Blaine is assured of a permanent place in American history as a statesman of uncommon ability who for twenty years more than any other man formulated the policies of the Republican party and directed its course. As such, his death will be sincerely mourned by the American people, while to the members of the "Old Blaine Guard" who followed his plume into every battle, his death will be a keener sorrow than a personal bereavement.

A Liberal Loss.

The Liberal Opposition in the Dominion House has lost one of its strongest members in the death of James Armstrong, the member for South Middlesex. Mr. Armstrong's herculean frame was one of the most familiar figures in the capital in times of session, and his mighty resonant voice will be remembered by all who have heard it raised in debate in the chamber. He was a giant in debate, bringing a store of rich experience to bear on all subjects, but distinguishing himself most of all in the discussion of agricultural and social questions. He was a skilled agriculturist and an uncompromising free trader, and his participation in all debates that touched the condition of the farmer was a guarantee that the matter in hand would be treated with intelligence and courage. To the discussion of all measures for the advancement of public morality he brought a wonderfully shrewd common sense and a breadth of charity that commended him with the severity of his appearance. He was one of the deepest thinkers and soundest men in the House. He was heard with respect by all but the more disreputable of the back benches on the Government side, and he will be sincerely mourned by every respectable member of the House.

THE PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER, a protectionist journal, is greatly alarmed by the acquisition of the Cape Breton coal mines by what it terms a "free trade syndicate." It fears that Congress will abolish the duty on bituminous coal; and the product of Canadian mines will drive American coal out of markets it at present supplies. On this side of the line we are all familiar with the cry of the Canadian coal men that American competition would be fatal to them. Protectionists are always cowards.

THE TORONTO EMPIRE as a dictator is not a distinguished success. It instructed the people of Toronto to elect E. E. Sheppard mayor because his opponent was a Liberal. Mr. Fleming was elected by over three thousand majority. It undertook to crush Dalton McCarthy, with startling results to itself. It interfered with the Board of Trade elections and opposed Mr. S. F. McKinnon for vice-president because his politics are Liberal, but Mr. McKinnon was elected. It doesn't do to go bear-hunting with a pea-shooter.

But It Didn't Come Off. While all the other newspapers are looking round for gore, that is—for bigger purses—than ever before. Our Jimmy, just for glory, Without thought of filthy gain, Proceeds to put a head upon The lordly Prefontaine.

A. M. ULE, in Grip.
Jimmy's Last Ode to the Man in the Moon. Yes, I love that big Olive Chair, But I really begin to despair, For my baby's near dead, From being cured.

With that nasty horse-physic, at least, so 'tis said; Rolland has not enquired me square. It's then ducks on The Herald, I'll swear, For behind a dark cloud, Our Jimmy, just for glory, Will no more treat the crowd. If they won't have their Jimmy for Mayor, W. F. A. KEYDON.



Rapid transit is one of the questions agitating crowded cities at the present time. The prize-winner will be the system that will transport people quickly from one point to another, and yet minimize the danger so far as the public generally is concerned. The trolley and storage battery systems are both admitted to have the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side of the car runs in slot like arrangements in the street, which, when the car passes over them obtains its current. The system shown by the other day by Mr. A. H. Bruntell, of Belleville, the inventor, away with both. He has a very complete and interesting model, which was only shown to a select number of persons. The general principle of the new plan, which is known as the "The Bruntell Electric Surface Service," is a wire below the street surface, from which the current is derived instead of from an overhead wire. A row of wheels on one side

SPORTING EVENTS.

The Annual Match Between the St. Lawrence and Thistle.

Bowling at the Armory Last Night—Racing at Jacques Cartier Track Yesterday—Today's Races—To-Day's Entries for Gloucester and Guttenburg—Curling and Skating.

St. Lawrence vs. Thistle.

The annual match between the St. Lawrence and Thistle clubs began last night, when two rinks played on each other's rink. The result is as follows:

ON ST. LAWRENCE ICE.

THISTLE. RINK I. St. Lawrence. R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

R. McNeill, D. McGill, R. Adair, W. P. Anderson, W. J. Cleghorn, W. J. Anderson, S. H. Balfour, W. J. Anderson.

—skip 25 —skip 7

game to be played under the rules governing the recent trophy, emblematic of the world's championship at fourteen inch ball line billiards.

The second match to be at cushion carroms, one night play, 40 points, and to be played in Chicago, Ill., on the evening of May 18, 1893. This game to be played under the regular rules of the cushion carrom game.

As preliminary forfeit to bind this agreement, the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000); the balance of the stake money to be paid to the company at the expiration of at least fifteen days before the date of the first match.

Both matches to be "play or pay." (Signed.) GEORGE F. SLOSSON, RICHARD H. ROYCE (for Jacob Schaefer).

Mr. Roche cabled Schaefer yesterday to leave Paris for home after his match with Purvis, which takes place to-night.

TURF.

[Special to The Herald.]

Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

First race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Second race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Third race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Fourth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Fifth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Sixth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Seventh race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Eighth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Ninth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Tenth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Eleventh race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Twelfth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Thirteenth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Fourteenth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Fifteenth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Sixteenth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Seventeenth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Eighteenth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Nineteenth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Twentieth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Twenty-first race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Twenty-second race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Twenty-third race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Twenty-fourth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Twenty-fifth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Twenty-sixth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Twenty-seventh race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Twenty-eighth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Twenty-ninth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Thirtieth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Thirty-first race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Thirty-second race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Thirty-third race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

Thirty-fourth race—1 mile, Selling. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Gloucester.

per's describing a certain queer proceeding at Zappa City is certainly riddled with inaccuracies. But his indifference to the truth of some of the mechanical details of his work seems not to affect the popularity of his stories, for his collection of sketches, dashed off hurriedly in the pressure of editorial work for the New York Sun, and published under the title of "Van Bibber, and Other Stories," went out of print several days before the Christmas sale was over.

The February Harper's is, even for that magazine, exceptionally interesting. The ninth paper of the "Shakespearean Comedies" is published. "Twelfth Night" is the play, Edwin A. Abbey the artist, and Andrew Lang the commentator.

Lang's writing is always delightful reading. He is not too historical and critical, but goes on charmingly of the play, its origin, its characters. Mr. Lang considers "Twelfth Night" one of Shakespeare's brightest and most perfect comedies, and reflects somewhat severely on Pepy's remark that it is "but a silly play." Mr. Lang considers it only second to "As You Like It." "Sir Toby is a gentleman, though he does not live cleanly; he is exceedingly shrewd, and understands the meaning of the world, and has a real wit, and he is the very soul of humor."

Julian Ralph writes of New Orleans; Annie Fields of Whittier; John W. Chadwick of George William Currier; the Parisian makes in the Fifteenth Amendment, so that the Southern States might deprive the Negro of the right of suffrage if they failed to ratify the amendment.

His argument is based upon the unfairness of granting the South and representation in the Electoral College and in Congress, and thereby depriving the Northern States of their proper representation.

The article is not written in a partisan spirit, but simply records the despair of every seeing the Negro become a citizen in effect, as by law he is entitled to be.

A LITTLE DANCE.

An Enjoyable and Inexpensive Affair if Well Managed.

Young folks who enjoy dancing party more than any other form of entertainment. Yet to give a large dance is very expensive, and to go to one likewise means extra expenditure as well as late hours and rich rewards that are not the best of things for the young people who are just budding into men and women.

Of course the society man and the debutante who enter upon a round of winter gaieties as the sum total of their existence can recuperate by sleeping late the next day and thus escape the disrepute of the previous night, but there are many happy-hearted young folks who are not butterflies of this sort, yet who enjoy the fun as well as their more favored brothers and sisters and would be on the glad of a chance for an evening's enjoyment now and then if it didn't cost too much.

By costing too much it does not mean the actual expense of the refreshments or the music, but the damage the small dances do to the furniture and carpets of the room wherein it is usually given.

To counteract this all the belongings, save a few chairs, should be removed and a crash laid over the carpet. If it were possible to obtain a vacant uncarpeted room it could soon be transformed into a ball room, where there would be no danger of upsetting any of the knick-knacks that are to be found in the living rooms of all houses. Such an arrangement as this would require no moving of furniture and would be particularly appreciated by the young man who always falls over something.

Refreshments can be either cake and ice cream, the staple and always grateful frozen delicacy; fruit and wafers, cake and lemonade, crackers and chocolate served in whipped cream or sandwiches, or a cold buffet, if the weather is very cold. These things are quite sufficient and a piano the orchestra that is required.

Adhering to these simple rules many a gay little affair, beginning and ending early and affording much pleasure for a little expense, may be given during the winter.—The Times.

The Doubtful Supremacy of Man.

There are grounds for believing that man's present so-called supremacy is only a phase of evolution, for which he is not wholly responsible. In barbarous times and races his position was not by any means uniformly that of headship. If the truth could be arrived at, it might appear that the opinion of the woman or man then was about what it is to-day.

Man, because he was physically strong (and that was not primarily his fault), was put forward to do the fighting, but the woman often went along to bring advice, and to help to guide the man, and sometimes, bless their feminine hearts, to shield them. In the process of the evolution of society the position of the sexes changed somewhat.

More manual labor was put upon the man, though there is no evidence that he ruthlessly usurped the right to work.

The army and the navy, we trust, are only incidents in the progress of the race, but so long as they exist man has a prominence in the affairs of life. He is the executive arm in war, as, figuring as policeman, he is in civil processes, and perhaps it was inevitable that, having this responsibility, he should make the laws regulating national life, and gradually all sorts of laws. If we could get rid of the tremendous war, the governmental machinery, life would be a sort of picnic, and then women would come to the front again, for they manage a picnic much better than

J. T. PEARSON'S DENTAL PARLORS,

11 BEAVER HALL SQUARE,

Practice of Modern Dentistry

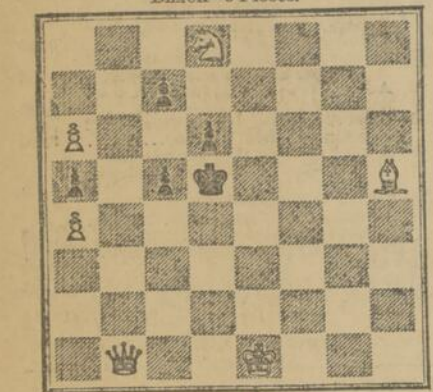
NOW OPEN
FOR THE

*** IN ALL ITS BRANCHES ***
Gold Crown, Metal Plates and Bridge Work a Specialty. Parlors open Week Days 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays, 2 to 4 p.m. Teeth
Extracted Without Pain. Highest Quality of Vulcanite Work at Reasonable Prices.

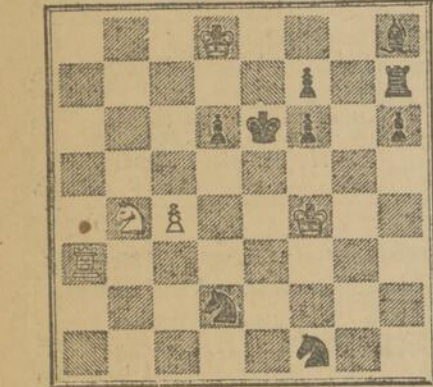
CHESS DEPARTMENT.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28, 1893.
Address exchanges and all communications to Joe. Noy Babson, P.O. Box 127, Montreal, Canada.

PROBLEM NO. 16.
BY JOSEPH NIELSEN, SHAW, ENGLAND.
BLACK—5 Pieces.



WHITE—7 Pieces.
White to play and make in three moves.
PROBLEM NO. 17.
BY DR. SAMUEL GOLD, NEW YORK.
BLACK—10 Pieces.



WHITE—6 Pieces.
White to play and make in three moves.
A MODIFY GAME.

We extract the following pretty little game from the chess department of The Montreal Sunday News. It is not included in the published collection of Morphy's games and therefore will be a treat to our readers.

Mr. Barnes. 1. P-K4 2. Kt-K3 3. B-K4 4. B-K3 5. Kt-K4 6. B-K3 7. Kt-K4 8. B-K3 9. Kt-K4 10. B-K3 11. Kt-K4 12. B-K3 13. Kt-K4 14. B-K3 15. Kt-K4 16. B-K3 17. Kt-K4 18. B-K3 19. Kt-K4 20. B-K3 21. Kt-K4 22. B-K3 23. Kt-K4 24. B-K3 25. Kt-K4 26. B-K3 27. Kt-K4 28. B-K3 29. Kt-K4 30. B-K3 31. Kt-K4 32. B-K3 33. Kt-K4 34. B-K3 35. Kt-K4 36. B-K3 37. Kt-K4 38. B-K3 39. Kt-K4 40. B-K3 41. Kt-K4 42. B-K3 43. Kt-K4 44. B-K3 45. Kt-K4 46. B-K3 47. Kt-K4 48. B-K3 49. Kt-K4 50. B-K3 51. Kt-K4 52. B-K3 53. Kt-K4 54. B-K3 55. Kt-K4 56. B-K3 57. Kt-K4 58. B-K3 59. Kt-K4 60. B-K3 61. Kt-K4 62. B-K3 63. Kt-K4 64. B-K3 65. Kt-K4 66. B-K3 67. Kt-K4 68. B-K3 69. Kt-K4 70. B-K3 71. Kt-K4 72. B-K3 73. Kt-K4 74. B-K3 75. Kt-K4 76. B-K3 77. Kt-K4 78. B-K3 79. Kt-K4 80. B-K3 81. Kt-K4 82. B-K3 83. Kt-K4 84. B-K3 85. Kt-K4 86. B-K3 87. Kt-K4 88. B-K3 89. Kt-K4 90. B-K3 91. Kt-K4 92. B-K3 93. Kt-K4 94. B-K3 95. Kt-K4 96. B-K3 97. Kt-K4 98. B-K3 99. Kt-K4 100. B-K3 101. Kt-K4 102. B-K3 103. Kt-K4 104. B-K3 105. Kt-K4 106. B-K3 107. Kt-K4 108. B-K3 109. Kt-K4 110. B-K3 111. Kt-K4 112. B-K3 113. Kt-K4 114. B-K3 115. Kt-K4 116. B-K3 117. Kt-K4 118. B-K3 119. Kt-K4 120. B-K3 121. Kt-K4 122. B-K3 123. Kt-K4 124. B-K3 125. Kt-K4 126. B-K3 127. Kt-K4 128. B-K3 129. Kt-K4 130. B-K3 131. Kt-K4 132. B-K3 133. Kt-K4 134. B-K3 135. Kt-K4 136. B-K3 137. Kt-K4 138. B-K3 139. Kt-K4 140. B-K3 141. Kt-K4 142. B-K3 143. Kt-K4 144. B-K3 145. Kt-K4 146. B-K3 147. Kt-K4 148. B-K3 149. Kt-K4 150. B-K3 151. Kt-K4 152. B-K3 153. Kt-K4 154. B-K3 155. Kt-K4 156. B-K3 157. Kt-K4 158. B-K3 159. Kt-K4 160. B-K3 161. Kt-K4 162. B-K3 163. Kt-K4 164. B-K3 165. Kt-K4 166. B-K3 167. Kt-K4 168. B-K3 169. Kt-K4 170. B-K3 171. Kt-K4 172. B-K3 173. Kt-K4 174. B-K3 175. Kt-K4 176. B-K3 177. Kt-K4 178. B-K3 179. Kt-K4 180. B-K3 181. Kt-K4 182. B-K3 183. Kt-K4 184. B-K3 185. Kt-K4 186. B-K3 187. Kt-K4 188. B-K3 189. Kt-K4 190. B-K3 191. Kt-K4 192. B-K3 193. Kt-K4 194. B-K3 195. Kt-K4 196. B-K3 197. Kt-K4 198. B-K3 199. Kt-K4 200. B-K3 201. Kt-K4 202. B-K3 203. Kt-K4 204. B-K3 205. Kt-K4 206. B-K3 207. Kt-K4 208. B-K3 209. Kt-K4 210. B-K3 211. Kt-K4 212. B-K3 213. Kt-K4 214. B-K3 215. Kt-K4 216. B-K3 217. Kt-K4 218. B-K3 219. Kt-K4 220. B-K3 221. Kt-K4 222. B-K3 223. Kt-K4 224. B-K3 225. Kt-K4 226. B-K3 227. Kt-K4 228. B-K3 229. Kt-K4 230. B-K3 231. Kt-K4 232. B-K3 233. Kt-K4 234. B-K3 235. Kt-K4 236. B-K3 237. Kt-K4 238. B-K3 239. Kt-K4 240. B-K3 241. Kt-K4 242. B-K3 243. Kt-K4 244. B-K3 245. Kt-K4 246. B-K3 247. Kt-K4 248. B-K3 249. Kt-K4 250. B-K3 251. Kt-K4 252. B-K3 253. Kt-K4 254. B-K3 255. Kt-K4 256. B-K3 257. Kt-K4 258. B-K3 259. Kt-K4 260. B-K3 261. Kt-K4 262. B-K3 263. Kt-K4 264. B-K3 265. Kt-K4 266. B-K3 267. Kt-K4 268. B-K3 269. Kt-K4 270. B-K3 271. Kt-K4 272. B-K3 273. Kt-K4 274. B-K3 275. Kt-K4 276. B-K3 277. Kt-K4 278. B-K3 279. Kt-K4 280. B-K3 281. Kt-K4 282. B-K3 283. Kt-K4 284. B-K3 285. Kt-K4 286. B-K3 287. Kt-K4 288. B-K3 289. Kt-K4 290. B-K3 291. Kt-K4 292. B-K3 293. Kt-K4 294. B-K3 295. Kt-K4 296. B-K3 297. Kt-K4 298. B-K3 299. Kt-K4 300. B-K3 301. Kt-K4 302. B-K3 303. Kt-K4 304. B-K3 305. Kt-K4 306. B-K3 307. Kt-K4 308. B-K3 309. Kt-K4 310. B-K3 311. Kt-K4 312. B-K3 313. Kt-K4 314. B-K3 315. Kt-K4 316. B-K3 317. Kt-K4 318. B-K3 319. Kt-K4 320. B-K3 321. Kt-K4 322. B-K3 323. Kt-K4 324. B-K3 325. Kt-K4 326. B-K3 327. Kt-K4 328. B-K3 329. Kt-K4 330. B-K3 331. Kt-K4 332. B-K3 333. Kt-K4 334. B-K3 335. Kt-K4 336. B-K3 337. Kt-K4 338. B-K3 339. Kt-K4 340. B-K3 341. Kt-K4 342. B-K3 343. Kt-K4 344. B-K3 345. Kt-K4 346. B-K3 347. Kt-K4 348. B-K3 349. Kt-K4 350. B-K3 351. Kt-K4 352. B-K3 353. Kt-K4 354. B-K3 355. Kt-K4 356. B-K3 357. Kt-K4 358. B-K3 359. Kt-K4 360. B-K3 361. Kt-K4 362. B-K3 363. Kt-K4 364. B-K3 365. Kt-K4 366. B-K3 367. Kt-K4 368. B-K3 369. Kt-K4 370. B-K3 371. Kt-K4 372. B-K3 373. Kt-K4 374. B-K3 375. Kt-K4 376. B-K3 377. Kt-K4 378. B-K3 379. Kt-K4 380. B-K3 381. Kt-K4 382. B-K3 383. Kt-K4 384. B-K3 385. Kt-K4 386. B-K3 387. Kt-K4 388. B-K3 389. Kt-K4 390. B-K3 391. Kt-K4 392. B-K3 393. Kt-K4 394. B-K3 395. Kt-K4 396. B-K3 397. Kt-K4 398. B-K3 399. Kt-K4 400. B-K3 401. Kt-K4 402. B-K3 403. Kt-K4 404. B-K3 405. Kt-K4 406. B-K3 407. Kt-K4 408. B-K3 409. Kt-K4 410. B-K3 411. Kt-K4 412. B-K3 413. Kt-K4 414. B-K3 415. Kt-K4 416. B-K3 417. Kt-K4 418. B-K3 419. Kt-K4 420. B-K3 421. Kt-K4 422. B-K3 423. Kt-K4 424. B-K3 425. Kt-K4 426. B-K3 427. Kt-K4 428. B-K3 429. Kt-K4 430. B-K3 431. Kt-K4 432. B-K3 433. Kt-K4 434. B-K3 435. Kt-K4 436. B-K3 437. Kt-K4 438. B-K3 439. Kt-K4 440. B-K3 441. Kt-K4 442. B-K3 443. Kt-K4 444. B-K3 445. Kt-K4 446. B-K3 447. Kt-K4 448. B-K3 449. Kt-K4 450. B-K3 451. Kt-K4 452. B-K3 453. Kt-K4 454. B-K3 455. Kt-K4 456. B-K3 457. Kt-K4 458. B-K3 459. Kt-K4 460. B-K3 461. Kt-K4 462. B-K3 463. Kt-K4 464. B-K3 465. Kt-K4 466. B-K3 467. Kt-K4 468. B-K3 469. Kt-K4 470. B-K3 471. Kt-K4 472. B-K3 473. Kt-K4 474. B-K3 475. Kt-K4 476. B-K3 477. Kt-K4 478. B-K3 479. Kt-K4 480. B-K3 481. Kt-K4 482. B-K3 483. Kt-K4 484. B-K3 485. Kt-K4 486. B-K3 487. Kt-K4 488. B-K3 489. Kt-K4 490. B-K3 491. Kt-K4 492. B-K3 493. Kt-K4 494. B-K3 495. Kt-K4 496. B-K3 497. Kt-K4 498. B-K3 499. Kt-K4 500. B-K3 501. Kt-K4 502. B-K3 503. Kt-K4 504. B-K3 505. Kt-K4 506. B-K3 507. Kt-K4 508. B-K3 509. Kt-K4 510. B-K3 511. Kt-K4 512. B-K3 513. Kt-K4 514. B-K3 515. Kt-K4 516. B-K3 517. Kt-K4 518. B-K3 519. Kt-K4 520. B-K3 521. Kt-K4 522. B-K3 523. Kt-K4 524. B-K3 525. Kt-K4 526. B-K3 527. Kt-K4 528. B-K3 529. Kt-K4 530. B-K3 531. Kt-K4 532. B-K3 533. Kt-K4 534. B-K3 535. Kt-K4 536. B-K3 537. Kt-K4 538. B-K3 539. Kt-K4 540. B-K3 541. Kt-K4 542. B-K3 543. Kt-K4 544. B-K3 545. Kt-K4 546. B-K3 547. Kt-K4 548. B-K3 549. Kt-K4 550. B-K3 551. Kt-K4 552. B-K3 553. Kt-K4 554. B-K3 555. Kt-K4 556. B-K3 557. Kt-K4 558. B-K3 559. Kt-K4 560. B-K3 561. Kt-K4 562. B-K3 563. Kt-K4 564. B-K3 565. Kt-K4 566. B-K3 567. Kt-K4 568. B-K3 569. Kt-K4 570. B-K3 571. Kt-K4 572. B-K3 573. Kt-K4 574. B-K3 575. Kt-K4 576. B-K3 577. Kt-K4 578. B-K3 579. Kt-K4 580. B-K3 581. Kt-K4 582. B-K3 583. Kt-K4 584. B-K3 585. Kt-K4 586. B-K3 587. Kt-K4 588. B-K3 589. Kt-K4 590. B-K3 591. Kt-K4 592. B-K3 593. Kt-K4 594. B-K3 595. Kt-K4 596. B-K3 597. Kt-K4 598. B-K3 599. Kt-K4 600. B-K3 601. Kt-K4 602. B-K3 603. Kt-K4 604. B-K3 605. Kt-K4 606. B-K3 607. Kt-K4 608. B-K3 609. Kt-K4 610. B-K3 611. Kt-K4 612. B-K3 613. Kt-K4 614. B-K3 615. Kt-K4 616. B-K3 617. Kt-K4 618. B-K3 619. Kt-K4 620. B-K3 621. Kt-K4 622. B-K3 623. Kt-K4 624. B-K3 625. Kt-K4 626. B-K3 627. Kt-K4 628. B-K3 629. Kt-K4 630. B-K3 631. Kt-K4 632. B-K3 633. Kt-K4 634. B-K3 635. Kt-K4 636. B-K3 637. Kt-K4 638. B-K3 639. Kt-K4 640. B-K3 641. Kt-K4 642. B-K3 643. Kt-K4 644. B-K3 645. Kt-K4 646. B-K3 647. Kt-K4 648. B-K3 649. Kt-K4 650. B-K3 651. Kt-K4 652. B-K3 653. Kt-K4 654. B-K3 655. Kt-K4 656. B-K3 657. Kt-K4 658. B-K3 659. Kt-K4 660. B-K3 661. Kt-K4 662. B-K3 663. Kt-K4 664. B-K3 665. Kt-K4 666. B-K3 667. Kt-K4 668. B-K3 669. Kt-K4 670. B-K3 671. Kt-K4 672. B-K3 673. Kt-K4 674. B-K3 675. Kt-K4 676. B-K3 677. Kt-K4 678. B-K3 679. Kt-K4 680. B-K3 681. Kt-K4 682. B-K3 683. Kt-K4 684. B-K3 685. Kt-K4 686. B-K3 687. Kt-K4 688. B-K3 689. Kt-K4 690. B-K3 691. Kt-K4 692. B-K3 693. Kt-K4 694. B-K3 695. Kt-K4 696. B-K3 697. Kt-K4 698. B-K3 699. Kt-K4 700. B-K3 701. Kt-K4 702. B-K3 703. Kt-K4 704. B-K3 705. Kt-K4 706. B-K3 707. Kt-K4 708. B-K3 709. Kt-K4 710. B-K3 711. Kt-K4 712. B-K3 713. Kt-K4 714. B-K3 715. Kt-K4 716. B-K3 717. Kt-K4 718. B-K3 719. Kt-K4 720. B-K3 721. Kt-K4 722. B-K3 723. Kt-K4 724. B-K3 725. Kt-K4 726. B-K3 727. Kt-K4 728. B-K3 729. Kt-K4 730. B-K3 731. Kt-K4 732. B-K3 733. Kt-K4 734. B-K3 735. Kt-K4 736. B-K3 737. Kt-K4 738. B-K3 739. Kt-K4 740. B-K3 741. Kt-K4 742. B-K3 743. Kt-K4 744. B-K3 745. Kt-K4 746. B-K3 747. Kt-K4 748. B-K3 749. Kt-K4 750. B-K3 751. Kt-K4 752. B-K3 753. Kt-K4 754. B-K3 755. Kt-K4 756. B-K3 757. Kt-K4 758. B-K3 759. Kt-K4 760. B-K3 761. Kt-K4 762. B-K3 763. Kt-K4 764. B-K3 765. Kt-K4 766. B-K3 767. Kt-K4 768. B-K3 769. Kt-K4 770. B-K3 771. Kt-K4 772. B-K3 773. Kt-K4 774. B-K3 775. Kt-K4 776. B-K3 777. Kt-K4 778. B-K3 779. Kt-K4 780. B-K3 781. Kt-K4 782. B-K3 783. Kt-K4 784. B-K3 785. Kt-K4 786. B-K3 787. Kt-K4 788. B-K3 789. Kt-K4 790. B-K3 791. Kt-K4 792. B-K3 793. Kt-K4 794. B-K3 795. Kt-K4 796. B-K3 797. Kt-K4 798. B-K3 799. Kt-K4 800. B-K3 801. Kt-K4 802. B-K3 803. Kt-K4 804. B-K3 805. Kt-K4 806. B-K3 807. Kt-K4 808. B-K3 809. Kt-K4 810. B-K3 811. Kt-K4 812. B-K3 813. Kt-K4 814. B-K3 815. Kt-K4 816. B-K3 817. Kt-K4 818. B-K3 819. Kt-K4 820. B-K3 821. Kt-K4 822. B-K3 823. Kt-K4 824. B-K3 825. Kt-K4 826. B-K3 827. Kt-K4 828. B-K3 829. Kt-K4 830. B-K3 831. Kt-K4 832. B-K3 833. Kt-K4 834. B-K3 835. Kt-K4 836. B-K3 837. Kt-K4 838. B-K3 839. Kt-K4 840. B-K3 841. Kt-K4 842. B-K3 843. Kt-K4 844. B-K3 845. Kt-K4 846. B-K3 847. Kt-K4 848. B-K3 849. Kt-K4 850. B-K3 851. Kt-K4 852. B-K3 853. Kt-K4 854. B-K3 855. Kt-K4 856. B-K3 857. Kt-K4 858. B-K3 859. Kt-K4 860. B-K3 861. Kt-K4 862. B-K3 863. Kt-K4 864. B-K3 865. Kt-K4 866. B-K3 867. Kt-K4 868. B-K3 869. Kt-K4 870. B-K3 871. Kt-K4 872. B-K3 873. Kt-K4 874. B-K3 875. Kt-K4 876. B-K3 877. Kt-K4 878. B-K3 879. Kt-K4 880. B-K3 881. Kt-K4 882. B-K3 883. Kt-K4 884. B-K3 885. Kt-K4 886. B-K3 887. Kt-K4 888. B-K3 889. Kt-K4 890. B-K3 891. Kt-K4 892. B-K3 893. Kt-K4 894. B-K3 895. Kt-K4 896. B-K3 897. Kt-K4 898. B-K3 899. Kt-K4 900. B-K3 901. Kt-K4 902. B-K3 903. Kt-K4 904. B-K3 905. Kt-K4 906. B-K3 907. Kt-K4 908. B-K3 909. Kt-K4 910. B-K3 911. Kt-K4 912. B-K3 913. Kt-K4 914. B-K3 915. Kt-K4 916. B-K3 917. Kt-K4 918. B-K3 919. Kt-K4 920. B-K3 921. Kt-K4 922. B-K3 923. Kt-K4 924. B-K3 925. Kt-K4 926. B-K3 927. Kt-K4 928. B-K3 929. Kt-K4 930. B-K3 931. Kt-K4 932. B-K3 933. Kt-K4 934. B-K3 935. Kt-K4 936. B-K3 937. Kt-K4 938. B-K3 939. Kt-K4 940. B-K3 941. Kt-K4 942. B-K3 943. Kt-K4 944. B-K3 945. Kt-K4 946. B-K3 947. Kt-K4 948. B-K3 949. Kt-K4 950. B-K3 951. Kt-K4 952. B-K3 953. Kt-K4 954. B-K3 955. Kt-K4 956. B-K3 957. Kt-K4 958. B-K3 959. Kt-K4 960. B-K3 961. Kt-K4 962. B-K3 963. Kt-K4 964. B-K3 965. Kt-K4 966. B-K3 967. Kt-K4 968. B-K3 969. Kt-K4 970. B-K3 971. Kt-K4 972. B-K3 973. Kt-K4 974. B-K3 975. Kt-K4 976. B-K3 977. Kt-K4 978. B-K3 979. Kt-K4 980. B-K3 981. Kt-K4 982. B-K3 983. Kt-K4 984. B-K3 985. Kt-K4 986. B-K3 987. Kt-K4 988. B-K3 989. Kt-K4 990. B-K3 991. Kt-K4 992. B-K3 993. Kt-K4 994. B-K3 995. Kt-K4 996. B-K3 997. Kt-K4 998. B-K3 999. Kt-K4 1000. B-K3

The British Chess Magazine has made the wonderful discovery that chess is a prevention against cholera. Everybody should learn chess at once, and not wait until the cholera comes.

Simultaneous chess appears to be all the rage just now. Messrs. Mason, Gunzburg, Lee, Hodges and a dozen or so others are giving exhibitions and always applying the result as when you set up a row of bricks and touch the end one. They all go down, or nearly so. It is our private opinion, publicly expressed, that simultaneous chess does not amount to much after all. It does very well to make a show with; but it is just as easy for a good player to rattle through a lot of inferior ones "simultaneously" as any other way. The only difficulty thing about it is the tiresome tramp from board to board.

Both Lasker and Walbrodt are now in Havana and the chess world is breathlessly waiting to hear something down. The Brooklyn Standard Union, in describing Walbrodt, says he is very diminutive, in fact there is a great contrast between him and Lasker. It is to be hoped that the waters of the noble Atlantic will be very peaceable when these giants return, else they both together might be washed through the chess world would be wondering what had become of its brookings.

J. W. De Arman, Franklin, Penn., intends to bring out a theoretical book on chess, entitled "A Guide to the Chess Openings," a novel to chess players, and a volume for the start he will issue "advance sheets" by a duplicating process, from typewritten copy, in parts of about 40 pages, limited to a few hundred, which will be submitted to active players and strong chess artists for criticism, and a suggestion of improvements or alterations. Particulars may be obtained at the above address by the author, who states in a circular that the volume is designed to contain yet more matter than any work on the openings at yet published in the English language.

New chess columns have recently been commenced in The Washington Evening News and The Minneapolis Evening Journal, both of which are ably edited.

The Washington News has this query: "Place the men as in a circle, and how can the game be commenced so that discovered check is made in three moves?" There are at least three ways to do this; can you find them?

The Chess World is the title of a monthly magazine of 12 to 16 pages, devoted exclusively to chess, which will appear in a few weeks' time. The editors of the enterprise are Messrs. F. A. Cooley and A. V. Gisiger, 908 L street, Washington. The subscription will be \$1 per annum.

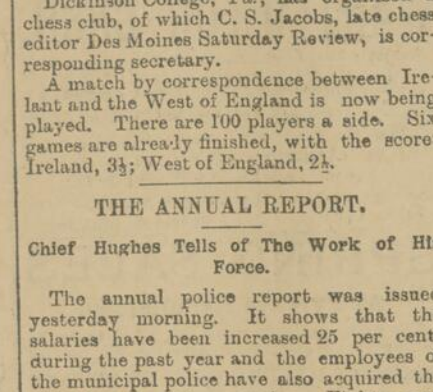
We learn with pleasure that the chess club of Springfield, Mo., intends to offer an engagement to Herr Lasker on his return from Cuba. The well-known problem composer, a resident of that city, who is also a strong amateur player, is one of the prime movers in this enterprise.

Interest in chess has been revived among New Jersey players by the victory won by Edward Hynes, a young player living at Newark, who played for Columbia college in the inter-collegiate contests. For several years, New Jersey's annual championship

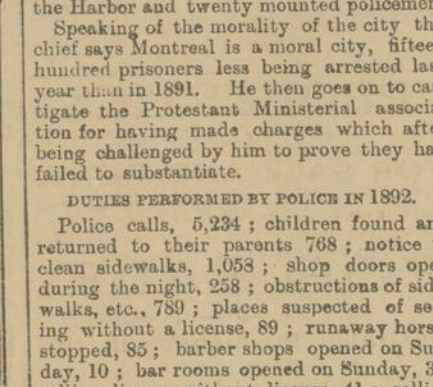
CHESS DEPARTMENT.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28, 1893.
Address exchanges and all communications to Joe. Noy Babson, P.O. Box 127, Montreal, Canada.

PROBLEM NO. 16.
BY JOSEPH NIELSEN, SHAW, ENGLAND.
BLACK—5 Pieces.



WHITE—7 Pieces.
White to play and make in three moves.
PROBLEM NO. 17.
BY DR. SAMUEL GOLD, NEW YORK.
BLACK—10 Pieces.



WHITE—6 Pieces.
White to play and make in three moves.
A MODIFY GAME.

We extract the following pretty little game from the chess department of The Montreal Sunday News. It is not included in the published collection of Morphy's games and therefore will be a treat to our readers.

Mr. Barnes. 1. P-K4 2. Kt-K3 3. B-K4 4. B-K3 5. Kt-K4 6. B-K3 7. Kt-K4 8. B-K3 9. Kt-K4 10. B-K3 11. Kt-K4 12. B-K3 13. Kt-K4 14. B-K3 15. Kt-K4 16. B-K3 17. Kt-K4 18. B-K3 19. Kt-K4 20. B-K3 21. Kt-K4 22. B-K3 23. Kt-K4 24. B-K3 25. Kt-K4 26. B-K3 27. Kt-K4 28. B-K3 29. Kt-K4 30. B-K3 31. Kt-K4 32. B-K3 33. Kt-K4 34. B-K3 35. Kt-K4 36. B-K3 37. Kt-K4 38. B-K3 39. Kt-K4 40. B-K3 41. Kt-K4 42. B-K3 43. Kt-K4 44. B-K3 45. Kt-K4 46. B-K3 47. Kt-K4 48. B-K3 49. Kt-K4 50. B-K3 51. Kt-K4 52. B-K3 53. Kt-K4 54. B-K3 55. Kt-K4 56. B-K3 57. Kt-K4 58. B-K3 59. Kt-K4 60. B-K3 61. Kt-K4 62. B-K3 63. Kt-K4 64. B-K3 65. Kt-K4 66. B-K3 67. Kt-K4 68. B-K3 69. Kt-K4 70. B-K3 71. Kt-K4 72. B-K3 73. Kt-K4 74. B-K3 75. Kt-K4 76. B-K3 77. Kt-K4 78. B-K3 79. Kt-K4 80. B-K3 81. Kt-K4 82. B-K3 83. Kt-K4 84. B-K3 85. Kt-K4 86. B-K3 87. Kt-K4 88. B-K3 89. Kt-K4 90. B-K3 91. Kt-K4 92. B-K3 93. Kt-K4 94. B-K3 95. Kt-K4 96. B-K3 97. Kt-K4 98. B-K3 99. Kt-K4 100. B-K3 101. Kt-K4 102. B-K3 103. Kt-K4 104. B-K3 105. Kt-K4 106. B-K3 107. Kt-K4 108. B-K3 109. Kt-K4 110. B-K3 111. Kt-K4 112. B-K3 113. Kt-K4 114. B-K3 115. Kt-K4 116. B-K3 117. Kt-K4 118. B-K3 119. Kt-K4 120. B-K3 121. Kt-K4 122. B-K3 123. Kt-K4 124. B-K3 125. Kt-K4 126. B-K3 127. Kt-K4 128. B-K3 129. Kt-K4 130. B-K3 131. Kt-K4 132. B-K3 133. Kt-K4 134. B-K3 135. Kt-K4 136. B-K3 137. Kt-K4 138. B-K3 139. Kt-K4 140. B-K3 141. Kt-K4 142. B-K3 143. Kt-K4 144. B-K3 145. Kt-K4 146. B-K3 147. Kt-K4 148. B-K3 149. Kt-K4 150. B-K3 151. Kt-K4 152. B-K3 153. Kt-K4 154. B-K3 155. Kt-K4 156. B-K3 157. Kt-K4 158. B-K3 159. Kt-K4 160. B-K3 161. Kt-K4 162. B-K3 163. Kt-K4 164. B-K3 165. Kt-K4 166. B-K3 167. Kt-K4 168. B-K3 169. Kt-K4 170. B-K3 171. Kt-K4 172. B-K3 173. Kt-K4 174. B-K3 175. Kt-K4 176. B-K3 177. Kt-K4 178. B-K3 179. Kt-K4 180. B-K3 181. K

E. W. WILSON & CO.

Stock Brokers,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
E. W. WILSON, A. A. WATSON
J. TRV-DAY, AGENT,
54 St. Francois Xavier Street,
All Stocks and Bonds, 10 N. Y. bought
or sold for cash on margin for
PRIVATE WIRE to New York and Chicago.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Appointments To-day.
Involuntary estate, sale of crockery, tinware,
book debts, etc., at 10 o'clock, at 95 St. James
street.
Dividends Payable.
Bank of St. Hyacinthe, 3 p.m., yearly, Feb. 1.
Hills, 10 p.m., yearly, Feb. 1.
Bank of St. John, 10 p.m., yearly, Feb. 1.
Bank of St. John, 10 p.m., yearly, Feb. 1.

FINANCIAL

STOCKS DULL AND FEATURELESS.
Railroad Stocks Were the Strongest Features,
With Good Buying of Canadian Pacific.

Friday, Jan. 27, '93.
The local stock market did not present
any specially interesting feature to-day, and
as has been the case all the week, specu-
lators seem inclined to hold off. The tone of
the market is evidently a firm one, for in spite
of the dullness there has been no decline in
prices, and it only needs some one to make
a move towards buying stocks to
send prices upwards. One good point to-
day was the better feeling in
New York and London at the close, which
continued with some lessening of effect here,
and it was the cause of the advance in
our railroad stocks.

Pacific was the most active feature, in
which 775 shares were sold. It opened 3
higher at 87 1/2, and worked up to 87 3/4, closing
at that figure. At 87 3/4 considerable
stock came out, and a block of 500 shares
was taken by one operator. In London the
stock was quoted at 87 1/2, and in New York
opening 84 and closing 84, a gain of 1/2 over
last night. Duluth followed Pacific, al-
though not to the same extent, the common
stock being 1/2 higher at 10 1/2, and the preferred
highest point, and the preferred 1/2 higher at
31 1/2.

In the rest of the list there was small
buying at prices which did not show much
change from yesterday. Richelieu was
steady at 75, and as the directors have de-
cided nothing about the dividend and will
not until the annual meeting, rumors of a
decline will go round, with correspond-
ing fluctuations in the stock. Street Rail-
way was firm at 185, with the new stock
selling at 182; Gas steady around 233.
Bell Telephone 3 better at 164 1/2, Dominion
stock unchanged at 133, and Canada Pacific
lower at 179 1/2.

In bank stocks the only trading was in
Montreal, Quebec and Eastern Townships
investment account. The Montreal stock
was at 100, Quebec at 100, and Eastern Townships
at 100. Among the sales to-day were 84000 Dominion
Cotton bonds, at 102 1/2; \$3000 Colored
Cotton bonds, at 102, and \$1000 City of
Quebec 4 per cent. bonds, at 100, and
at 5 per cent. for call loans, and com-
mercial paper quoted at 6 to 7 per cent.

Sales were as follows:

DESCRIPTION.	High Low.	Closing.
Atchafalaya	354 354	354
Atchafalaya	354 354	354
Atchafalaya	354 354	354
Atchafalaya	354 354	354
Atchafalaya	354 354	354
Atchafalaya	354 354	354
Atchafalaya	354 354	354
Atchafalaya	354 354	354
Atchafalaya	354 354	354
Atchafalaya	354 354	354

LA MONTAGNE, CLARKE & CO.,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
—BANKERS—
MONTRÉAL OFFICE—183 St. James street,
New York City.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK. INTEREST
ON DEPOSITS ON CALL AND ON TIME.
FOR THE PURCHASE OF STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVEST-
MENT ACCOUNTS.
Connected by private wire with Chicago,
New York and Toronto.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

American Sugar Certificates Were the Cause
of the Boom, and Sold Much Higher.

Messrs. Lamontagne, Clarke & Co. re-
ceived the following special message from
New York to-day, over their private wire:
The crowd in sugar this morning has been
equalled only once in recent years.
There was a great crowd in Lakeside
after Vanderbilt died, and something
such a crowd in Reading on the announce-
ment of the combine last year. The crowd
this morning extended over the entire por-
tion of room allotted to sugar, and burst
out through the gateways into the long
room. At 10 minutes before 10, there were
very few men around the Sugar post, but
it seemed as though everybody who came into
the exchange during the next 5 minutes
came directly to the Sugar crowd with an
order. Mr. White came about 5 minutes
before the opening, but did not enter the
crowd. He perched himself on a railing in the
long room, where he could overlook the
trading, and remained there, indulging in
pleasanties for the first five minutes of
trading.

Trading began before the hammer fell,
somebody in another part of the room slam-
med something which sounded like the fall
of the hammer, and the crowd broke
loose a minute or more ahead of time, but
there was no attempt to stop business and
it could not have succeeded if it had been tried.
The first bids were 120, but it was
evident that the pool was supplied with
stock. Even Mr. Savin's voice was almost
inaudible in the general roar. In a few
minutes it became apparent that the stock
was being bought at any price, and that
this was the cause of the boom.

And this caused some traders who had
been waiting for the opening to give
the bid orders around that figure.
The price immediately rose to 120, but it
was evident that the pool was supplied with
thousands of shares, and this caused a
lowering of bids.

The bulk of the dealings were between 120
and 120 1/2. By 10.10 the crowd had quieted
a little and buyers withdrew their bids,
so that the price fell to 120 1/2, where there
were evidences of inside orders to buy.
About 10.20 fresh orders came in resulting
in another advance in the price.

People supposed to be identified with the
pool said at 10.30 that the small shorts
had covered, but the big ones had not
yet done so, and that the deal was by no
means over. There was considerable selling
off, however, in the borrowing demand.
The sales of sugar today were 138,000
shares.

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

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.
Sterling 90 days sight..... 4 89 1/2
demand..... 4 89 1/2
cable..... 4 89 1/2
documentary..... 4 89 1/2
France (Paris) long..... 5 15 1/2
5 15 1/2
5 15 1/2

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.
Between Banks Counter
Buyers' Rates.
N. Y. funds..... 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Sterling 90 days..... 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
demand..... 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
cable..... 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
documentary..... 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
N. Y. funds..... 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Sterling 90 days..... 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
demand..... 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
cable..... 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
documentary..... 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

Paris (Paris) long..... 5 15 1/2
5 15 1/2
5 15 1/2

Money in London, 11.
Bank of England rate 2 1/2 per cent.

Financial Notes.
Paris renton opened at 96.85 and closed
at 96.80.

The Bank of England rate of discount is
2 1/2 per cent.

Money in the local market is quoted at
2 1/2 per cent.

Of the coal stocks, Lackawanna and Dela-
ware and Hudson were higher on small deal-
ings, with rumors of very large earnings
from the last year. Reading was dull, and
it looks every day more as if the only com-
panies which had reaped much profit from
the Reading's work of the year 1892 were the
two Delawareans. In the London market
prices were better to-day, and the foreign
houses here bought Union Pacific, on which
the talk is very bullish. The road is in fine
physical condition, is earning well, and its

influences are in good hands. We think
that the next move will be upwards in it,
and we are sure that a settlement will be made
with the government on the debt in the near
future.

Sugar, after its rise to-day, held it with
tenacity, and it was said that no more
in this stock have been so much of a
mystery. Mr. White seems to have the
weight of a Croesus behind him. In this
connection we hear that he has not sold
any of his holdings as yet. Money has been
a new record for low point to-day, leaning as
low as 1 1/2 per cent, and with funds idle
at the low rates it looks very much as if the
investment demand in the security markets
must be renewed soon. Prices from about
one and two o'clock were steady with a
look to the market as it would improve
when the industrial got more even in their
movements.

Messrs. Lamontagne, Clarke & Co., bank-
ers and brokers, 183 St. James street,
have received the following quotations by
direct wire from New York:

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

Joseph E. Deslauriers, hatter and fur-
rier, has assigned at the demand of Benjamin
Mercier, with liabilities of about \$10,000.
The principal creditors are: B. Mercier,
\$4,850; Gault Bros. & Co., \$3,884; W. J. W.
Grossette and Darling, Toronto, \$1,323;
Alice Cinq Mars, \$5,000.

Samuel Mills, hatter and furrier, has as-
signed at the demand of MacLean, Wal-
den and Co., with liabilities of \$2,600.

