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# The Herald.

LAST EDITION.

90TH YEAR. No. 19. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1897. PRICE ONE CENT.

## A MOCK MARRIAGE.

### An Hotel Chambermaid Says She Was the Victim.

### TWO MEN UNDER ARREST,

### Michael McKinnon and Peter Timmons the Accused.

**The False Ceremony Took Place in the Kitchen, and Peter Acted as Minister.**

Michael McKinnon, a barber in the employ of the Exchange Hotel, and Peter Timmons, were arrested this morning on a very serious charge. They are accused by Marion Devlin, a chamber maid of the Exchange Hotel, with having feigned and similated a marriage ceremony at her expense.

On the 6th of December last it is alleged that McKinnon, who had been Marion's lover, for sometime, presented Timmons as a clergyman and the latter went through a marriage ceremony and united the two lovers.

The ceremony took place in the evening in the kitchen of the hotel. Marion was just as happy as a newly wedded bride, when a friend informed her that she had been duped and that they had gone through a mock marriage.

This information reached her that some night, one hour after the marriage. The pseudo-husband in only 17 years of age, and the complainant is over 20. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, when brought before the Magistrate and were remanded for enquete.

## TREATY DISCUSSED.

**Arbitration the Subject of a Debate in the United States Senate Yesterday.**

Washington, Jan. 23.—The arbitration treaty came up for discussion in the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Hoar precipitated the discussion. In presenting a petition from a chamber of commerce, favorable to the speedy ratification of the treaty, the Massachusetts Senator added some observations on the public press and on the Senate.

"While no man is more desirous than myself to see the era of peace on earth and good will towards man," said Mr. Hoar, "yet I wish to enter my protest against the meddling with the serious duty of Senators, either by sermons or professional lecturers."

Mr. Sherman followed Mr. Hoar. "No one is more ready than myself," he said, "to congratulate the country on the great achievement of concluding this treaty of arbitration. The time has come when the nations of the world should turn their attention to the settlement of differences by peaceful methods instead of a resort to war."

At the same time, Mr. Sherman said, the treaty was one involving such grave considerations that it should have the most careful, mature and dispassionate consideration. That was the present purpose of the commission on foreign relations, and the members of that commission were about to take up the treaty and consider it article by article with the greatest care. It would not be proper, said Mr. Sherman, for him to say what the result would be, even if he knew. But it was certain that the commission would proceed with all speed compatible with the interests involved. There was no purpose to postpone or delay action.

"About how long has the consideration of the subject proceeded between the Secretary of State and Lord Salisbury?" inquired Mr. Allison.

"Certainly for a year, if not longer," answered Mr. Sherman. "Mr. Gresham took active part in the early negotiations."

Mr. Hoar further explained that the question had been up in one form or another for twenty years. Mr. Gladstone had made a speech on it in the House of Commons 25 years ago. A delegation came from England ten years ago, bearing a request from a majority of the members of Parliament favorable to arbitration. The delegation was entertained in Boston and there was favorable response to their effort throughout this country.

## MAKES HIMSELF CLEAR.

**Rev. Donald Tait, of Quebec, Further Explains His Position on the School Question.**

Quebec, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—The Quebec Chronicle having published the Rev. Mr. Donald Tait's letter on the Manitoba School Question, which appeared in Thursday's Herald, accompanied with comments on the pastor of Chalmers Church, he has addressed to the Chronicle a letter of which the following is the substance:

"The purpose of my letter and its main points, although I thought I made these plain, sem not to be clearly apprehended by you, and so your references to some things in my letter are fitted to convey a wrong impression. I have, therefore, to ask you to be good enough to allow me to try to make clear my position.

1—The schools of Manitoba, are not sectarian, they are neither Roman Catholic nor Protestant.

2—The schools of the majority of this Province are distinctively Roman Catholic.

3—The separate schools of this Province are Protestant.

Why do Protestants desire separate schools in Quebec? It is because the schools of the majority are Roman Catholic.

If the schools of Manitoba were Protestant then I say it would be as clear as day that Roman Catholics had the same right to separate schools in Manitoba that the Protestants have to separate schools in this Province. From the facts which I have mentioned I think it must be plain to Roman Catholics and Protestants alike, that Protestants who may approve generally of the late settlement of the Manitoba School Question are not unfair nor inconsistent in desiring the continuance of separate schools in this Province as long as the schools of the majority remain Roman Catholic."

## OFFICIAL SUSPENDED.

### A. R. Macdonald, of River du Loup, Receives Notice.

**He was District Superintendent on the Intercolonial Railway—Improper Conduct During Elections.**

River du Loup, P.Q., Jan. 23.—(Special.)—Mr. A. R. Macdonald, district superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, with headquarters at this place, has been suspended by the Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways. Mr. Macdonald is understood to be in Montreal at the present time. It is understood that he is charged with having made himself particularly obnoxious during the general election last summer, when the Intercolonial Railway was used for all it was worth as a Conservative machine. Mr. Macdonald was the director-general of the business in this section, and it is not surprising that he is the first official of any prominence to come under the attention of the new Government.

## MAN SAILED SKYWARD.

### Successful Kite Flying Trial in New York City.

**Experiments Will Be Valuable in the Case of War—Description of the Kite.**

New York, Jan. 23.—Lieutenant Hugh D. Wise, of the Ninthe Infantry, U.S.A., the kite sharp on Govenor's Island, made the first kite ascension ever successfully attempted in America yesterday afternoon.

For six months the lieutenant, entirely on his own responsibility, has been studying and experimenting with kites as a means of assisting armies in warfare. The tandem system of specially constructed kites is intended to supplant the use of balloons, which cannot live in gales, which are just the atmospheric conditions required for the flying of the frail supports on the aero-plane plan.

Yesterday furnished the suitable weather conditions, the first since last fall, for the lieutenant's experiment. His kites are cellular. They consist of rectangular frames of spruce. Cotton string and cotton cloth in strips are stretched around the ends of the frames, leaving both ends of the rectangular framework open, and also an open strip in the centre. Thus four lifting surfaces and four guiding surfaces are presnted to the wind.

In other words, the kites are like soap boxes with both ends open and a wide band of covering removed right around the middle of the soap box. First a tandem of two was raised. The first box-kite contained twenty square feet of cotton cloth, while the second or lower kite—150 feet lower—contained ninety square feet.

After this tandem had been raised the spine, which is a stick of spruce, broke into splinters. The string had to be hauled down and a new spine substituted. After the primary tandem had been successfully raised a second time a supplementary tandem of kites, the topmost one containing forty square feet of cloth and the lower, also 150 feet down, 160 square feet of cotton surface, was raised.

The hempen cords attached to the separate teams were then brought together, or, rather the cord of the second aerial team was made fast to a ring with which the first connected. It required nine soldiers to attach the supplementary system to the primary. A stout iron windlass having been fastened to the trunk of a tree, the line leading to the common ring was paid out from the cylinder.

To the ring was attached a block, through which was rove the hoisting line. One end of the hoisting line was secured to a bo's'n's chair and the other was held by two infantrymen.

When the ring was fifty feet from the ground Lieut. Wise seated himself in the bo's'n's chair and the infantrymen hoisted away.

The breeze was too light, the two systems of kites sagged and the ring was pulled down twenty feet

When the breeze freshened, about four p.m., to a fifteen-mile-an-hour gait the lieutenant tried it again and was safely hoisted forty-two feet, so that he could see over the eaves of the officers' quarters and down the bay.

The bo's'n's chair then hung only about eight feet from the ring. Lieut. Wise was then lowered to the parade ground, none the worse for his perilous trip cloudward, held only by such flimsy supports as cotton and spruce sticks.

The force represented by the pulling of the four kites is estimated at 400 pounds.

## SOURED ON BRAZIL.

**More Canadians Will be Shipped to Liverpool and From Thence Home.**

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—The Dominon Government has received a cable from the Colonial Secretary stating that he has been advised by the British Consulate in Brazil that the latter intends forwarding to Liverpool three or four more Canadians who recently reached there from Montreal and who are now in destitute circumstances. The emigrants will no doubt be sent on to Canada from Liverpool and the Dominion Government will have to bear the cost. Their experience ought to be a warning to all Canadians to keep away from Brazil.

## TRADE STATEMENT.

**Exports and Imports for the Month of December Indicate a Heavy Trade.**

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—The statement of goods exported from Canada for the month of December shows a total of $11,256,145. Of this amount $9,191,660 was the produce of Canada and $1,964,485 produce of other countries. Imports show a total of $7,433,626, and duty collected $1,473,630.

### FIRE AT MEGANTIC.

Megantic, Jan. 23.—The Lake Megantic Lumber Company's mill was burned here Wednesday last. Loss, between $25,000 and $30,000, fully covered by insurance.

## MAN OF MANY NAMES

### A Clever Capture Effected by Detectives.

### AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.

### He is Said to Have Worked Quite Extensively.

**Charged With Representing Himself as Agent for a Toronto Firm, and Taking Subscriptions.**

The officers of the Canadian secret service have just made one of the cleverest captures of the season.

On Tuesday, the 19th instant, they received the following telegram from Detective Joseph E. Rogers, Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Province of Ontario, Toronto:

"Look out for and arrest S.E. Knox, alias Lane, alias Montague, alias Bird, swindler, representing himself as the agent of T. Eaton & Co., Toronto, taking subscriptions for the "Delineator," "Standard," "Designer," "Gentlewomen," and "Life of the Queen." Arrest and wire me at once. Charge fraud. I hold warrant for arrest."

On the receipt of the above telegram the officers of the Canadian secret service immediately set about making enquiries, and finally succeeded in tracing their man to Lachute, Que., where he had been on the 4th instant. From Lachute he was traced to St. Scholastique, then to Ste. Therese, St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, St. Lin and Three Rivers. From there he was traced across the river to Sorel, where he operated, and finally to Doucett's Ferry, where he was arrested last night at 12 o'clock and brought back to Montreal.

The officers had quite an exciting chase after the man with the many aliases, as he was very careful in covering his tracks. He was, however, not shrewd enough to baffle the officers after him.

This man is charged with having operated in almost every part of Canada, and has been wanted by the police for over two years. It is claimed that he has obtained over $5,000 through the subscriptions taken within the last eight months.

His mode of operating is said to have been to call on the dressmakers and ladies of the localities where he would turn up, and take subscriptions for the above mentioned periodicals. He would also promise to send samples of dress goods from the firm of T. Eaton & Co., and he would generally give a receipt and sign the name of S. E. Knox & Son, care of T. Eaton & Co., Toronto.

The police say that a favorite way of his to obtain subscriptions to his periodicals was to elicit the sympathies of the public by stating that on obtaining a certain number of subscribers, the firm of Eaton & Co. were to give him a free term in college, and, as he had not the means to pay for his tuition, he had adopted this course to obtain his education.

He is described as follows: Height about 5 feet 11 inches; 25 years of age, fair complexion, rather stout build, blue eyes, reddish hair worn in pompadour fashion, clean shaven, well dressed, and of a pleasant manner.

There are in all about 47 charges of fraud against the prisoner, in the Province of Ontario alone, and as the Provincial Government have taken the matter in hand to bring him to justice, it is expected that he will receive his just deserts.

He was arraigned before the Police Magistrate this morning and was remanded to await instructions from Toronto.

## McGILL BOYS BUSY.

### Conversat Committee Pushing Thing Along.

**Varsity Orators Will Try Conclusions —The Rugby Smoker—Hockey in Full Swing.**

The Christmas vacation is now well over and McGill is once more getting down to work. The approaching exams are causing some qualms for the past and fears for the future. As a consequence good hard work is the order of the day.

But this is only one side of the case. There are other things to do than mere "plug." This is just the time for social functions, and the students are having them galore. First of all is the conversazione. The committees are hard at work, and time and energy are not being spared in order to make it a success.

The 29th instant will be a busy night. The annual Rugby Smoker will be held in the Vics' Armory. At the same time the intercollegiate debate with Toronto University will be held in Molson Hall. It is to be regretted that these events come on the same night, but circumstances prevent any other arrangement.

The heavy snowfall of the last few days put a stop for a short time to the skating. But yesterday a few shovels cleared the ice and many were seen amusing themselves in true Canadian fashion. The inter-year hockey matches being played off, as well as the inter-faculty.

### STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

London, Jan. 23.—Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons, yesterday made a long statement on the subject of the measures taken by the Indian Government to cope with the plague. He pointed out that there was no epidemic apart from Bombay, Karachi and Poona. He added that every house in the infected quarters was medically visited, and stated that the insanitary houses are demolished.

The Secretary for India also said that a strong medical staff was being organized, that all persons leaving Bombay, Karachi and Poona are medically inspected before they leave, and that they are also examined on arrival at their destination. Experts, he admitted, predicted some increase of the plague in the winter, but the Govrnment was hopeful that the measures adopted were beginning to make a real impression.

## ARMS FOR CUBA.

### Filibusterer Succeeds in Landing a Good Supply.

**The Report that Captain-General Weyler is to Be Succeeded Not Verified.**

New York, Jan. 23.—A special to the Herald from Tampa, Fla., says: "News reached here by the steamer which arrived to-day from Havana stating that official advices received by cable from Santiago de Cuba, at the Palace in Havana, yesterday, report the landing of a good-sized expedition on the southern coast of Santiago de Cuba Province on Sunday night. The Palace authorities will neither admit nor deny the truth of the report. It is hinted by those who are in close contact with the officials that the expedition probably started from Jamaica and landed east of Santiago de Cuba City, where, it is supposed, the rebel forces under Gen. Calixto Garcia went to take charge of the war material. The name of the filibustering steamer is not known here.

"Another expedition, said to be of greater importance, is reported to have landed several days ago at a place on the southern coast of Pinar del Rio Province. This one, it is thought, must have been landed from the United States, judging from the American labels upon the empty packages found strewn on the beach. The ammunition, to all appearances, was carried off by the Cuban forces of Gen. Rius Rivera, which have had undisputed control of that part of the coast for two weeks."

San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 22.—Gen. Sobras Marin, the Governor-General of Porto Rico, in an interview to-day, said that he had not heard any rumor that he is to go to Cuba to succeed Captain-General Weyler there in command.

The Governor-General says that the reforms granted by Spain to Porto Rico will be put into operation just as son as the details arrive here from Spain. In the meantime, he says, the number of troops on the island is constantly varying, according to requirements here.

There is great curiosity and some anxiety among all classes here to learn the full details and particulars of the new reforms.

A prominent American subject residing here now and owning large estates said recently, in view of the rumors of Gen. Marin being transferred to Cuba, that no more able Governor-General had ever held the office in Porto Rico.

## ROYAL VICTORIA.

### The Annual Meeting of the Governors Yesterday.

**An Interesting Report by the Secretary Giving the Statistics for the Year Just Ended.**

The governors of the Royal Victoria Hospital held their third annual meeting yesterday afternoon. Mr. R. B. Angus presided, and the others present were E. S. Clouston, Dr. Craik, Thomas Davidson, Hon. G. A. Drummond, C. M. Hays, Principal Peterson and James Ross.

Mr. John J. Robson, secretary and superintendent, presented his report. During the year there were admitted to the hospital 2,016 patients, of whom 1,059 were Protestants, 897 Roman Catholics, 50 Jews, and 10 of other faiths; 1,356 free patients, 331 public patients paying fifty cents per day and 259 private patients. There were discharged 2,049 patients, of whom 1,020 were cured, 710 improved, 92 unimproved, 101 not treated, 117 died, and 107 remained. Of the 117 deaths, 21 took place within 48 hours of admission. The total number of patients' days was 61,241. The average number of days in hospital per patient was 29.8 There were 22,727 consultations at the Out-Door department, the highest number in one day being 137. For the year the current expenses were $83,820.74 and the ordinary receipts $45,043.74. The revenues from the enlarged endowment fund, however, had been enjoyed for only one quarter; but in order to provide for the balance of these expenses, and all other expenditures, a sufficient amount was reserved, by request of the founders, and set apart from their original donation. The total cost per patient per day was $1.34. The number of private patients was much larger than the previous year, and on several occasions more private wards could have been utilized. The public pay patients had decreased in number, as a result of a strict supervision exercised in the admission of patients to the public wards, in order that the benefits might be restricted to the really poor and needy.

Mr. R. G. Reid was elected a governor, and Mr. R. B. Angus was elected president for the ensuing year. The House Committee consists of Messrs. R. B. Angus, E. S Clouston, Hon. G. A. Drummond, A. T. Paterson and James Ross. Messrs. I. G. Ogden and G. A. Farmer were appointed honorary auditors.

Votes of thanks were accorded the attending physicians and surgeons, the staff of the hospital and the auditors.

## POPE'S SUCCESSOR.

**Seems to be His Holiness' Desire That Cardinal Santo Stefano Should Succeed Him.**

London, Jan. 23.—The recent appointment of Mgr. Luigi Oreglia Di Santo Stefano, who was already Cardinal Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church and subdean of the Sacred College, as head of the Sacred College, gives him the best chance to succeed the present Pope, and is taken as indicating that His Holiness, in thus accumulating power in the hands of Cardinal Santo Stefano, desires to accentuate his wish that the latter should succeed him.

### THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

Recent cable despatches from London to the United States stating that the health of the Queen is so bad that she shows some evidence of insanity have led the "Lancet" to declare on authority that such reports are absolutely untrue, and that the condition of Her Majesty does not give any cause for anxiety to her medical advisers, apart from that naturally attaching to old age.

### POPE'S PRESENT TO THE QUEEN

London, Jan. 23.—It is stated that the Pope has decided to present to Queen Victoria a golden vase upon the occasion of her diamond jubilee.

## KITCHENER OR BULLER.

### Who Will be Given the Command in the Soudan?

**Indications Point to Buller on Account of His Longer Experience—On to Khartoum.**

London, Jan. 23.—The latest news from Cairo indicates that the start of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Khartoum may be expected within six months. The preliminaries are being expedited, and when Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., the adjutant-general for the forces (for it is no longer doubted that Buller will supersede Sir Herbert Kitchener at the head of the 10,000 British troops who are going to stiffen the backbone of the Egyptian army) starts for Khartoum he will probably find but little to impede a rapid advance on this side of Berber.

There is no reason why Kitchener should be superseded, except on account of his youth. Sir Herbert Kitchener was born in 1850 and Sir Redvers Buller was born in 1839. But it is felt that a veteran is needed at the head of the expedition which is to make the important advance about to be undertaken. It is understood, however, that the command of the army of occupation will be given Sir Herbert Kitchener.

## EDUCATION ALL RIGHT.

### Provincial Ministers Visit the Club Coursol.

**Premier Flynn Thinks Criticism of Educational System Unjust—Railway Land Subsidies.**

In Hon. Mr. Flynn's visits around the city he came last night to the Club Coursol in St. Mary's division, where a large number of Conservative workers had gathered to hear the Provincial Ministers. Mr. Flynn was accompaunied by Hon. Louis Beaubien, Hon. G. E. Nantel, Hon. Joseph Royal, Mr. Francis Martineau, M.P.P., and others.

Hon. Mr. Flynn gave the reasons why he expected a favorable verdict at the polls. The Government had faithfully kept all their promises. They promised to abolish the taxes and they had abolished them. If Quebec had to-day a debt of over $30,000,000 it was because its Government had made great sacrifices to give the people railway facilities. Some two thousand miles of railway had been built, and subsidies to the amount of $20,000,000 in hard cash spent. The obligations to railways in the matter of land subsidies, amounting to $3,000,000, had been settled for half that amount, and no one who went into the question could deny that this was a wise and economical policy. It would benefit the railways, their creditors, the banks that advanced them money, and the laborers that built them. Regarding colonization the Premier said he would like to see the surplus population of the cities take up lands and make homes for themselves. Some people had criticised the condition of education in the Province, in which they were uniust. He would not deny that there was an imperfect side to the medal, but the critics had only looked at that side. The education of the people was the most sacred duty devolving upon the Government, and his Government had done its duty. Notwithstanding all that had been done, and in spite of their honest desire to administer public affairs as business men, they had failed to meet the wishes of Hon. Mr. Marchand and his followers. But the Opposition never dared accuse them of maladministration; the most they could say was that the Government had expended too much.

Hon. Mr. Beaubien devoted himself to a review of the Mercier regime, and a defence of the present Government's honesty.

Hon. Mr. Nantel declared that the Conservative party was the true national party, the party of order and progress. He claimed that Mr. Taillon's bill regarding the payment of wages by railway companies was the best measure ever adopted for the protection of workingmen, and that the night schools were more effective than when established by Mr. Mercier. He concluded by the assertion that the best men of all parties were rallying to Mr. Flynn's support.

Hon. Joseph Royal and Mr. Martineau also spoke.

## SIR WILLIAM ROSE.

**Member of the Canadian Bar Makes Himself Very Unpopular With the People.**

London, Jan. 23.—The attempt of Sir William Rose, who is a member of the Canadian Bar, and who has served in the Canadian Militia, to shut out the public from the historic grounds of his seat, Moor Park, near Farnham, Surrey, has created a great a great deal of ill-feeling and led to a remarkable manifestation on Sunday, when the gates were locked for the first time in generations. Hundreds of people, headed by the Farnham District Council, marched to the gates and demanded admittance. When this was refused, the councilmen cut the bolts and chains with chisels and hammers, brought for the purpose, and the crowds flocked into the grounds, cheering for the council. There was much hooting when the crowd passed the mansion. The chains and fasterings of all the other gates were cut in the same manner.

### SPEAKER LE BLANC'S VISIT.

Quebec, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Messrs. Forgues & Wiseman, stationers, have deposited their statement of liabilities, which amount to about $12,000.

The Hon. Speaker Le Blanc of the Legislative Assembly is in town to-day. He will leave behind him traces of his visit here. Last night, it is said, he went to a clerk in an important department and told him that in order to satisfy political exigencies he was obliged to discharge him. In consideration of the employe's poor condition the man was allowed to work as a messenger in the building until he can find something else to do outside. The poor man's crime is only that he was appointed under the late Mercier administration.

### CANNOT VISIT CANADA.

London, Jan. 23.—It is stated to be impossible for the Duke and Duchess of York to visit Canada in 1897, owing to the condition of the health of the Duchess. She will be unable to travel before the autumn.

## LONDON CABLE NEWS

### Interest in the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

### RENT RATES INCREASING.

### Mark Twain, the American Humorist, in Trouble.

**Senator Wolcott's Mission Not Proving Very Successful—U. S. Should Take First Steps.**

London, Jan. 23.—Interest in the Queen's diamond jubilee is augmenting rapidly everywhere with the universal preparations to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her reign. West End rents have already doubled and large numbers of the aristocracy who usually let their houses for the season, are remaining in town. A house in Grosvenor Gardens has been let by the week for the season at sixty guineas weekly and the tradesmen predict that the coming seson will be the most profitable in years past. Business is already phenomenally active.

It is rumored that Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, who has been visiting England in the interest of bi-metallism is not quite satisfied with the progress of his enquiries here. He has been delayed in meeting people owing to their absence from town, and of course he had no official credentials. The Bi-metallic League, however, has given Senator Wolcott the heartiest reception and Sir William Henry Houldsworth, Conservative Member of Parliament for the North-western Division of Manchester, who was the British delegate at the monetary conference at Brussels in 1892, and Lord Aldenham, senior partner in the firm of Anthony, Gibbs & Sons, bankers and merchants, and formerly a governor, now a director of the Bank of England, have had long interviews with the Senator and are aiding him in every way possible. Senator Wolcott finds that the position here remains unchanged from the time of the Brussels conference, namely, that the British Government and the House of Commons are committed to do all in their power to secure by international agreement the stable monetary par of the exchange of gold and silver.

The Bank of England is still willing to keep a fifth of its reserve in silver bars. But, in spite of the willingness of Great Britain, which has been expressed to Senator Wolcott, to bring the mints of India into any international agreement, Great Britain, under no circumstances, will take the initiative in calling a new conference, considering, as she does, that the above offers are the first practical step towards international bi-metallism taken by any government. She now wants to see what practical steps other governments are willing to take. The continental Powers are equally unwilling to take the lead in calling a monetary conference as they unanimously believe that the United States, must take the initiative.

### MARK TWAIN IN TROUBLE.

Few of Mark Twain's many friends know of the plucky fight he is making with adversity, or how badly he has been used by fortune. In a word, Mark Twain, who, a couple of years ago, thought himself a rich man, is to-day worse than penniless. Since his return from Africa, a few months ago, he has been living in very modest lodgings in London, going nowhere and seeing but one or two friends, working all day at a history of his trip around the world. With the proceeds of this book he hopes to be able to pay off his creditors, and to leave something for his family. Mark Twain lost practically everything when Webster and Company failed, and the lecture trip around the world, which he undertook with the hope of retrieving his fortune, did not turn out a financial success for him. So, over sixty years of age, in poor health, and in a strange country, America's greatest humorist, is, perhaps, working harder than ever before.

## BURNS' CENTENNIAL.

**Caledonian Society Honors Scotland's Poet—Marie Hollinshead Sings "The Wee Sma' Hours."**

The Caledonian Society last evening celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Scotland's poet, Burns. A concert and dance was held in Drummond Hall, which was tastefully decorated, for the occasion. Mr S. S. Bain, the President, was in the chair, and several of the past presidents were on the platform.

The concert was of the first class. Miss Marie Hollinshead and Mr. Harold Jarvis sang in their usual fine style, and were repeatedly encored. Mr. George P. Harley gave several recitations which were much appreciated. Mr. Donald MacMaster, President of the St. Andrew's Society, was called on to give an address on Burns. That greatest of poets was dealt with by Mr. Macmaster in a manner eminently pleasing to his audience.

There were 22 dances on the list, which deferred the time of breaking up till an early hour this morning.

## BRAKEMAN KILLED.

**Henry Shaver, of Brockville, Falls From the Cars and is Terribly Mangled.**

Brockville, Jan. 23.—(Special).—Henry Shaver, a brakeman on the G. T. R. who resided here was killed yesterday near St. Anns. He has been ill for some time and insited on taking his work today. When walking on the top of the cars to put the brake on, he must have slipped, for the body was found terribly mangled. The remains were brought to Brockville by the mixed train last night and taken charge of by the undertaker. He leaves a widow and five children.

### DOBELL STARTS FOR HOME.

London, Jan. 23.—Richard Dobell has started for Ottawa. The "Chronicle" says that Mr. Dobell, while in England, has had exceptional opportunities of making known in official and commercial circles the earnest desire of the Laurier Ministry to co-operate in every way to establish an era of good will in Anglo-American relations.

### TO-DAY'S PAPER.

We believe we may fittingly direct the attention of our readers to the excellence of this issue of The Herald. There is nothing of a special character about it as compared with our regular Saturday paper, and we believe it does not compare unfavorably with the best papers in the country. In respect of compactness, careful selection and condensation, we believe it has a distinct advantage. Some of to-day's features are:

Municipal Reform article telling about the new cabinet system, which has been introduced into the civic government of Toronto. Also an article dealing with the charter of Greater New York and reform of Montreal's civic administration.

Book Reviews: One by Rev. Clark Murray, of Prof. John Watson's new book, "Christianity and Idealism." Other reviews and interesting articles of interest to book devotees.

Two short stories: A Hasty Conclusion, written for The Herald by Miss Alice L. Beckwith, of Barton, Vermont, and A Very Limited Monarchy, by Walter E Grogan.

Musical Matters in which Harmony taking the visit of Guilbert as a text, discusses the degeneracy of public taste; Mr. C. A. E. Harris's new opera, Torquil.

Paul Pry also pays his respects to Guilbert and declares her songs to be rubbish; interesting theatrical gossip, local and otherwise.

Hotch Potch is a department described in its name. Among its other timely articles is one giving a short history of the bubonic plague.

The Herald, Junior furnishes a good mixture of selections for younger readers.

In a batch of letters to the editor a number of topics are treated, such as Mr. John Torrance's candidature for the Board of Trade presidency, the Montreal International Exposition, the Royal Scots trouble, plebiscite and referendum, and the Street Railway difficulty with the city.

Peculiarities of light sleepers: An article written for The Herald in which some singular facts and stories about telegraph operators and railway men are interestingly told.

The Sporting department which is a reliable and complete feature of the paper, contains, besides the other news of the day, a report of the Montreal curling club's dinner. There is also a thrilling story, called A Game of Poker.

The Woman's Page is a daily feature. To-day's department contains the usual Saturday fashion cuts specially drawn for The Herald. Madge Merton gives her daily instalment of cheerful and helpful philosophy. Other eading of interest to women makes the page replete.

The National Alliance is treated in a special article, the first of a series in which all the principal fraternal societies of the city will be dealt with. It is illustrated with a cut of Mr. Laporte, head of the Alliance Nationale.

hTe weekly review of trade by the commercial and financial editor is a regular weekly contribution.

"Mistakes We Make" is a curious department in which each Saturday popular historical and other fallacies which have their beginning in our school-days are dispelled.

A special article about the Westmount Schools, with illustrations.

Among the editorial articles is one regarding French-Canaidans and the Church, in which newspapers outside of Quebec are asked to remember that the people of this Province have shown that they may be trusted to settle their political differences with their Church.

A line drawing taken from a recent photograph of Mrs. G. A. Drummond, first past president of the Local Council of the National Council of Women.

In the news of the day, the telegraphic despatches cover every happening of importance in Canada and foreign countries. The design is to give the important news of each day as fully as, or more fully than, any other paper, while condensing matters of minor interest.

In the local news field we believe we can fairly claim that The Herald leads its contemporaries in the crispness and freshness of its columns, and in general alertness. A comparison of its columns with those of its contemporaries will show that they have a greater diversity and a greater quantity of what the news-getter calls exclusive news.

We invite a comparison.

## FORMALLY PROROGUED.

**March 8 the Date Now Fixed for the House to Resume Deliberation.**

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—Parliament has been formally prorogued to March 8 next.

### MILITARY INSTITUTE BALL.

The arrangements for the ball which the members of the Military Intsitute propose to give on the evening of Thursday, February 25, are being commenced, and committees are working energetically to secure its success. The Ladies' Ordinary of the Windsor has been secured for the event.

### THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

Messrs. Hearn & Harrison report to-day as follows: Standard thermometer—8 a.m., 19; 1 p.m., 27; maximum, 27; minimum 17. Standard barometer—8 a.m., 29.48; 1 p.m., 29.54.

Minimum temperatures elsewhere:

Edmonton, 23 below; Qu'Appelle, 26 below; Winnipeg, 38 below; Parry Sound, 4; Toronto, 20; Ottawa, 18; Quebec, 10; Halifax, 24.

Probabilities 11 a.m.:

High winds, westerly to north-westerly; A light snow-fall. A decidedly cold spell is approching.

## WORK FOR THE HOUSE

### Numerous Companies Applying for Incorporation.

### BUSY SESSION PROMISED.

### James Bay Ry. Co. Asks Power to Extend Its Line.

**Several Projects in British Columbia and the Northwest—Appointments Gazetted To-day.**

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—(Special).—The James Bay Railway Company will apply to Parliament for an act authorizing the company to extend its line from Parry Sound to Toronto, and to authorize the company to construct, maintain and operate branch lines, and to build, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines, and to generate electricity for the supply of light, heat and power.

At the next session of Parliament an application will be made by the Dominion Safe Deposit Warehousing and Loan Company, limited, for an act changing the company's name to "The Dominion Safe Deposit and Trusts Company," and empowering the company to hold lands till sold or disposed of, and to purchase or otherwise acquire the assets and business of the Provident Investment and Mortgage Guarantee Company, of Ontario, limited, on such terms as may be agreed on, or to amalgamate with that company.

Notice is given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the great seal of Canada, incorporating George Westinghouse, Henry Herman Westinghouse, John Caldwell, all of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, manufacturers; the Hon. Gibson Archibald Malloch, physician, of Hamilton, Ontario, to manufacture, sell and deal in machinery of all kinds by the name of "The Westinghouse Manufacturing Company," limited, with a total capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares

The British Columbia Southern Railway Company will apply, next session, for an act authorizing it to issue bonds to the extent of thirty thousand dollars per mile of its railway, including an extension from its eastern terminus in an easterly direction to MacLeod or to a point on the line of the Calgary and MacLeod Railway, and thence easterly to Lethbridge, and to make agreements for conveying or leasing the company's railway.

The Rocky Mountain Railway and Coal Company will apply, next session, for an extension [illegible] the commencement and completion of their railway, and for power to extend it from Calgary to Lethbridge, and thence to the international boundary, and to build a branch from Lethbridge to a point on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, and to MacLeod. The company is applying for a charter to build a railway from the town of Kaslo, in the district of West Kootenay, British Columbia, by Kootenay Lake to Lardo, thence to a point near the southern end of the Upper Kootenay Lake, thence along the shore of the Upper Kootenay Lake to or near the mouth of the Duncan river, thence along Duncan river to its head waters, with a branch line beginning near the mouth of Lardo river, by the most feasible route to and by Trout Lake, and thence to Lardeau on Arrow Lake.

Thomas Edwin Anderson, of Napanee, to be a collector in the customs.

Hugh Stewart of Hagersville, has been appointed Indian agent for Haldimand.

R. B. Moore has been appointed Indian agent at Kamloops.

## BY THE WAY.

The Toronto News is responsible for the following:

"New Orleans has produced a canine prodigy which smokes cigar stubs and cigarettes. Apparently he has no owner, but is a vagabond dog who loafs about the lower quarters of the city. He spends his time nosing about the gutters. If a passer-by throws away a lighted section of cigar or cigarette doggy quickly picks it up and quietly trots down street puffing away as only a habitual smoker can. When he is not smoking he spends his time chasing rats out of the gutters. New Orleans being a city with very inferior sanitary institutions, the rats find the streets a very good field for garbage-hunting, and in addition to keeping the sidewalks of Chartres Street practically free of cigar stubs, he also keeps the rats under control. This story has been published in the papers and sounds plausible. Unfortunately the name of the dog has been suppressed."

The name of that dog cannot be suppressed. It is Broderick! Broderick the lost has been found. For months past Montreal has mourned him as one dead and here he has turned up in New Orleans, where his peculiarities at once bring him to the front as a dog among dogs. When Broderick first began his career of usefulness, when he was known to all as "The Herald dog," he had that passion for cigars and cigarettes, but he rose in the world, and the gutters that knew him once knew him no more. He forgot his happy but Bohemian life and commenced to dance through the giddy mazes of society, which ultimately led to his ruin. His friends shook their heads sadly when they noted his altered demeanor, but threats and persuasion alike proved fruitless. Then he disappeared and many feared that he had been killed by bicyclists, for bicycling he considered to be bad form and he made bicyclists' lives a burden to them. So sure was the office boy that Broderick was dead that he penned a poem, of which the following verses formed part:

"Broderick's defunc'
Ded as a nale
Hushed is his barkin
And still is his tale.

O such a tale!
Wite at the end
Off did he chase it
With waggel and bend

Chace it with hoap
Twistin around
Till, overcome
He reposed on the ground

Now he's defunc'
Ded as a nale
Hushed is his barkin
An' still is his tale."

The remaining verses were even worse, but the poem was simply an honest tribute of a true heart filled with anguish. It is true that we have no direct evidence to identify the New Orleans dog with the absent Broderick, but everything points that way.

### MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

Arrived—January 22.

| Steamer. | At | From |
|---|---|---|
| Phoenicia | Plymouth | New York |
| Lucania | Queenstown | New York |
| Paris | Southampton | New York |

# The Mother Country

## MANY INTERESTING ITEMS OF NEWS.

Gathered From Different Sources Throughout the British Islands and Condensed.

### THE "TIMES" ON CANADA.

**The Representative of a London Paper Will Travel Through Canada and Write a Series of Articles on Its Resources.**

The Duchess of Devonshire, as president of the section for women's work in the forthcoming Victorian Era Exhibition, writes drawing the attention of the public to the need of their interest and help in making the exhibition of women's work as excellent as the importance of the subject demands. The Duchess hopes that by this public appeal she may arouse the enthusiasm of all who are in a position to lend examples of what women of the Victoria era have contributed to the art of this country. Most particularly she appeals to all who possess mementoes, such as autograph letters, portraits, etc., of famous women of the period.

Mr. Charles D. Rose, who raced the Satanita last year, will have a new racing cutter for the coming season. Mr. A. Barclay Walker's cutter Ailsa was re-launched at Southampton, but will probably be discarded after the Riviera racing has concluded. Mr. Walker contemplates having a cutter of about 80 linear measurement built on the Clyde. Both the Ailsa and Britannia have full crews on board, and they will probably leave the Solent between the 18th and 20th of this month for the Mediterranean.

Lord Desart writes to the London Times to put in a plea for that poor ill-used word "jingo." It derives, he says, from a certain song in which it is stated that we Englishmen, do not want to fight; but that, if we do fight, we are prepared to fight, possessing men, ships, and money. "If Lord Meath and the others who despise jingoism are right, is it patriotic, is it the outcome of reason steadied by knowledge, to boast that we do want to fight, and that we have not got men, ships, or money? Why 'jingo' should have been made unjustly to take the place of 'Chauvinist' I do not understand. It is not French, certainly; but then it is not English either; and, if it mean anything, it means precisely the opposite of what it is now made to mean."

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has been carefully considering the points, especially in respect of mathematics, in which it is thought the new regulations for the army examination are defective, and has proposed a conference between the Director-General of Military Education, a representative of the Civil Service Commissioners, a representative of the public schools, and the Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy.

The London Times, in the course of a long editorial devoted to the Colonies, reverts to Canada in the following items:

"The leading event in the history of Canada for the year has been the change of Ministry, which took place as a consequence of the elections held throughout the Dominion on June 23. After eighteen years of power, during which period an immense amount of valuable public work has been achieved, the Conservative party in Dominion politics has made way for the Liberals, under a leader universally respected on both sides. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier is the first French-Canadian Premier of the Dominion, a fact which added to the satisfaction wherewith his accession to power was hailed by moderate men of both parties. The Ministry formed by Mr. Laurier is strong in executive ability, being composed largely of men already tested in Provincial Cabinets. In showing the capacity for producing a capable Ministry enjoying the confidence of the electorate on either side of politics, it is hoped that Canada has emerged from the initial stage of a perpetually re-elected Government of Public Works common to all young self-governing colonies, and is now about to enter upon a more mature period of wholesome alternation without danger of unconstitutional convulsion.

"The Government of Mr. Laurier has hardly had time to offer material by its works for either criticism or praise. It came into power as the Government of the free-trade party, and a course of tariff investigation has already been entered upon with a view to ascertaining what changes may be safely introduced. It is, however, improbable that any great modification can be made in the immediate future. A partial adjustment of the Manitoba schools difficulty has been effected. The schemes of cable and fast steam shipping communication between Canada and other portions of the Empire have received sympathetic consideration, and Mr. Laurier has expressed his warm personal interest in both schemes. A cable conference, which has held its sittings in London in the later weeks of the year, is believed to have brought the former project near to completion, but the results of the deliberations of the conference has not yet been given to the world.

"Canada, like the Australasian colonies, has given satisfactory signs of reviving prosperity throughout the year. Her mining industries in British Columbia and in Western Ontario have shown remarkable development, and the rise in the price of wheat has rendered the harvest of Manitoba one of the most profitable of late years."

A return just issued gives particulars for the financial year ended in 1894 of the public local rates raised in the United Kingdom, and of the net expenditure on the relief of the poor, elementary education, and police. In England and Wales, the total amount raised, excluding rates for gas and water and private improvement works, was £32,223,972. Out of of this £7,228,679 was expended on the relief of the poor, £3,727,423 on elemeentary education, and £2,252,561 on police. The corresponding amount raised in Scotland was £3,355,022, and the net expenditude on the relief of the poor was £675,276, on elementary education £633,-350, and on police £279,437. In Ireland the total amount of public local rates was £2,867,770; £860,989 was expended on the relief of the poor, £24,684, on elementary education, and £43,998 on police.

The London Daily Mail is a wonderful halfpenny-worth. Although it has only been in existence for about eight months, it already boasts a circulation of a quarter of a million. Its telegraph service is excellent, its leaders invariably well written. In a word, it gives the reading public a full penn'orth, guaged by the average London standard of daily papers—no mean measure—at half-price, and there is no particular reason why its circulation should not grow to the stupendous dimensions of the Parisian Le Petit Journal, which is somewhere away up in the millions, and costs the same modest figure. Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, a leading light in the London journalistic world, best known perhaps as the promoter of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition for the relief of Dr. Nansen, is its editor, and this fact in itself is almost sufficient to ensure success, for Mr. Harmsworth is one of the most enterprising men of the day, and intends to make the paper a power in the land. We are glad to see that he has sent a special correspondent to the Dominion who, in the person of Mr. Beckels Wilson, is now travelling through the country, and will eventually arrive at the Coast. Mr. Wilson's letters are appearing in the Daily Mail under the title of "Through Sunny Canada," and are very interesting articles.

### IRELAND.

At Limerick recently, Timothy Kirby, a farmer, was indicted for having mutilated a cow, his own property, by cutting off a portion of its tail. The evidence was conclusive. Kirby had previously charged William Cormack, a farmer's son, with maliciously injuring the animal. The prisoner had been a large farmer, but had given way to intemperance, and was jealous of Cormack. The prisoner's counsel contended that it was impossible for a man to commit a malicious or an unlawful injury to his own property. Judge Adams said the framers of the statute appeared never to have contemplated that a man would do injury to his own cattle. The jury having convicted the prisoner, he was allowed out on bail, the Judge stating tha the would reserve the point raised by Mr. Doyle for argument before the Court for Crown cases reserved.

The Commission on Horse-Breeding continued its inquiries in Dublin Castle last week. Lord Rathdonnell presided. Mr. Robert M'Kinley stated that in Donegal the farmers wanted a stronger horse than the hackney to breed from. Three-fourths of the stallions in his neighborhood should be done away with. The mares deteriorated immensely in the last ten years. The farmers did not like to breed from a thoroughbred horse, because the progeny was too light for their work. The Royal Dublin Society's scheme in Donegal had been a failure. Mr. J. Galbraith, Londonderry, said that the scheme of the Congested Districts Board had been of great good to small farmers. If there was to be Government aid £5,000 would be a mere drop in the bucket to spend in Ireland in horse-breeding. Ten times as much was spent in other countries. Mr. Cradock said that the hackney stock of the Congested Districts Board stallions was a failure in Mayo, Good mares ought to be given free to farmers, who should be bound to keep them and their stock for two years. They should also have good sires provided.

The moving bog in East Kerry continues to occasion great anxiety to the residents along the entire valley from Rathmore to Killarney. There was heavy rain on Sunday, and portions of bog continued to come away. They caused no further damage, but the feeling of unrest in the minds of the peasantry was increased. The people residing along the valley do not remain in their dwellings at night, but lodge with those resident on the higher ground, so much do they fear being overwhelmed by the moving mountain, as they call the shifting bog.

Great damage has been caused in the counties of Roscommon and Westmeath by recent floods on the Shannon, especially in the district about Golden Island. The property is in the hands of the Incorporated Law Society, who refused reductions of rent at last gale-day. The people are for the present obliged to journey by boat to Athlone. In Coolnamollagh, the next district, the position of affairs is the same. Large tracts of land abutting on the Shannon in Limerick and Clare counties are also inundated.

A number of Catholic peers and other laymen interested in University education have held a meeting at the Catholic University Club, Dublin, at which the declaration made in 1870 was renewed. It states that perfect religious equality in all educational advantages afforded by the State; that a large number of Irishmen are at present precluded from the enjoyment of University education, honors, and emoluments on account of conscientious religious opinions regarding the existing systems of education; "that we therefore demand such a change in the system of collegiate and University education as will place those who entertain these conscientious objections on a footing of equality with the rest of their fellow-countrymen as regards colleges, University honors and emoluments, University examination, government, and representation."

The following New Year honors were conferred by Her Majesty through the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: To be members of the Privy Council in Ireland—The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava and the Hon. Horace Plunkett, M.P. To be Knights—Mr. William Findlater, President of the Incorporated Law Society; Dr. John Thomas Gilbert, LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A.; Captain Slacke, C.B.; and Mr. Robert Chambers, town clerk of Londonderry.

A claim for £1,000 has been made by Mr. Michael Slattery, of county Limerick, as compensation for the loss of a valuable horse. Traverser, which was found poisoned in the stables on Friday morning. Some of Traverser's colts have taken prizes at the Dublin and Limerick exhibitions.

At Askeaton last Thursday night the residence of Mr. Michael Griffin, farmer, was visited by three armed and disguised moonlighters, who carried off a gun, the only weapon they could find.

An old couple named Murphy have been found dead in their dwelling at Cork, having evidently been poisoned by gas escaping from a leaky pipe.

### Time.

Time the Revealer! Lo! he passeth by,
Flashing his torch upon the buried year;
As writing hidden long from mortal eye
Before the flame starts forth in letters clear;
So shall the story of our past be seen,
So must we look at last on what hath been.

Time the Avenger! bringing forth to view
Mistake and folly—bitter ward and deed,
How here we failed a friend, or proved untrue,
To one who leaned, and found—a broken reed;
What we have written, ne'er can we efface,
Or change one word, one letter from its place.

Time the Consoler! showing us at least
Whose hand has set the lesson of our years;
A line of purpose through the blotted past,
In that new vision suddenly appears;
And past and present, linked in one, grow plain—
Life's lessons never seem so hard again.

—Mary George, in Chamber's Journal.

## ANGELS VERSUS DEMONS.

### Mr. Dawson Says There is Little or No Difference.

**Philosophical Society Has a Lively Discussion—Subject of the Next Lecture.**

The lecture which Mr. George Dawson delivered last Sunday afternoon before the Philosophical Society of Canada was not only an interesting one, but was fraught with new ideas and suggestions, which must have come to the majority of his hearers much in the nature of a surprise. The arguments put forward were, to say the least, ingenious, and were supported by a startling array of facts which were handled in a very original manner.

The title of the lecture was "Angels and Demons." Mr. Dawson commenced by a dissertation upon the former. His study of the Scriptures had led him to the conclusion that angels were the spirits of the departed, and not, as some people supposed, a different species of beings created by the Almighty with different attributes to ours, of different material and for different ends. He believed that the higher development—evolution—of the human being after death produced the angel, and in support of this theory he quoted several passages from the Old and New Testament alike in which "apparitions" were alternately described as "angels" and as "men." The vision which appeared to Manoah (Judges, chap. 13.) is twelve times referred to as an "angel" and four times as a "man of God." Likewise, in Daniel ix., 11, the Angel Gabriel is referred to as "the man Gabriel."

These disembodied spirits, or angels, he described as having the power to make themselves seen and heard of men, and to act in ways impossible to conceive of except in a being whose existence was absolutely spiritual; as for instance the angel-man which appeared to Manoah, and after fulfilling its mission "went up in the flame of the altar."

Mr. Dawson also instanced many of the miracles recorded in the Bible, such as the handwriting on the wall at Belshazzar's feast, the protection of Daniel while in the lions' den when "an angel of the Lord closed the lions' mouths," as feats that could only have been possible to spiritual beings; and these beings, he declared his belief to be, were the spirits of departed men and women, who were of God and with God, and who acted in these matters by Divine authority, or at least permission directly given.

Mr. Dawson then took up the subject of demons. Modern psychical research, he said, had done much towards elucidating the mystery surrounding the subject, and tended to confirm the belief, in his mind, in the absolute reality of the manifestations recorded by the evangelists, especially where it is recorded that our Lord himself upon occasions "cast out devils."

The lecturer quoted at length several authorities as to the actual meaning of the word demon, naming among others, Josephus, Maximus Tyrius, Lucianus, Euripides, Plato, and in modern times Archbishop Whateley and the famous Dr. Lardner. All agree in describing a demon as simply a human-spirit, either good or bad. The lecturer arrived at the conclusion that there was actually no difference between an angel and a demon, although it might be desirable in modern times, when precision was one of the first requisites of language, to call a good angel or demon an angel, and a bad angel or demon a demon or devil. The point, however, which he especially desired to make clear was that angels, or demons, were both the spirits of departed humand beings in varying degrees of development; that their powers for good and evil varied in proportion to their development; that the higher the plane of evolution to which they had attained the nearer they resembled the Almighty in his divine attributes, and the less fallible they became.

Although the thought was not actually expressed in so many words by the lecturer, yet he would undoubtedly recognize that these theories, if bordering on the truth and acceptable as such, must inevitably lend a new and deeper meaning to the belief that God has made man in His own image. And, indeed, the whole belief lends a more solemn and sacred significance to life; makes us each, one and all, more deeply responsible, and more directly responsible to the Almighty himself for our sins of omission as well as of commission. These theories would, in effect, add to the sacredness of life, and make even more desirable than ever the unity of man, his brotherhood and his equal relationship to God, and his equal heritage in the universe. It would tend to broaden our conceptions of life, of God and of each other, and make us realize that we are for all time, possessors of eternity and tenants of limitless space, with a never-ending experience before us, rich in possibilities of glory, knowledge, love, happiness and usefulness.

Mr. Dawson concluded his very interesting lecture with the explanation that his theory admitted that a large scope for spiritual development is granted to us even while in the flesh; that the better use we made of our opportunities on earth to develop the good, useful, charitable and loving, as well as our other mental characteristics, the better equipped shall we find ourselves when we have crossed the "borderland" to continue our onward progress towards the perfection of the Almighty. He said that the question as to whether we should be angels or demons in the next world depended very largely upon our conduct in this life, and he solemnly exhorted all who desired to be angels after death to begin right away by trying to be angels on earth.

During the debate which followed, many diverse opinions were expressed, and one or two of the audience, largely misconstruing the tendency of the lecture, expressed dissatisfaction with the tenor of the lecturer's remarks. The chairman, however, extended his protection to the lecturer, as he had expressed honest conviction in considerate language and without attack or offence to anyone, though, later on, joining in the debate as an individual, the chairman very freely criticised many points in the lecture.

At the close the lecturer was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks, as also was Miss Wilshire, who sang in her usual effective style Cardinal Newman's beautiful hymn, "Lead, kindly light."

Next Sunday afternoon Mr. Roswell Fisher, M.A., will deliver a lecture on "The Home of To-Day, versus the Home of To-morrow." This lecture will undoubtedly prove an intellectual treat to the large number of persons interested in sociological questions, and provision will be made to seat a large crowd.

## CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

**How They May Obtain the The Herald's Premium Picture.**

The Herald has now received the second edition of its great premium picture of the Laurier Cabinet, and is in a position to promptly fill all orders. City subscribers entitled to receive the picture by reason of having paid their subscription in advance may obtain a copy by calling or sending a messenger to The Herald office. Will all such subscribers kindly accept this as notice that the picture is ready for delivery?

## SUNDAY SERVICES.

**Arrangements for the Services in the Various Pulpits To-morrow Morning and Evening.**

PRESBYTERIAN.

St. Paul's—Rev. Dr. Barclay, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock, evening at 7 o'clock, Bible Class at 3.10 o'clock, Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Preparatory Communion service on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Crescent Street—Services commence at 11 a.m and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., the pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath school and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Mission, corner Charlevoix and Charles Street, Point St. Charles—Service at 6.30 p.m., Sunday school and Bible Class at 3 p.m. W. W. MacCuaig, missionary.

St. Gabriel—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. Rev. C. W. Whyte, B.A., of Crowstand Reserve, will given an account of the work among the Indians at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m., and Bible class at 3.15 p.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's—Morning service, 11; evening, 7; Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., will officiate. Sunday school and young women's class, 3 o'clock.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Zion—11 a.m., preacher, W. H. Warriner, theme: Growth in grace and knowledge; 7 p.m., preacher, W. H. Warriner, theme: Companionship.

Bethlehem, corner Clarke and Western Avenues, Westmount—Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. Sunday, January 24, 11 a.m., "The God Peace;" 3 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m., "The new woman."

Point St. Charles Congregational—Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., pastor.

Emmanuel Church—Rev. E. C. Evans, D.D., pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: "Lead us not into temptation." Evening subject: "What is Christianity?" with a prelude on "The famine in India." Miss Jennie Hoyle, violinist, will play.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Martin's—Holy Communion 8 a.m., usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. G. O. Troop, pastor.

St. Stephen's Church, corner St. Paul and Inspector—Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L., rector. Morning service at 11, Sunday school and Rector's Bible class for men and women at 3 p.m., evening service at 7. Preacher at both services, the rector. Service in the chapel on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.

St. Jude's, corner Coursol and Vinet Streets—Third Sunday after Epiphany. Morning service at 11, preacher Rev. James Thompson, B.A. Bible classes at 10 a.m. and 3.10 p.m. Evening service at 7, preacher, Rev. James Thompson, B.A. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector.

Trinity Church—Third Sunday after the Epiphany. Morning prayer and litany, 11 a.m.; evening prayer, 7 p.m. Rector's Bible class 3 p.m. Preacher at both services the rector.

Christ Church Cathedral—8 a.m., Holy Comunion; 11 a.m., Cathedral service, preacher, Rev. F. J. Steen, M.A.; 4.15 p.m., litany; 7 p.m., Cathedral service, preacher, C. C. Waller, M.A. Monday (conversion of St. Paul), Holy Communion 10 a.m. Daily service, 5 p.m. Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal.

St. James the Apostle—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; morning service, 11 a.m., precher, Rev. G. Abbott-Smith; evening service, 7 p.m, preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood. Litany, 4.15 p.m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

St. Bartholomew—The Rev. Charles R. Cook will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. A. H. Grace at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

METHODIST.

Mountain Street—Manly Benson, D.D., pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D.; 7 p.m., another Gospel and Praise Service by the pastor, subject: "The power of love." Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

Dominion Square—The Rev. D. C. Sanderson will preach in this church to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and the Rev. T. J. Mansell, pastor, will preach in the evening at 7 o'clock. Solos by Miss Hollinshead. Morning: "O Lord correct me," (Hayden); evening. "But Thou didst not leave His soul in hell," (Messiah).

BAPTIST.

First Baptist—Morning subject: To live in Christ. Evening subject: Christ the sin bearer. Donald Grant, B.A., pastor.

UNDENOMINATIONAL

The Advent Christian Congregation, Conservatory Hall, 2269 St. Catherine Street—Bible conference at 11 a.m. Service at 7 p.m. Elder W. W. Robertson officiating. Subject: "Lessons from the life of Jesus."

Protestant House of Industry and Homes, Longue Pointe—On Sunday, January 24th, at 3 o'clock p.m., Divine service will be conducted by the Rev. A. L. Therrien.

Scandinavian Evangelical Mission of Montreal hold services every Sunday at the American Presbyterian Mission Chapel, 75 Inspector Street, 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. All Scandinavians invited. Emanuel Ohlen, minister.

## SCOTSMEN UP IN ARMS,

**Petition Queen to Prevent Insults to Their Race by Use of the Term "English."**

Mr. John Fulton, of Cote des Neiges, has received a letter from Mr. Theodore Napier, Edinburgh, asking him to act in Canada as honorary secretary for a petition to the Queen praying that the term "Britain" be substituted for that of "England" in all official documents where the sense is Imperial as oppose dto national, This petition is being signed by Scotsmen and their descendants only throughout the world, and a certain local significance attaches to it from the fact that the framer of the petition is the Hon. T. D. Wanless, M.L.C., of Ballarat, Australia, a relation of Dr. Wanless, of this city, A copy of the petition has been left in The Herald counting room, where it may be seen and signed by those interested.

The petition is a lengthy one, and is based on the first article of the treaty of union entered into on May 1st, 1707: "That the two kingdoms of Scotland and England shall from that date, and for ever after, be united into one kingdom by the name of Great Britain." This stipulation, it is stated, was intended to protect the national honor of Scotland, and without it the treaty would never have been signed. In proof of this is cited the remonstrance of the barons, in the name of the people, to the Pope in 1320, expressing their determination to maintain the national honor and rights of Scotland at all costs, "so long as a hundred remained alive." At first the stipulation was almost universally observed, but it is pointed out that the international courtesy and fairness which dictated this have disappeared, and that the article of the treaty has been treated by the English people and public men with very great indifference. The continued use of the terms "England" and "English" is characterised as a direct aggression on the national honor of Scotland, as implying that Scotland is simply a province of England, and that Scotsmen are subjects of England. So far had the evil gone that in foreign treaties the terms complained of had been used in an Imperial sense. The fear is expressed that this constant and deliberate use of an incorrect Imperial nomenclature is due not merely to ignorance or carelessness but largely to an unfair and aggressive feeling of national vanity on the part of an influential portion of the English people, and a desire to monopolize the glory of the Empire. This unjust and unconstitutional attempt to Anglicise the United Kingdom is considered to have an injurious effect on the tie between Britain and Britain-Beyond-the-Seas, and therefore to Her Majesty as the fountain of honor in the British Empire, the petitioners appeal for the protection of their national honor, and the preservation of their constitutional rights as Scotsmen, as defined in the first article of the treaty of union.

More than half the world's production of quinine is disposed of in the United States.

The opal is the only gem that cannot be counterfeited. Its delicate tints defy reproduction.


By Rae & Donnelly.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Elegant and Massive
Household Furniture.

**New and Beautiful Designs in Axminster, Moquet and Brussels Carpets in Squares and by the Yard; Oilcloth Squares (something new), etc., e c.**

The subscribers have received imperative instructions to sell, without regard of cost, the balance of the several large consignments now on hand at their Central Auction Rooms,

NOS. 241 AND 243 ST. JAMES ST.,
—ON—
**Tuesday Afternoon, Jan. 26th**

Comprising 2 Upright Grand Pianos, good make, almost new; Handsome B.W. Parlor Suite covered in Silk Brocatelle; Plush and Rug Parlor Suite, 2 Heavy Brass Bedsteads, Black Walnut and Oak Bed-room Sets, Fine B.P. Mantel Mirrors, 2 Beautifully carved Oak Side-boards, Nice Assortment of Fancy Centre Tables, Odd Upholstered Chairs, Solid Iron Bedsteads, Brass Mounted; Oak and Walnut Dining Chairs, Oak and Walnut Extension Dining Tables, Ornaments, China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Cutlery, E.P. Ware, etc., etc., Also 2 Second-hand Gas Stoves and 3 Hall Stoves.

Sale at 2 o'clock.
RAE & DONNELLY,
Auctioneers.

By M. Hicks & Co.

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS M. HICKS & CO.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
—OF FINE—
Belfast Linens
And House Furnishing Goods.

The subscribers are instructed to sell at their rooms, Nos. 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame Street.

Tuesday Afternoon, Jan. 26,

**A Large and Complete Assortment of Fine House Furnishing Goods,**

—Comprising—

Linen Table Cloths, all sizes; Table Napkins, Tray and 5 O'Clock Tea Cloths, Doylies, Table Damasks, Sideboard Linen, Huckaback, Diaper, Linen Sheeting, Lawn, Huck, Diced, Damask, and Crash Towels, Bath Towels, Hem Stitched and Embroidered Linens; White Toilet, Marseille, Victoria, Waldeck, and Royal Evans Quilts, Colored Counterpanes, Fancy Bed-Spreads, Crib Quilts, White and Colored Honey-Comb Quilts, Real Lace Curtains, Anglo-Swiss and Nottingham Curtains, and other Furnishing Goods.

The above are the finest class of goods all new and fresh, and consigned direct from the manufacturers for absolute sale.

Ladies, make it a point to attend this sale, as this is the time to replenish your linen chests.

SALE AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By Fraser Bros.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
"Jewett," Boston, Piano, Good Carpets, etc.

Sale at the Residence,
NO. 13 CITY HALL AVENUE,
—On—
MONDAY MORNING, 25TH JANUARY,
—Including—

W. H. Jewett, Boston, Square Piano, a good instrument and in fine order; neat Plush Parlor Suite, Odd Fancy Chairs and Tables, Oil Paintings, Pictures and Easel, Ornaments, Curtains, Brass Gasalier, Lounge, Good Carpets, Oil-Cloth, Fine Sideboards, Dining Table, Leather-Seat Dining Chairs, Dinner and Glass-Ware, Plated-Ware, Cutlery, etc., Bed-Room Furniture, Mattresses and Springs, Wardrobe, Walnut Desk, Kitchen Sundries, Enamelled Ware, Happy Thought Cooking Range, etc., etc.

Sale at ten o'clock.
FRASER BROS.,
Auctioneers.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

**One of the most remarkable Cures of IT which the History of Medicine Records.**

**Mrs. Frood, of Renfrew, After Ailing for Thirteen Years, the Last Two Years Seriously Sick, is Restored to Maiden Strength.**

Renfrew, Ont., Jan. 22.—Now, take the case of Mrs. Samuel Frood of this town. She was ailing for thirteen years without knowing just where the difficulty was. During the last wo years of her sickness, however, she was told by her physicians that she had Bright's Disease.

A few years ago to tell a patient that she had incurred Bright's Disease would be equivalent to offering prayers over the dying. This terrible scourge of mankind was long supposed to be incurable. No doctor thought he could restore the kidneys when they had gone that far to decay.

But that was before DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS were invented. Fortunately Mrs. Frood tried the Pills, and this is what she says:—

Dodds Medicine Co.,

Gentlemen,—About two years ago I was taken sick. I consulted a doctor, they told me I had a bad case of Bright's Disease, and he could not help me. I had tried every kind of medicine, but of no avail. My urine was like brick-dust, and it hurt me to pass it. I heard of DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, and concluded to try them. I had been sick off and on for twelve or thirteen years, but about two years ago I got worse. I am completely cured, and I feel stronger to-day than ever.

MRS. SAMUEL FROOD,
Renfrew, Ont.
May 20, 1896.

(Witness) Mrs. Leon Delair.

A box of DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS will be mailed anywhere on recipt of price (50 cents) if unobtainable at nearest druggist's, by writing to DODD'S MEDICINE CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Six boxes for $2.50.

# The Herald Wants Your "Want" Ads. in Its "Want" Columns

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — THOROUGH GENERAL servant, who is a good cook, in a family of 7. Apply, with references, to Box A 27, Herald. tf

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

AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE FOR AN article everyone wants; liberal commission. For particulars address E. C. Avery, Concord, Mich.

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head one cent per word.

FOR SALE—NEW DESIGNS OF CAB SLEIGHS; ALSO TANDEM SPIDER, VICTORIA, WINDSOR, AND ROAD SLEIGHS, CAN BE SEEN AT BERARD & MAJOR, CARRIAGE-MAKERS, 1947 ST. CATHERINE ST.

FOR SALE — TWO FLAT-TOP OFFICE desks; second-hand; in good condition; for sale cheap. Apply 13 Common Street, City.

COPPERS FOR SALE. APPLY AT Herald Office. tf

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2.00; Cut Maple, $2.50; Mill Blocks, $1.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75. Cut any length, delivered. J. C. McDiarmid, Richmond square. Tel. 8353.

FOR SALE — 1 ENGINE, 200 H.-P. —4 boilers, 220 h.-p.; 1 circular saw and frame; 1 double edger, 1 re-sawing machine, 1 small planer; also a quantity of shafting and belting. Apply to J. C. Macdiarmid, Richmond Square, Montreal. tf

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED MEN'S AND boys cast-off clothing for 68 boys now in the Ladies Benevolent Institution 31 Berthelet Street. 338

DENTISTS.

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

L. ARONSON Established 1884.
PAWN BROKER 601 Craig St.

Money to lend on Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Furs, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Sewing Machines, Pianos, Bicycles and Warehouse Receipts, and all kinds of merchandise in large and small amounts. Business strictly confidential. Large dry storage to let. Apply to 601 Craig Street.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate
AT CURRENT RATES
STEPHENS & WARNECKE,
18 St, Alexis Street.

REAL ESTATE

The following Valuable Property will be sold

BY AUCTION

At our Rooms, 181 ST. JAMES STREET,

Wednesday, January 27.

The Residential Building known as Nos. 493, 495, 497 and 499 SHERBROOKE ST., and the medium sized houses, Nos. 501 and 503 Sherbrooke Street, and No. 9 St. Hypolite Street; the whole property having a frontage of 101 feet on Sherbrooke Street, with frontages on St. Hypolite Street and Cadieux Street.

SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK.

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

AUCTION SALE OF
First Class West End Tenements

We are instructed to sell by Auction those stone front double tenements,

Nos. 24, 26, 28 & 30 St. Luke St,

containing four dwellings of a rental value of $1,100.

Lot 48x90 next to corner of Buckingham Ave. The owner of this property is now living in the West and is determined to sell.

Sale Wednesday, 27th January,
At 11 o'clock, at our rooms.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 St. James Street.

UP-TOWN RESIDENCE

For Sale by Auction.

That first-class Stone Front House,

No. 281 University Street,

will be sold at our rooms, 181 St. James Street,

Thursday, 28th January,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

The House and Lot are 30 feet wide, and situate on the very best portion of University Street, facing open ground, and commanding a fine view. The house is in perfect order, including modern plumbing and hot water heating. The rooms are all large and well laid out for family comfort and entertaining.

Terms: ½ cash, balance 5½ per cent.

This property must be seen to be appreciated. The owner has special reasons for selling, and the sale will afford an opportunity of securing a handsome terrace house at a very moderate price.

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

REAL ESTATE
By Auction.

We shall sell at our rooms, 181 St. James Street,

Thursday, 28th January,
At 11 O'Clock,

SOLID BRICK TENEMENTS,
104 to 110 Davidson Street.
95 to 109 Davidson Street.
Rental Values $28 and $36 per month.

SMALL BRICK PROPERTY,
23 to 27 Dorchester Street, near Delorimier Avenue.

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



New Poultry Food.
Green Cut Bones.
One price, 20 lbs. for 50c
M. HENRICHON, dealer in grain, 3643 Notre Dame St., St. Henri. P.O. Box 22.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Advertisements under this head are inserted in The Herald three times without charge. Those in want of employment are cordially invited to make use of these columns. .... .... .... .... .... ....

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

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

WANTED — BY A BOY, AGED 15 — situation in a composing room where he can learn the trade. Apply to George Muir, 1689 Notre Dame Street. 19

WANTED — BY A BOY — AGED 15 — situation in a composing room where he can learn the trade. Apply to George Muir, 1689 Notre Dame Street. 19

WANTED — SITUATION AS CITY collector or watchman, or any place of trust; 15 years' references; will give security if required for honesty and sobriety. Address 126 St. George Street, 19

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED — TO BUY— LOT FOR PRIvate house; on University, Mountain or above Sherbrooke, west of Shuter to Guy Street; state price, dimensions and exact locality. Address "Wanderers Lot," Herald. 23

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH cast-off clothing, furs and fire-arms; also People's Bank certificates. Call or address Mr White; address 527 Craig. tf

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED — BY YOUNG MARried couple; wife invalid; needs attendance; terms fair. Address Board, Herald. 19

HOTELS.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL
135 to 139 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.
The best known Hotel in the Dominion

THE ST. ELMO.
Cor. of McGill and Recollet Streets.
The Best 25c Dinner in the city.
BEST ALES, WINES and PORTER on Draught or in Bottle.
Polite Attention. Prompt Service

Atwater = Hotel.
J. N. LANDRY, Prop.
1625 St. James Street,
Cor. Atwater Ave., St, Henri,
Choice Liquors, Cigars and Cigarettes.

BREWERS.

J. H. R. MOLSON & BROS
Ales and Porter Brewers,
Have always on hand the various kinds
ALE & PORTER
IN WOOD AND BOTTLES.
Families Regularly Supplied.
1006 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

DAWES & CO.,
BREWERS
Pale Ales and Porter,
LACHINE, P.Q.
Montreal Office—621 St. James St.
Bell Telephone 563.

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

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

TENDERS FOR STEEL RAILS,
Change of Place of Delivery.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Steel Rails," will be received up to noon on Tuesday, 2nd March next, for the supply of:

1,000 tons of 50-lb. Steel Rails, to be delivered C.P.R. on the Prince Edward Island Railway Wharf at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

3,000 tons of 67-lb. Steel Rails, to be delivered on the Intercolonial Railway wharf, at Halifax.

All the above to be delivered early in the month of July, 1897.

Specifications, Conditions, Forms of Tender and all other information will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, England.

By order,
J. H. BALDERSON,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 13th January, 1897.

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

**In the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.**

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. }

No. 22—In the matter of Joseph L. Simon, of the city and district of Montreal, merchant, insolvent.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Court Room for Insolvency Matters, in the Court House at Montreal, on the thirtieth day of January, inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator and inspectors to the property of the said insolvent.

H.

# Mistakes We Make

## QUEER FICTIONS AND FALLACIES.

### Many of Which We Learned in School and in Which We Still Believe.

### COLUMBUS NOT COLUMBUS

**And He Did Not Do the Egg Trick—Richard the Third was a Handsome Man—Queen Mary Libelled.**

**The Traitors' Gate.**

Alluding to the Traitor's Gate suggests that you may be one of the many thousands who have lingered for some few minutes, musing on the malignant opening and closing of this gate as the one which the traitors—traitors, forsooth!—Sidney, Russel, Cranmer, Moore, and Rawley passed through. Alas! it is the original gate your imagination has seen—perhaps the one Phineas Barnum told G. A. Sala he had purchased at a sale of condemned Government stores, and which he intended to erect at the entrance to his New York museum—but a "modernised sham" that your eye has seen.

**The Tale of Jane Shore.**

Busy as was Caxton, in response to the helpful solicitations of the King and nobles, hardly a day passed without bringing a chatty visit from one of their distinguished lady friends. It was while "Tully" was being produced for his royal patron that he was introduced by Edward to the beautiful favorite, Jane Shore—she from whom, the old London tradition says, Shoreditch received its name—she who, worn out with agonizing poverty and hunger, and discarded by the King, died miserably in a ditch in this thoroughfare.

Yet the tale is wholly erroneous, for it is well known that the Jane Shore of real history survived Edward by 30 years, and died at a ripe old age in a religious house. Her penance at St. Paul's, mallcliously ordered by Richard III., is alluded to by Michael Drayton. In spite of this order, which extended to the robbing of her house as well, poverty was averted by the care of the Marquis of Dorset. In the reign of Henry VIII., Sir Thomas More distinctly asserts that she was then alive, and seems to imply that he himself had seen her.

**The Name of Shoreditch.**

Shoreditch, as a matter of fact, really took its name from the old family of the Soerdiches, who were lords of the manor in the time of Edward III. Stowe mentions a house at Hackney called Shoreditch Place, which was probably the old mansion of Sir John Soerdiche, who was one of the brothers-in-arms with the Black Prince.

**Richard's Figure.**

From Edward IV. to Richard III. is but a step, for did not the latter strangle the intervening kingship at its birth? Rightly or wrongly, the verdict of posterity favors an affirmative, and the question remains a mystery still. But there is no secret as to Richard's personal appearance. He may have been a monster of iniquity, as Sir Thos. Moore and other Tudor partisans describe him—yet no worse than his brother, and certainly less unscrupulous than his successor—and in consequence, to call him "ugly" and a "hunchback," because Shakespeare does, is to indulge in an idle exercise of the imagination.

However, truth has it that besides possessing great muscular strength, a pleasant, if not handsome face, and desperate courage, he had the perfect figure of a soldier.

**Libels on Queen Mary.**

This leads us to question another epithet: whether "Bloody" Queen Mary deserves so strong a symbolism. We should think not, and that historical color-blindness could hardly have shown a greater want of discrimination, as the evils with which popular opinion has stained her character were really perpetrated through the investigations and under the direction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Pole, and the Spanish Court, then residing in England after the marriage between Mary and Philip of Spain.

And further, with the knowledge that the full extent of the sanguinary persecutions of her short reign were hardly known to her—for during a great part of the time she was in a state of deep depression and inactivity, owing to mental and bodily health—and that by no means has it been proved that her disposition was cruel and harsh, it will be recognized that there is more than a mere difference of tint between her character and the Archbishop's, and that he alone, if anybody, should in strictness bear the dishonorable distinction.

**He Was Not Columbus.**

There is also some misunderstanding associated with the name of the Great Discoverer, whose death, in abject poverty, occurred about 50 years before the Marian persecutions. Columbus was not his paternal name any more than "Plantagenet" would have been of the first King of this so-called line had we have known him by no other.

It was only a borrowed title—a sea term that covered up some early mystery of his birth. It was a name acquired from two pirates, or corsairs, father and son, known by the merchants whom they chased as the Columbii, from their flag, which depicted a dove, colombo.

The great Columbus sailed under their flag, claimed them as his relatives, and fought and plundered with them on the high seas. So great was the terror inspired by the merciless sea-rovers, that the very name alone was a guarantee of non-resistance. How unlikely, then, the use of a less famous one, or that the world would use that one upon which Columbus himself has always preserved silence.

**The Egg Trick Fallacy.**

Here it may be mentioned that, notwithstanding the well-known story of Columbus and the egg, by which he is said to have vindicated to himself the originality of discovery, it was not the great Genoese who made the egg to stand on end to confute his opponents, but Brunellerchi, the architect, to silence critics who asked him how he was going to support the dome of the Cathedral of Florence.

**About the Armada.**

Through the vagaries of events, Columbus attracts one to the Armada. Without him there would be no Cortes, no Pizarro, and hence no treasure to prepare the Armada; for, after the last Moorish bulwark had been broken down at Grenada, Spanish wealth, under Moorish splendor, the most effectual in Europe, was fast declining until temporarily revived by the profits of Mexican and Peruvian adventure.

We all know that the Armada's failure was due to a great storm, because for three centuries the failure has been thus represented. The legend struck off at the time was: "Flavit Deus et Dissipati sunt." From a religious point of view such a representation is childish, from the historical it is false.

The Spanish fleet had already sustained a crushing defeat from the English, in which many ships and men were lost before it was overtaken by storms in the Northern seas. That fleet was, in the first place, badly commanded; in the second place, badly equipped. The best English seamen did not believe in the Spanish vessels, which were over-masted and leaking.

As a matter of fact, by August 4th five of the most important Spanish ships had not a drop of water, very little food, and many sick men. It is doubtful whether 120 Spanish ships of all sizes came into the Channel, while the total number of Spanish fighting men was not more than 10,000 or 12,000 (Green's History says: "Spain had 149 ships and 28,000 men.")

On the other hand England had 197 ships and about 18,000 men (Green says: "Only 80 ships and 9,000 men.") The English sailors also were accustomed to the great open seas, while the Spaniards were mainly fair weather seamen. Thus, it will be seen that the defeat of the Armada was due, not to storms, still less to Divine favoritism, but to the simple fact that England had the better navy.

**The Spanish Armada.**

Touching a greater muddle in this connection, it was neither Queen Mary of Scots' transference of her interest in the English succession to Philip, for this was made after the Armada had been projected, nor the pressing need of destroying Protestantism, nor Elizabeth's refusal to marry Philip—each of which, taken from a pile of text-books, is candidly said to be the cause—that begat "Castile's black fleet."

To realize the contradiction more clearly, we must understand that the Anglo-Spanish conflict began several years before the Armada appeared, and also that its immediate cause was not the dislike of the Inquisition, but the dread of a hostile power establishing itself in the seaports of the Netherlands, and the special fear by English statesmen that France would join Spain in making the attempt, in which case the history of British progress might have been considerably delayed.

An English army was, therefore, sent there, and miserably failed; but the English fleet swept the Spanish West Indies—where "an exclusive commercial policy, adopted and enforced by the Spanish Government," led Wawkins, Drake and others into smuggling and bloody reprisals—and it was this naval success which determined Philip on the expedition of the Armada.

During the alarm of the Spanish invasion the command of the land forces was intrusted to the Earl of Leicester—the courtier who intrigued to obtain the favor of his peers in proposing marriage with the Queen, and who in the interests of which project is supposed to have procured the murder of his wife, Amy Robsart.

## MERRY SKATERS

**Fill Six Rinks at Arnprior, but They All Make Money—Donations to Curlers.**

Arnprior, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—The skating public are having an unusually good season of it this winter. And skating rink proprietors are reaping a harvest. There are no less than six rinks, one covered and five open-air, and all seem to be crowded every evening. Of course as the public do their buying before 6 o'clock both themselves and the clerks get out in the evening.

Trade is rather dull here, owing to the very bad state of the roads, and farmers only go out when it is really necessary. Yesterday's snow-fall will improve matters considerably.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. McLachlin, patron and patroness of the Arnprior Curling Club, have given a very handsome cut-glass and sterling silver berry set, for single competition among members. This, together with the McCaw cup, and the Quebec challenge cup, ought to make members take a keen interest in curling this winter.

The match in Ottawa Wednesday, between Arnpriors and Ottawas, was one of great interest, but contrary to expectations our boys were defeated by 18 points. The same rinks that played the Governor-General's Club on Tuesday played.

Mr. Earnest Whyte of Ottawa gave a piano recital on Wednesday at the home of Mr. A. T. Houghton. Mr. Whyte is trying to organize a class here, all being advanced pupils.

## A FALSE ALARM.

**St. John Residents Rudely Awakened From Their Sleep—Municipal Election Contest.**

St. Johns, Jan. 22.—(Special).—Last evening at about 10.30 people of St. Johns were aroused by the tolling of the fire bell which fortunately proved to have rung for nothing. Anxious enquiries from the Bell Telephone central office as to where the fire was brought the same reply. No fire, go to bed and pleasant dreams.

The municipal election atmosphere is clearing up rapidly and it is hoped on all sides that things will go on as smoothly as last year. Indications are that Mr. James O'Cain, the present incumbent of the municipal chair having refused the candidacy for a fourth term. His friendly competitor, Mr. J. S. Messier, advocate will be elected by acclamation.

The funeral of Mr. L. T. Macdonald, Q.C., which took place yesterday afternoon was largely represented by a host of friends of the deceased. The service at the Anglican Church was conducted by Rev. M. Windsor, assisted by Revs. M. Renaud of Montreal and Lewis of Christieville.

St. Johns hockey players are preparing for a friendly game with the Comets of Montreal, for Saturday the 23 inst.

It is also rumored that the West chessplayers who defeated the Heathers a fortnight ago, will soon go to Montreal to offer the latter their revenge.

## FARMER'S SERIOUS LOSS.

**House, Outbuildings, Cattle, Grain and Implements All Destroyed in a Short Time.**

Calumet, Jan. 23.—(Special).—Another disastrous fire occured near L'Original Wednesday night, when the house and farm buildings of Asa Stul a prosperous farmer were completely consumed. The fire which is supposed to have started in some of the outbuildings was not discovered until it was too late to save eight horses and twenty head of cattle which were burned, and also a large quantity of grain, hay and farming implements.

**The snowball is symbolic of winter, its name and appearance evidently suggesting the idea.**

**Letters posted in New York will reach the Barbados [illegible] days later.**

## MR. BOGLE AT BRANTFORD

**Responds to the Toast of the Mineral Resources of Canada at the Board of Trade Banquet.**

Brantford, Jan. 22.—At the banquet given by the Board of Trade last evening the toast of the "Mineral Resources of Canada" was responded to by Mr. Bogle, of Rossland, B.C. The toast excited universal interest. The respondent was referred to by Vice-Chairman Mann as a "practical man right from the seat of war."

Mr. Bogle characterized the mineral resources of the country as "Canada's brightest hope." West Kootenay, from which he hailed, was not an agricultural country. Six years ago, when he went into that country, no ore was shipped, save a few experimental shipments of ore packed on mule back. At that time they lived on expectations, but now the country was prosperous and growing rapidly. Now there were six lines of railways, eleven towns, stamp mills, and busy mines. At the present day he believed he was not beside the mark in saying that they shipped from the Slocan camp, 100 tons of ore, worth $100 per ton, each day. Of this thirty or forty per cent. is going into Canadian channels of trade, and yet not one-fiftieth of the resources had been developed. Then regarding his own peculiar country—the Trail district and Rossland camp—they were shipping to the smelter each day 200 tons of ore worth at least $30 per ton, most of which was treated on Canadian soil, thereby adding greatly to the country's development.

Estimates of the future were generally thought to be overdrawn, but his special point was, mining was Canada's—eastern as well as western—brightest hope, as it offered inducement to young Canadins to look west instead of south. A prosperous mining country was an admirable thing for development of trade in every branch. The gold deposits of the country were making Canada popular all over the world— (Applause.) The French engineers, sent out by the French Government, left not only satisfied but investors. (Applause.)

In closing he wished to impress that great opportunities brought out great responsibilities. They had difficulty in securing proper representation, and it was for citizens to secure a good foundation for the future prosperity of that country. What they wanted was cheap transportation and cheap fuel. Competition was required in transportation, and westerners looked to the east to provide for this.

### KINGSTON NOTES.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 22.—(Special.)—The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company has decided to place the steamer Columbian on the Colborne, Cobourg, Port Hope and Toronto route next season as an excursion boat, the excursion business done last season warranting this action.

Nominations were held at Portsmouth Thursday to fill the vacancies in the Council caused by the disqualification of three members elected on January 4th. The candidates proposed were Messrs. Thomas McCammon, Robert Stones, Richard Graham, Richard Baiden, Alfred Simmons and Thomas Howard. All go to the polls on January 25th.

The preliminary drawings for positions in the Central Ontario Curling Association's bonspiel are:—Arnprior vs. Perth, Carleton Place vs. Kingston, Rockwoods vs. Almonte, Pembroke vs. Rideau Clubs, of Ottawa. The bonspiel takes place at Arnprior on February 16th and 17th.

Rev. Mr. Wickwire, who conducted revival services at Wilton, has gone to New York, where he will spend a couple of months training for mission work, and at the close of his course he will go to South Africa under the auspices of the Christian Alliance.

A letter received from Lieut.-Col. Duff in Toronto as a member of the commission investigating the Queen's Own trouble, states that the investigation will not be concluded until Saturday next.

A recount occurred at the Court-house to-day as to the candidate-elect as commissioner for No. 1 division. Mr. George Marsh, the sitting member by one vote, had his majority increased to three.

**Prussia has had, including the present king, who is also German emperor, seven kings. The royal house of Hohenzollern was established by Frederick William of Brandenburg in 1701.**


# Victory-Triumph

## Mines of Rossland, B. C.

DAVID B. BOGLE.....President.

*TREASURY STOCK AT TEN CENTS PER SHARE.*

"I have great confidence in Copper," . . So says F. A. HEINZE, the builder of the Trail Smelter and the railway from Robson to Trail. . . . . .

THE VICTORY-TRIUMPH is the greatest Gold and Copper Ore Mine of which the stock has ever been offered to the Canadian public. The tunnel in the Victory is now 80 feet, and the breast all in copper ore. The shaft of the Triumph is down thirty feet. The ore at bottom assays 25 per cent. copper and $4.00 in gold per ton. . . . . Treasury stock for machinery and development now on the market. Buy and hold it for ONE DOLLAR.

**Agent, JAMES B. CAMPBELL,**

505 Board of Trade Building, Montreal.


Province of Quebec, Municipality of the County of Soulanges.

OFFICE OF THE

## Municipal Council of the County of Soulanges

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the lands and tenements hereinafter mentioned will be sold according to the provisions of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec and its amendments, at the Office of this Council, at the village of Coteau Landing, on Thursday, the fourth day of the month of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the Municipal and School Assessments and charges due to the municipalities hereinafter mentioned, unless the same be paid, with costs, before the sale:

| Name of the Municipality. | Owner. | Occupation. | Official Number of the Cadastre. | Amount due. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parish of St. Telesphore. | Joseph Deslages | Carpenter | Part of No. 208 | $2.05 |
| | Emery Tanvette | Laborer | Part of No. 205a | 1.39 |
| | Fabien Marleau | Pedlar | No. 207 | 11.09 |
| Village of Coteau Landing | Joseph Gauthier | Laborer | Part of No. 78 | 3.75 |

Coteau Landing, this 7th day of January, 1897.

(Signed) JOSEPH STEVENS,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the County of Soulanges.

(True Copy) JOSEPH STEVENS,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the County of Soulanges.

**An Unforgotten Kiss.**

The rain is rattling on the pane, the wind is sweeping by,
Now with discordant shriek, anon with melancholy cry.
A lonely man, I sit and read beside the dying fire,
The daily tale of love and crime, of greed and vain desire.

The letters blur and fade, the room grows dim and disappears,
And in its stead old scenes come back across the waste of years:
And set in frame of golden hair a fair young face I see,
Whose two soft eyes of deepest blue look wistfully on me.

Once on a memorable eve, when heart and hope were young,
Those luminous eyes upon my life a sudden glory flung;
As she was then, I see her now, my young, my only choice,
The brightness on her sunny brow, the music in her voice.

One question, and but one I ask, then for an answer wait;
My very heart is motionless, expectant of its fate!
A wondrous light—the light of love—shows in the tender eyes—
Her breath is warm upon my face—O sweetest of replies!

But, bless my heart! The driving rain is coming in, I fear—
Or is that shining little drop upon the page a tear?
Well, who would think an old gray head could be so soft as this,
When more than thirty years have fled since that fond, foolish kiss!

—John Scott, in Chamber's Journal.

**Many plants close their petals during rain or at the approach of night. Some never reopen, while others expand on the following morning or after the shower has passed and remain in bloom for several days.**

**In California 50 pounds make a bushel of barley; Georgia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania, 47; in all the rest, 48.**


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

**There is no Cod Liver Oil equal to the.....**

## Skrei Cod Liver Oil.

It is tasteless pure and easily assimilated.

**The Medical Hall,**

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

**Gold, Silver and Steel Eye-glasses And Spectacles.**

OPTICIANS HEARN & HARRISON

1640-1642 NOTRE DAME ST

**A. W. ROSS & CO.,**
*MINING BROKERS,*
R. MEREDITH, Manager,
154 St. James Str
or 4 King Street East, Toronto.

## JOHNSTON LINE.

Regular Sailings,

**BOSTON to LONDON.**

British Trader . . . . . About Jan. 30
Barrowmore . . . . . About Feb. 6
British Empire . . . . . About Feb. 15
British Crown . . . . . About Feb. 19

For rates of freight, through bills of lading and full information apply to all railway agents; Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston; 218 La Salle Street, Chicago; 208 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, or to

WM. JOHNSTON & CO., Ltd.,
Board of Trade Building, Montreal

RAILWAYS.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.**

Trains leave Bonaventure Station.

(Note * signifies runs daily. All other train run daily except Sundays.)

9.10 a.m., *4.55 p.m.—For Valleyfield, Ottawa and all points on the C.A. & O.A. & P.S. R's. (Runs to Valleyfield on week days only.)

*9.15 a.m., *8.00 p.m., 10.25 p.m.—For Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, etc.

1.30 p.m. (Mixed)—For Brockville.

1.45 p.m.—For Vaudreuil (Saturdays only).

5.15 p.m.—For Cornwall.

7.00 a.m.—For Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs.

4.30 p.m.—For Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Fort Covington.

8.00 a.m. (Mixed)—For Island Pond.

8.00 a.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Old Orchard, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

*11.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke and Portland daily, and Quebec daily except Sunday.

12.00 noon—For St. Johns, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

1.25 p.m.—For St. Johns (on Saturdays only).

4.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Point Levi and points on the D.C. Ry.

4.45 p.m.—For St. Johns, Rouses Point, also St. Cesaire and Waterloo, via St. Lambert and M.P. & B. Ry.

8.00 a.m., 5.30 p.m.—For Sorel via St. Lambert.

5.30 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe.

9.00 a.m., *7.10 p.m., *3.25 p.m.—For Boston and New York via C.V.R.

9.10 a.m., *7.00 p.m.—For New York via D.&H.

For Suburban service, consult Suburban folder.

City Ticket Offices, 143 St. James St., And Bonaventure Station.

## Intercolonial Railway.

**On and after Monday, the 12th October, 1896, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway, from Bonaventure Street Depot | 8.00 |
| Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway, from Windsor Street Depot, except Saturday | 19.45 |
| Leave Levis | 14.30 |
| Arrive Riviere du Loup | 17.50 |
| Arrive Trois Pistoles | 18.50 |
| Arrive Rimouski | 20.25 |
| Arrive Ste. Flavie | 21.00 |
| Arrive Little Metis | 21.23 |
| Arrive Campbellton | 24.30 |
| Arrive Dalhousie | 1.55 |
| Arrive Bathurst | 2.36 |
| Arrive Newcastle | 4.00 |
| Arrive Moncton | 6.30 15.50 |
| Arrive St. John | 10.30 13.00 |
| Arrive Halifax | 13.30 22.15 |

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.

The Buffet Sleeping Car and other cars of express train leaving Montreal at 8.00 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax, via Levis, are lighted by electricity.

Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangement, etc., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
138 St. James Street, Montreal.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B.
5th October, 1896.

SHIPPING.

## CUNARD LINE.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

## NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

**Calling at Queenstown.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Servia | Sat. Jan. 23, | 9.00 a.m |
| Campania | Sat. Jan. 30, | 2.00 p.m |
| Umbria | Sat. Feb. 6, | 8.30 a.m |
| Aurania | Sat. Feb. 13, | 1.00 p.m |
| Etruria | Sat. Feb. 20, | 7.30 a.m |
| Servia | Sat. Feb. 27, | 1.00 p.m |
| Umbria | Sat. Mch. 6, | 7.00 a.m |
| Lucania | Sat. Mch. 13, | noon. |

The steamers of this line have for over fifty years an unequalled record for the safety and comfort of their passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin $60 and upwards. Second Cabin, $42.50 to $55, according to the steamer and accommodation.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO.,
General Agents.

THOMAS WILSON, Agent,
30 St. Francois Xavier Street,
Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

## BEAVER LINE

**Winter Service—Direct Sailings St. John, N.B., and Liverpool.**

| From Liverpool | Steamers. | From St. John, N.B. |
|---|---|---|
| Sat., Jan. 2 | Lake Superior | Wed., Jan. 20 |
| Sat., Jan. 9 | Lake Winnipeg | Wed., Jan. 27 |
| Sat., Jan. 16 | Lake Ontario | Wed., Feb. 3 |
| Sat., Jan. 23 | Lake Winnipeg | Wed., Feb. 10 |
| Sat., Jan. 30 | Lake Huron | Wed., Feb. 17 |
| Sat., Feb. 6 | Lake Superior | Wed., Feb. 24 |
| Sat., Feb. 13 | Lake Winnipeg | Wed., Mch. 3 |

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN—Single, $47.50 and $50.00 Return, $90.00, according to steamer.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34.00. Return, $66.75.

STEERAGE—To all points at lowest rates, including outfit.

For further particulars as to freight or passage apply to

D. W. CAMPBELL, Mgr.,
D. & C. MACIVER, Hospital Street,
Tower Bldgs., Liverpool. Montreal.

## Hamburg-American Packet Co

(Hansa Line)

The only direct Line between Hamburg and Canada affording regular sailings.

WINTER SERVICE.

Fortnightly—Hamburg to Boston.

SS. Christiania . . . . . Nov. 17
SS. Adria . . . . . Dec. 1

Pre-paid tickets are issued for passage from Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and France via Hamburg and Antwerp, at lowest rates of passage.

Importers of German Goods will find it to their advantage by having their goods come by Hansa Line via Hamburg. Through Bills of Lading issued in connection with the Canadian and American Railways to principal points in Canada.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES THOM, Manager,
13 St. John Street.

**International Navigation Co.'s Lines.**

AMERICAN LINE TO SOUTHAMPTON.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin screw Channel steamers.

I. cabin, $75 and upwards; II. cabin, $40 to $60.
St. Louis, Jan. 27, 10 a.m. | N. York, Feb. 10, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Feb. 3, 10 a.m. | St. Louis, Feb. 17, 10 a.m.

WINTER CRUISE

To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.

By the American S.S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra (Caracas), Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz (Mexico), Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration, 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upwards. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

I. cabin, $60 and upwards; II. cabin $38 and upwards.

Noordland . . . . . Wednesday, Jan. 27, noon
Friesland . . . . . Wednesday, Feb. 3, noon.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
5 Bowling Green, New York, or
W. H. Henry, 143 St. James Street
W. P. Egg, 129 St. James Street } Montreal.
J. Y. Gilmour & Co., 354 St. Paul St.

RAILWAYS.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

Saturday Special to Hudson Heights

**And Intermediate Stations**

will leave Windsor Street Station at 1.30 p.m. on Saturdays, until further notice. Returning will arrive Montreal at 6.40 p.m.

**SUNDAY SUBURBAN SERVICE**

St. Jerome, St. Therese, St. Rose,

**And Intermediate Stations.**

Special train leaves Dalhousie Square at 9.15 a.m. Sundays. Returning arrives Dalhousie Square 9.45 p.m.

**Important Change in Time**

**3—TRAINS EACH WAY—3**

—BETWEEN—

## Montreal & Quebec

Commencing **Monday, Jan. 25th, 1897** trains will leave Montreal, Dalhousie Square for Three Rivers and Quebec:

9 a.m. (Week days) Arr. Quebec 2.15 p.m.
3.30 p.m. (Daily)... " " 10.00 p.m.
11 p.m. (Week days) " " 6.30 a.m.
5.15 p.m. train will run to St. Gabriel Branch only.

CITY TICKET & TELEGRAPH OFFICE
129 St. James St., next to Post Office.

SHIPPING.

## ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamships.

WINTER SERVICE.

**Liverpool, Halifax and Portland Royal Mail Service**—Calling at Moville.

| From Liverpool | Steamships | From Portland | From Halifax |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 Dec. | Mongolian | 14 Jan. | 16 Jan |
| 7 Jan. | Numidian | 28 Jan. | 30 Jan |
| 21 Jan. | Laurentian | 11 Feb. | 13 Feb |
| 4 Feb. | Mongolian | 25 Feb. | 27 Feb |
| 18 Feb. | Numidian | 11 Mar. | 13 Mar |
| 4 Mch. | Laurentian | 25 Mch. | 27 Mch |
| 18 Mch. | Parisian | 8 Apr. | 10 Apr |

Steamers sail for Portland on arrival of Grand Trunk train, leaving Montreal at 11 p.m. Wednesday, and from Halifax on arrival of Intercolonial mail train leaving Montreal 8 a.m. Friday.

The Saloons and Staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music Rooms and Smoking Rooms on the promenade deck. The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam.

**RATES—Cabin: $52.50 and upwards, according to steamer, location of, and number of persons in room. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets except on the lowest rate.**

**Second Cabin—To Liverpool, London, or Londonderry, $34.00 Single: $66.75 Return.**

**Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage . . . . . $24.50**

**Cape Town, South Africa . . . . . $67.50**

**Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service** (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York.)

| From Glasgow. | Steamships. | From New York. |
|---|---|---|
| Dec. 25 | Pomeranian | 13 Jan |
| Dec. 31 | Siberian | 20 Jan |
| Jan. 8 | Norwegian | 27 Jan |
| Jan. 15 | State of Nebraska | 3 Feb |

Rate—1st Cabin, $40, to $50; return tickets, $80 to $90. Second Cabin, to or from Glasgow or Londonderry, $30; return tickets, $55.

The Steamship State of Nebraska is not surpassed for excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.

The saloon is forward, Staterooms near the centre of the ship's promenade deck, the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

**Glasgow and Portland Service.**

| From Glasgow. | Steamships. | From Portland on or about |
|---|---|---|
| 23 Dec. | Peruvian | 10 Jan |
| 31 Dec. | Hiberian | 18 Jan. |
| 15 Jan. | Manitoban | 2 Feb |

**Glasgow and Boston Service.**

| From Glasgow. | Steamships. | From Boston on or about |
|---|---|---|
| 24 Dec. | Nestorian | 11 Jan. |
| 31 Dec. | Austrian | 17 Jan. |
| 7 Jan. | Prussian | 24 Jan. |

And weekly thereafter.

**Liverpool, Halifax, Philadelphia and St. John's Service.**

| From Liverpool | Steamships | From Phila. or about | From St. John's to or about Glasgow |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 Dec. | Assyrian | 11 Jan. | — |
| 30 Dec. | *Carthaginian | 22 Jan. | 27 Jan |

And regularly thereafter.

*The Carthaginian is the last steamer calling at St. John's, Nfld., until further notice.

For further particulars apply to

H. & A. ALLAN,
25 Common Street, Montreal.

## DOMINION LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

**LIVERPOOL SERVICE.**

VIA LONDONDERRY.

| Steamer. | From Portland. | From Halifax. |
|---|---|---|
| Labrador | Dec. 10, 1 p.m. | Dec. 12, 2 p.m. |
| Vancouver | Dec. 24, 1 p.m. | Dec, 26, 2 p.m. |
| Scotsman | Jan. 7, 1 p.m. | Jan. 9, 2 p.m. |
| Labrador | Jan. 21, 1 p.m. | Jan. 23, 2 p.m. |
| Vancouver | Feb. 4, 1 p.m. | Feb. 6, 2 p.m. |

Rates of passage, Portland or Halifax to Londonderry or Liverpool.

First Cabin—$52.50 to $70 single; $100 to $130 return.

Second Cabin—$34.00 to $36.25 single; $66.75 to $69 return.

Steerage to Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Glasgow, Queenstown, Belfast, $24.50 to $25.50.

Midship saloons, electric lights, spacious promenade decks.

For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

DAVD TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament Street.

## DOMINION LINE.

**AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**

Regular Line of First-class Steamships.

**WINTER SERVICE**

BETWEEN

**PORTLAND & BRISTOL (Avonmouth)**

Steamers of the above line insure at first-class rates and are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying live Stock, also Butter, Cheese, Grain and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched from Portland as follows:

**Cold Storage accommodation is provided on Bristol Steamers.**

SS. Memnon . . . . . Jan. 6, '97
SS. Etolia . . . . . Jan. 20.
SS. Lycia . . . . . Feb. 3,

For rates of freights and other particulars apply to Grand Trunk Railway Agents at all stations or to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.
219 Commissioners St., Montreal.
Chicago Agency, EARL & MASSEY, 6 Sherman Street.
Toronto Agency, R. DAWSON HARLING, 23 Scott Street.

**B. C. GOLD MINES**

M. QUENEAU, Mining Broker,
207 New York Life Bldg., Montreal.
Special Agent for:

| | |
|---|---|
| Kootenay Exploration Co. | $0 10 |
| Little Bess | 0 08 |
| B.C. Gold Fields | 0 25 |



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POINT ST. CHARLES OFFICE—122 Congregation Street.

WEEKLY EDITION—A commercial and family newspaper. 75 cents per year.

Subscribers who do not receive the paper regularly will please advise the office at once.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 23.


### FRENCH-CANADIANS AND THE CHURCH.

In the course of the discussion which has been called forth by the action of the Catholic bishops concerning newspapers and the Manitoba School Question we have noticed a tendency, especially among newspapers of other Provinces, to exaggerate the influence which the Church wields over our French-Canadian fellow-citizens. This tendency, we are aware, is not of recent date. To say that the Province of Quebec is priest-ridden and the slave of clerical domination has long been an easy way of reaching the confidence of a certain section of the English-reading public.

The events of the past year, it is true, have been of a nature to embarrass those who had always gone upon that theory. The overwhelming victory of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier in this Province on the 23rd of June undoubtedly upset the expectations of the politicians of other Provinces, whether Conservative or Liberal. It was interpreted at the time as a great though unexpected victory over clerical influence. But now the sudden disappearance of a leading newspaper, upon the condemnation of a bishop is held up as a convincing and menacing example of the irresistible power of the Church in Quebec. Some of those who are most trenchant in their long-distance fighting against clerical domination are unquestionably actuated by the most generous motives. None the less their strong language—going to the border of panic and despair—implies a want of independence and manliness on the part of the people of this Province.

We believe that outside opinion on this point is subject to some revision.

It might be as well to remember that the French-Canadians have inherited from old France along with their other qualities and faults a strong passion for theoretical and dogmatical discussions. For that reason the point of orthodoxy is continually cropping up in controversies, political as well as religious, concerning questions which appear very matter-of-fact to the practical mind of a Briton. Excommunications are thrown right and left much more often by politicians than by the bishops. To outsiders the impression may be conveyed that the argument of religion is all powerful with the people since it is used so frequently.

But no student of history can ignore the fact that in old and in new France the prerogatives of the civil power were jealously guarded against the encroachments of the Church. It was France that created a code of law which provided for appeal to civil tribunals from the abuse of the ecclesiastical authorities. The correspondence of the French Governors with the Court of Versailles shows what precautions were then taken to prevent the clergy from gaining undue ascendency. The people themselves when occasion arose fought the priests with a spirit of which those who are not familiar with the details of French-Canadian history do not dream.

After the British conquest the clergy was the only educated class which remained with the abandoned settlers. Its intellectual superiority, its claims to gratitude no doubt gave it great influence, but that influence was maintained much more by diplomacy than by the use of spiritual authority. The clergy was for British connection, and the people went with it, because it was right. The clergy opposed the rebellion of 1837, but Papineau himself said it was ill-timed and unfortunate. After the Union the clergy fought the old Rouge party, and the Rouge party remained in a hopeless minority. But it was not so much the clergy as the fact that the practical men, the men who commanded Protestant support, were on the other side. This kept the Rouges in opposition. The public men who make a practice of trading on religion, who depend on clerical influence, have never attained great popularity, even among the Conservatives. On the school question the clergy failed to influence Cartier in 1872 as it has failed to influence Laurier.

In fact, the clergy in politics may be said to wield about the same influence in Quebec that the lodges do in Ontario. It wins when it is on the side of the heavy battalions. But the French-Canadian, elected or elector, may be counted upon always to insist upon his right to think in political matters. He hates the idea of a Government of cures as much as the modern Frenchman does. When the law is violated he does not hesitate to resort to the courts, as in the Champlain election case. Our French-Canadian fellow-citizens—let our friends in Ontario believe—may be trusted to settle any difficulties which they may have with their clergy. They are bound to their Church by feelings of gratitude as well as by faith, and outside interference is very likely to be misunderstood. But past and present alike point convincingly to the fact that the outcome of these difficulties, and those which will arise again and again in the future before the relations between Church and State are arranged upon a permanent basis, will not be in any degree a compromise of our political institutions nor a surrender of free political thinking, but an enlargement and more secure establishment of them.

### AN ADMIRABLE POLICY.

The Premier's speech at the Mayor's banquet on Thursday night left no room for doubt as to his opinions in the matter of reciprocity, and his opinions leave no room for cavil.

The trade of the Western States, he said, should be secured for Montreal; the relations of Canada and the United States as a whole should be more friendly than they are now. But he wished it to be distinctly understood that he could not consent to friendliness with the States if it should involve hostility to England. Canadians desired better trade relations with their neighbors to the South, "but if it is expected in the United States or anywhere else that the price we shall have to pay means any hostility to England, we shall have none of it." Canadians are colonials, he said, but "though we admit that we are colonials, we do not admit that the sun in its course shines on a freer country than Canada. We are colonials because we are free to be a colony. And, speaking as I am to business men, I say we are a colony because we have a feeling of gratitude in our hearts for the great country which has protected our liberties. It is with these sentiments that I would wish to approach the Government of the United States. If it is my privilege to go to the United States to speak of better trade relations between Canada and that country, I will say: 'We come here not as suppliants, not in any hostile spirit to the land to which we owe allegiance, but we come here as free men to talk to free men, and if you will accept a treaty on this basis let us negotiate; but if you expect that we come here to stab the country to which we belong, we tell you that we shall do nothing of the kind. We will ever be true to our allegiance.' I do further believe that when we approach the United States in that spirit, in no cringing spirit, in no other spirit but in that of self-respect and dignity, we shall succeed, and if we fail we shall get on by ourselves."

What could be clearer, what more admirable than this? If reciprocity be obtained on these terms, the people of Canada will owe Mr. Laurier's Government a debt of gratitude. If it is not to be had on terms in keeping with the dignity of the Dominion and conducive to the maintenace of the closest union and the closest sympathy between Canada and the Mother Country it will not be had at all. Mr. Laurier's utterance in this regard should serve to dispel the silly suspicion lest his Government in its desire for improved commercial relations with the United States might forget the allegiance that Canada owes the Mother Land. As a matter of business a sincere attempt to improve the commercial relations of the Dominion and the Republic should be made by the Canadian Government. Should such an attempt be made and should it fail, the people of Canada need no longer reproach themselves. Nor, as Mr. Laurier suggests, need they pause for a day in the working out of their own commercial destiny.

### DISSOLUTION.

Death is the "full stop" in the punctuation of life. Sickness may be its "semicolon," losses and defeats its "phrases," and all the petty checks that personal vanity or comfort receives, its "commas." But death is its "period." There are few civilized minds that do not experience a kind of mental pause when they hear of death. It may be of some friend, or some unknown person that they only casually hear of, but the shock occasioned is created by no other fact. It is not necessarily caused by fear. Many people face the prospect of death with great courage. It may even be that under peculiar circumstances the death itself may be the keynote of a great relief for some one. But that is reaction. The fact remains that death itself causes in the mind a peculiar emotion that may be likened to a pause. Nothing else creates it.

Of course we are brought into contact with death under different circumstances. We have a relative interest in the accidents and misfortunes that cost life far and near to people unknown or known only by sight, or on mere acquaintance. We have a more material interest in the death of friends, or business people or neighbors, with whom we are in continual contact; we have a positive and sympathetic interest in the dissolution of those of our immediate circle of blood relatives, and of course a personal interest in our own departure.

There is design here. Take the sceptic into the chamber. Show him the body from which not only physical life has departed, but all the play of mental grace, of genius, of talent, of creative, administrative and executive energy, have fled, and ask him what it means. Is it the end? It may be that the possibilities of physical life are untested, or in full operation, or the wane, but who has cut the cords of life and interposed the goal as it were in the very progress of its race?

It may be the life is unlived, unrecompensed or uncondemned. At any period it is the physical tenement that is weak, it is the strings of nature that are unfit for the harmonies of the soul to be heard vibrating them, the soul itself is as vigorous when it comes in as when it goes out, though its manifestations follow the limitations of the physical nature.

Nature is beautiful. It contains thousands of created graces that have their uses and possibilities in the design of life, but the intangible soul that illuminates it is far more beautiful, and the idea that it ends with the life through which it is made manifest is one from which the mind revolts; and which few hold. Those who hold it do not do so as the result of natural instinct; it is contrary to instinct; but as the result of some peculiarity in the mind which seems to reflect that view from certain hypotheses suggested by a perverted or a one-sided plunge into the spring of education.

When death punctuates our existence, it causes a shock that makes us pause. The shock is more or less evanescent, but it always comes, and it seems as though it were the starting point from which simultaneously springs the hope that death is not the end of the human race. In the physical theory of the conservation of energy, the idea is that emotion communicated to any sense, runs along the nerve till it reaches a ganglion or nerve centre, from which it speeds on with renewed force, the nervous vibration serving to create new energy. In this way the mental emotion caused by death stimulates and builds anew certain other emotions, and it cannot be denied that the strongest of them is the emotion of hope that it is not the end. Ask, then, the sceptic who says "there is no proof" how it is that the grace of hope in future life is always more vividly connected with death than with anything else, not merely occasionally, but always and in all races? It is not a superstition—it is a mental fact.

Take the hopeless grief over a dead pet, where there is no evidence of a higher nature to lead to any belief that it has not definitely ended its career here and hereafter. It may not be so intense, but it is different in its nature, and its hopelessness adds much to its poignancy. Christ says "I am the resurrection and the life." He never speaks of death as divorced from the hope of resurrection. What will be done with the vast dead in resurrection, what form they will assume, or what relationships or functions they will have, are all phenomena no more within the possibilities of our limited vision to discover than the origin of life itself. But no one yet who believed in Christ as the link uniting divinity and humanity, as the impersonation of God and the pattern of man, has ever tried to belittle or destroy the hope to those standing beside the brink of dissolution that merely a change in condition was taking place, unfolding a fresh career to which life has been the directing prologue.

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Mr. Flynn tells his friends of the Club Cartier that the signal for battle will be soon given. He warns his supporters that they cannot afford to delay their preparations for the general elections. To his opponents also the warning is good. The Opposition in the Legislature has marked out admirable fighting ground and in the Province at large, the opponents of the Government should have no difficulty in holding their own in the argument that counts for so much at election times. But something more than argument is required. A thorough organization, capable of bringing to the polls every vote against the taxers, that may be won by legitimate means is necessary to that triumph which Mr. Marchand and the cause that he represents desire to win. In this direction much has already been done. In local organization, however, much remains to be accomplished. Liberals in the several constituencies need not wait for the signal to battle. They should begin to get ready for the fight now.

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Mr. P. J. Ryan, President of the Central Trades and Labor Council has addressed to the press a letter repudiating all persons who, in the interest of some one or other of the political parties in the Province may canvass subscriptions for the assistance of unemployed and destitute workingmen in Montreal. Mr. Ryan points out that the Trades and Labor Council is the central labor organization for the city, that it enjoys the recognition of all subordinate labor organi vations that it is well informed as to the necessities of the workingmen of the city, but that it is not in the habit of taking such steps as are taken by the labor "fakers" whom Mr. Ryan condemns. Mr. Ryan adds that when it canvasses for assistance, its agents will be provided with certificates. The warning is timely. The soup kitchen and charity subscription "faker" has been hitherto a force in politics in Montreal.

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A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes of the beneficial effects, in many different directions, of the free-trade policy lately adopted in New South Wales. The shipping trade of Sydney has expanded with great rapidity, and the wages of the men employed in this industry have been put back to the rates in force before the long commercial depression. Farming has picked up, and the railway returns show a substantial improvement in general business. The adjoining colony of Victoria is watching the experiment with interest, and already a movement is on foot at least to make Melbourne a free port, lest its commercial supremacy should pass to Sydney.

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Latest despatches from London impart a most encouraging aspect to the case of Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick. Canadians will rejoice to hear that he is so far recovered from the effects of his illness and operation as to be looking forwrad to an early convalescence.

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Of the 274,940 Hungarian gypsies enumerated in the last census 243,432 are described as sedentary, 20,406 as semi-sedentary, and only 8,938 as nomadic, while 2,164 are either soldiers or in gaol. All profess some form of Christianity and 17,000 are professional musicians.

# A MATTER OF SLEEP.

## The Light Variety and the Noises of a City.

## SOME QUEER INSTANCES

### Of Standing Great Noises and Awaking at Little.

**The Telegraph Operator, the Locomotive and the Ticker—Narrow Escape From Disaster.**

(Written for The Herald.)

Outside of the weather as a subject for conversation—which is universally admitted to be the most prolific, especially among people of northern and exceedingly changeable climes—one's sleeping propensities come in order of importance, and it is likely that two or more people, when they gather together with a litle spare time on their hands, will commence to tell each other what a very light or sound sleeper they are, as the case may be.

In the case of the light sleeper, he likes to pour out his woe, telling how he envies the man who can sleep his seven or eight hours "without turning a hair." The good sleeper is usually proud of his ability, and sympathizes most sincerely with his unfortunate brother. The newspaper man, who is compelled to turn day into night for sleeping purposes, if he happens to be a poor sleeper, can unfold his troubles in a manner that would touch the most stony-hearted sound sleeper.

The multitudinous noises of a great city are the arch enemy of a man who is compelled to sleep in the day time—and there are thousands of them. It may be any kind of an agitation, from a neighbor's upright at the mercy of sweet sixteen, to a Scotch cart driven by a fiend incarnate; or anything from the clang and rattle of a motor car to the wails of a teething infant next door, but they all get in their work on the unfortunate light sleeper.

How I envy the man who can tumble into a railway sleeping-car berth and slumber peacefully until "the autocrat of the Pullman" calls breakfast, or the near approach to one's destination; and how comforting it is not to mind a bit having to sleep in a strange bed in a hotel. All these delights are unknown to the light sleeper and it is no wonder that he likes to unburden himself sometimes.

One of my best friends is a man who spent his younger days as a telegraph operator and train despatcher. He is not in the business now, and he often entertains me with interesting bits of gossip concerning his telegraphic days. He is a newspaper man, and even yet finds his proficiency at the key of good service occasionally. When there was a tornado up the Ottawa valley, not far from Montreal some years ago—the worst ever experienced in this country—it was of great advantage to his paper that he was able to go out with a reporter, tap a wire which fortunately had not suffered in the general devastation and telegraph a full account of the disastrous affair to his paper, thus beating out all competitors.

### AN OPERATOR'S EXPERIENCE.

However, that is digressing from what this article started out to refer to more particularly—good and bad sleepers. This friend of mine is a great sleeper. In fact, I could scarcely credit what he told me one evening, were it not for the fact that his charming wife vouched for the authenticity of every word of his statement, and besides he is a truthful fellow himself.

At one time he was located at an important railway junction, but in a rather dismal locality, and had his sleeping quarters up stairs in the station, his window being only a few feet away from the railway track.

"The peculiarity about my sleeping habits," said he one day, when talking about the difficulties of sleeping in a noisy city, "was that a locomotive whistle might screech outside my window and it would not arouse me, but let my call tick gently on the telegraph instrument in the next room and I would be in an instant. Yes, it is an actual fact. When I was employed as train despatcher at a junction point in a remote part of the country, trains would stop at the station during the night for orders. Unable to get into the station sometimes the engineers would stop their throbbing iron steeds directly under my window and let the whistle go for all it was worth, but it had no more effect on me than the cooing of a dove. The tick of the telegraph instrument, however, was another matter entirely. Should my attention be required I would be up in a minute.

"No, I cannot undertake to explain how it is," was his reply when I asked if he could account for it. One could understand a person becoming accustomed to an ordinary noise, but to have a locomotive whistle let loose almost at one's head seems a little too much to believe. It is, perhaps, no more wonderful than a locomotive driver going to sleep with his hand on the throttle-valve flying over the rails at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour. And yet such has been known to happen. In fact the last disastrous railway accident in Canada was caused by just such an incident.

### A HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE.

While returning to the city a few mornings ago after investigating a murder case not more than fifty miles from Montreal, I fell in with a railway official, and in the course of our conversation he told me a story about an experience of his own which incidentally gave another instance of the peculiarity of sleeping habits. For seven years the official in question had travelled on railway business on an average of 75,000 miles annually. He was in only one smash-up in all that time, "but," said he, "there are lots of narrow escapes which never reach the ear of the general public," and he proceeded to relate one of his experiences of that nature.

"I was on an express bound for Montreal, but as the train going in an opposite direction was late they did not cross at the usual junction point. In order that the train which was on time should not be detained, the train despatcher telegraphed to a little station some miles up the line, at which through trains do not usually stop, to hold the down express, provided she had not already passed, until the arrival of the up train. The way station operator promptly wired back that the express had not yet passed, and he had set the signals according to orders.

"Now it so happened that the down express had passed the station, but the unfortunate operator did not know it. It was afterwards explained in this way. After doing his regular shift during the day the operator had allowed his night assistant to go off to a country dance with his best girl, and was accordingly doing duty. Tired after the exertions of the day he went gently to sleep, and when the express went thundering past the station with a mighty roar it did not disturb his slumbers in the least. Many people have stood on the platform of a country station when a through express has passed, and they will have very little trouble in recollecting what a frightful din the hissing and throbbing mass made as it went crushing along the two lines of rails. Imagine yourself sleeping through the noise attendant upon such an incident. But that is just exactly what the operator did, but when the little instrument in his office ticked off the important question regarding the train, he was all attention in a moment and unfortunately gave an answer that came within an ace of sacrificing many lives and destroying valuable property.

"In the meantime," continued the narrator, "the train on which I considered myself secure was hurrying on to what seemed almost certain doom. Anxious not to make the late train any later, the engineer of our train was urging his steed forward to its utmost capacity. The engineer of the tardy express, anxious not to detain the other train at the usual junction, was letting his engine out to full speed. It seemed as though only a miracle could save the two trains from an awful crash. I was in my sleeping berth, and heard the sudden grinding of the air brakes beneath the car floor, and from my experience as a railway man I realized in a moment that something was radically wrong. I jumped out and hastily pulled on some of my clothes. By that time the train had come to a dead stop, and I walked out to see what the trouble was. It was a clear, moonlight summer night, and about the first thing I saw was the engineers of the two trains shaking hands at the pilots of the two locomotives, which were about two feet apart. They were congratulating each other on their narrow escape. Luckily they approached each other on a long straight piece of track, and were able to take warning and stop just in the nick of time.

"What about the sleeping operator? Oh, he didn't wait for an investigation. The down train had to back up to his station to effect a crossing, and he promptly wired his resignation to the chief train despatcher. Very few of the people on the train knew what a narrow escape they had had from death, and still less did the affair come to the ears of the general public."

# SLAVES IN CANADA.

## Dinah, a Kingston Slave, and Her Indenture.

**A Curious and Historically Interesting Document—The Value of a Slave's Services.**

(Kingston, Ont., Whig.)

The conditions of life in civilized countries have changed to such a great extent since the beginning of the present century that could the spirits of our forefathers revisit the scenes of their earthly careers they would find themselves as greatly out of place as a Hottentot would be at the court of his imperial nibs, the bombastic war lord of Germany.

It is not generally known that the ancient citizens of Kingston bought, sold and maintained slaves. Yet such is the fact, as an able lecture delivered by deputy-surgeon-general Neilson before the local historical society the other evening showed. Among the old documents examined by Dr. Neilson while making his researches on the subject of the lecture was one, the text of which is given below, and which is as curious on account of its character, as it is valuable on account of its age and historical importance. It read as follows:

"This indenture, made this 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, witnesseth that I, Dinah, a Negro woman, late of Troy, in the State of New York, but now of Kingston, in the Midland district of the Province of Upper Canada, do by these presents acknowledge myself to be the property of Winnifred Meredith, late of Troy, in the state of New York, but now of Kingston, in the district and province aforesaid, by virtue of a bill of sale, made and executed by Elisha Adams, of Troy, aforesaid, and given to the said Winnifred Meredith; that the said Dinah, to make herself more fully and completely the indisputable property of the said Winnifred Meredith, in said province, and her heirs, forever, doth hereby of her own free and voluntary will, further certified by her signing these presents, bind herself to the said Winnifred Meredith and her heirs, forever, as a domestic servant, and with her the said Winnifred Meredith or her heirs, to dwell, continue and serve from the day of the date of these presents until the day of her death, during all of which said term she, the said Dinah, her said mistress will and faithfully shall serve, her secrets keep, her lawful commands gladly do and obey; hurt to her said mistress, or her heirs she shall not do, nor wilfully suffer to be done by others, but of the same to the utmost of her power shall notice forthwith give to her said mistress; the goods of her said mistress she shall not embezzle, nor waste, nor them lend, without her consent, to any; at cards, dice, or any other unlawful game she shall not play; taverns, play houses nor ale houses she shall not frequent, lewdness she shall not be guilty of, from the service of her said mistress or her heirs she shall not, at any time depart, or absent herself without her or their leave, but in all things, as a good and faithful servant, shall, and will demean herself towards her said mistress and all her heirs, during the said term of her natural life. And for, and in consideration of the said covenant, promises and agreements, to be done and performed on the part of the said Dinah, she, the said Winnifred Meredith, on her part, doth covenant, promise and agree to, and with the said Dinah, for herself, her heirs, executors and administrators, to find and allow to the said Dinah meat, drink, lodging and wearing apparel fit and suitable for such a servant to wear, and all other necessaries in sickness and in health, during the said term of her natural life. And for the true performance of all and singular, the covenants, promises and agreements aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves, each unto the other, firmly by these presents. In testimony whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and date first above written.

WINNIFRED MEREDITH.

DINAH, X, her mark.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us.—Joseph Anderson, G. Douglass.

The indenture is written on the first and second pages of a four-page sheet of foolscap, bearing in water-mark the date 1801. The writing is in a neat, legible and scholarly hand, and is but very slightly faded. Dinah's seal is of white wax, that of the mistress of green wax.

On the third page of the sheet is written in a hand different from that of the indenture, an assignment which reads thus:

"I do hereby assign all and every right and claim that I might or could have to the services of the within named Dinah, unto Ann Macaulay, her executors, administrators and assigns, in consideration of having received, by the consent of the within named Dinah, the sum of forty pounds, the said Dinah having indented herself as a servant to serve the said Ann Macaulay for the space of eight years, nine months and twenty-nine days from the date of these present.

"Given under my hand and seal, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four, at Kingston, in Upper Canada.

WINNIFRED MEREDITH.

Witnesses present:
Allan McLean,
John Kirby."

On a separate sheet of paper, poor Dinah gives a receipt for the money paid to Mistress Meredith for the services of the slave. The receipt reads as follows:

"Received from Mrs. Ann Macaulay, forty pounds, Halifax currency, being the sum to be paid for my services of eight years, nine months and twenty-nine days to Mrs. Ann Macaulay, by a certain indeniture entered into this day, which sum has been paid to Mrs. Winnifred Meredith by my desire.

"DINAH, X (her mark.)

"Kingston, 1st October, 1804."

What incidents in lives long since closed are hidden under these ancient documents! What was the secret of the transference of Dinah's services by Mistress Meredith to Mistress Macaulay for the period of eight years, nine months and twenty-nine days? Was the former a debtor to the latter to the extent of "forty pounds, Halifax currency," and did she give Mistress Macaulay the services of poor Dinah for the period named to discharge the debt? Who was Mistress Meredith? Who was Mistress Macaulay? Where did they live? When did they die? And when did poor Dinah the bond-slave end the "term of her natural life" and her lifelong servitude? Did she keep unbroken the "covenants, promises and agreements" specified in the indenture? And where do the mortal remains of the slave lie! For even the sepulchre of a slave would, in these days of enlightenment, be a shrine at which hundreds would muse over the manners and customs of byegone days and moralize over the advantages and blessings that we, in the closing days of the nineteenth century, enjoy without the forced or voluntary services of fellow-creatures condemned to pass their lives in bondage.

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2. Song—"The Battle of Stirling" ..... ..... Mr. Robert Crawford
3. Highland Fling ..... Miss Maud Lee
4. Song—"The Standard on the Braes o' Mar" ..... ..F. C. Capon
5. Violin Solo—Annie Laurie (variations) ..... ..Mr. R. Anderson
6. Song—"The Bonnie Wee Wife," ..... ..Mr. G. H. Macleod
7. Quartette—"John Anderson, My Jo" ..... Arion Male Quartette
8. Song—"Maggie Lauder" ..Mr. Alex Smith
9. Song—"The Auld Scotch Songs" ..... ..Miss Maggie Stark

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10. Sword Exercise ..The Highland Cadets
11. Song—"Flowers o' the Forest" ..... ..... Miss Ella Walker
12. Sword Dance ..... ..Mr. Angus Fraser
13. Song—"March of the Cameron Men" ..... ..... ..Mr J. Wilks
14. Violin Solo—"Scottish Airs" ..... ..Mr. Robert Anderson
15. Song—"Scots Wha Hae" ..... ..... ..Mr G. H. Macleod
16. Sailor's Hornpipe .. Mr. Angus Fraser
17. Song—"Whistle O'er the Lave O't" ..... ..... Mr. A Smith
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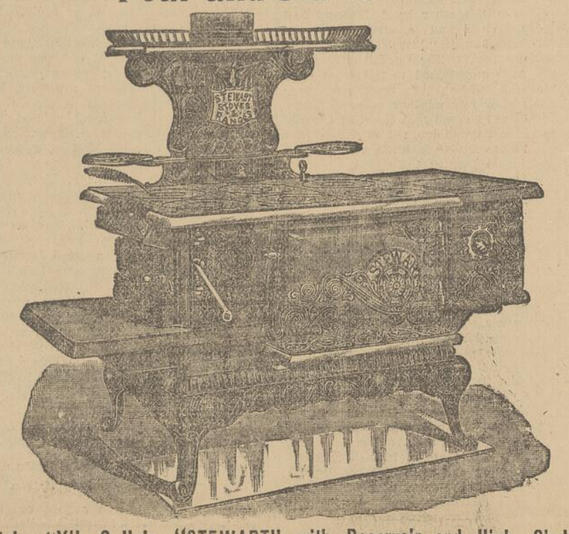
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Friday and Saturday Evenings Jan. 29th and 30th, 8.15 p.m.
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Entertainment in aid of the Highland Cadets' Clothing Fund, under the patronage of their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen
Jessie Brown, or the Relief of Lucknow
Romantic Military Drama, in 3 acts. Military Tableaux, Scotch Songs and Dances. Under the management of Henry E. Codd and W. A. Tremayne. Evening prices, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Matinee prices, 50c, 25c. FRED. LYDON, Ins.

On Wednesday, January 27th,
there is to be held quite the event of the season—A CHARITY BALL in aid of the Maternity Hospital,
At the Victoria Armory,
under Vice-regal patronage. A limited number of tickets are on sale at Three Dollars each and may be had on application of Mrs. Miller, 308 Stanley St.; Mr. W. R. Miller, 12 Hospital St.

QUEEN'S HALL, Assembly, Sat., Jan. 23.
Hall to Rent at very low rates for Parties, Balls, Concerts, etc.
Also Elm Hall, Westmount.
Tel. 4177. A. ROY MACDONALD, Jr.

Kneisel Quartet, of Boston.
Afternoon Concert under the auspices of the Ladies' Morning Musical Club, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, at 4.30, HIGH SCHOOL ASSEMBLY HALL. Subscription list will be opened Monday January 25th, at Shaw's Music Store, St. Catherine St. Sale of seats to subscribers will begin Monday, February 1st. To general public, Wednesday, February 3rd. For subscribers, 5 tickets for $4; 3 tickets for $2.50. Single tickets, reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50 cts.

Art Association
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LOAN EXHIBITION.
WATER COLORS and PASTELS
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Wednesday Evenings, 8 to 10.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

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

# WOMAN'S REALM

## WOMEN SHOULD LEARN HOW TO NURSE.

### Time Has Gone by When Women Should Faint at the Sight of Blood.

### MAY SAVE SOMEBODY'S LIFE

**Story of an Accident on a Farm in Which Promptness and a Little Knowledge Saved a Boy's Life.**

In these days when young women are improving themselves in the direction of higher education, I wonder that more of them do not study medicine, or, at least, nursing—not as a profesion necessarily, but as an accomplishment. Every woman will probably have an opportunity to save some life (besides her own) if she only knows what to do and what not to do at some crucial moment.

The day has gone when it was proper for a woman of refinement to faint at the sight of blood, go into hysterics if anyone had a broken bone, and have a headache when a member of the family was laid up with an inflammation. This gave the poor lone doctor too much to do, so the fashion had to be altered, and now the more refined and intellectual a woman is, the more steadily she keeps her head, and the more she assists the doctor fight the accident or the disease. Yet, in spite of the progress in this way, women are yet handicapped by lack of knowledge. There are still many who will walk a fainted woman around a room, who cannot make a bed up for a patient, who do not know how to wring out a hot cloth or what to do for croup. It is all very well to say "Send for a doctor and a nurse," but many women live out of quick reach of either, while in travelling doctors are as scarce as policemen when you want to ask questions.

Sickness and death are ever amongst us. The woman who can fight the one and smoothe the way for the other is equipped to aid her own or someone else's dear ones when they most need it. All women do not have the opportunity for systematic study, but earnestness and intelligent reading will teach a great deal.

—

A pair of gray horses dashed up the lane to a farm-house. It was a winter's day, and long years ago. The old bobsleighs were littered with pieces of bark and fresh-cut chips. The man who stood in front slapping the horses into a run with the lines, called sharply to the inmates of the house and picking up the limp figure leaning against him, staggered into the great kitchen. A trail of blood marked their way, and as he sat the poor, pale-faced young lad in a chair, it oozed out of a great gash in his cowhide boot and ran across the floor. They had been chopping in the bush, he and the farm hand. The young fellow's axe glanced on a sapling, and struck between his great toe and the rest, going completely through the foot, and crushing up into the instep. The village was nearly three miles away, and the boy was bleeding to death. He was terror-stricken himself, half sobbing, his face white, his hair hung in matted greasy wisps across his brow, and his eyes dilated with horror, as he looked at the poor bandaged foot. They had set it upon a chair, but the great bundle of cotton was reddening already. The old mother of the family came first to herself. She snatched an apron from her daughter, and twisted a ligature above the wound. Some one hurried for the doctor, and in the quickest possible time he came.

But the tightly-bound leg had been very painful. The lad had begged to have the bandage off. He did not understand the spurting of that bright red blood.

"It's stopped a-bleedin' now, missus," he said. She bent as if to loosen it, just to calm him, but her hands fumbled about without letting the twist slip.

"That saved his life," said the doctor after he had examined the poor foot.

"Saved his life," the words passed from lip to lip about the house. There was a glad light in the old mother's eyes, and she went on getting dinner with a quiver on her white face.

Her acquaintance with books was not extensive. Her opportunities for acquiring scientific knowledge never came on earth. She gleaned this bit of wisdom from the Home Corner of the weekly newspaper, and its prompt application saved the life of a fellow-creature.

MADGE MERTON.



For the little maid a pinafore suit of rifle green serge with soft tan-colored corduroy plastron and belt is most charming.

### A TERRIBLE CHARGE.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 23.—Alfred John Smith, a well-known C.P.R. engine driver, living in Carleton, was arrested early yesterday morning charged with setting fire about midnight to the house of his father-in-law, in which his wife, from whom he had separated, and his only child resided. Fortunately the family discovered the fire before it had gained much headway. Footsteps in the snow were traced towards Smith's house and about half of a newspaper saturated with parafine was picked up outside of the window of the parlor, where the fire was set. The trial is taking place to-day.

## YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

### Interesting Reports Read and Adopted at the Regular Quarterly Meeting.

### WORK IN THE BRANCHES.

**Reports Are All Most Satisfactory, Although the Lack of Money is Much Complained Of.**

The regularl quarterly meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association was held at the Y.W.C.A., Temperance Home, 2434 St. Catherine street, on Thursday morning last at 11 a.m. There was a very good attendance of ladies and the meeting was presided over by Mrs. J. F. Stevenson, president of the Association. Miss Ellen Laing, recording secretary, and Miss Tenney, general secretary, took seats on either side of the President.

Before the regular business was started a half an hour of prayer was conducted by Mrs. John MacDougall.

In the report of Miss Laing, recording secretary, it was stated that thirteen regular business meetings had been held during the quarter, with an average attendance of fifteen. On October 1, a Foreign Missionary Committee was formed, with Mrs John MacDougall as convener, and Mrs. W. B. Lindsay as secretary-and treasurer, Mention was made of the encouraging reports and also the fact that there have never been exceptions to this rule as the result of being ill-spent. Neither has there been regret in regard to the methods employed. The reports have always shown the lack of money and workers, however, especially the latter.

Miss Tenney read the House Committee's report, showing that there had been thirtwo admissions to the Association Home,



For theatre wear, a long wrap is most desirable. The illustration shows a cloak of brocaded silk with a fine border of mouffion and lining of quilted satin. Silk dust cloaks of last season may be renovated and used for this purpose.

and also that many times that number had been refused on account of lack of accommodation.

The Educational Report was also read by Miss Tenney. The educational session opened on September 28, with a Fruit Social, the class work being organized the following Thursday. The classes have been held thus far in the basement of Emmanuel Church, during the time of having no Association Class Rooms. Classes are held for shorthand, book-keeping, French, typewriting, millinery, dress-cutting, singing, elocution, Delsarte, reading, arithmetic, spelling, geography, languages, composition and embroidery. The admissions for the fall term numbered 180. The Associate membership of 116 is an increase over any previous year of more than 40. The International Bible Reading Association numbers 40 members. Mention was made of the Thanksgiving Tea and Christmas entertainment.

The report of the Religious Committee was then given by Mrs. Phelps, convener. A business meeting is held every Thursday morning, preceded by a short service of prayer. A Bible class is held every Wednesday evening and a short service, conducted by city clergymen held every Friday evening in the Association parlor at 7.15. A service under the direction of the Religious Committee is held every Sunday afternoon in the Women's Guild. Special reference was made to the daily services held during the Week of Prayer in the parlors of the American Presbyterian Church.

The report of the Visiting Committee was read by Miss Forester, the association missionary, showing that 358 visits were made, that clothing and fuel had been distributed among the needy, and that nourishing food had been received from the Diet Dispensary for the sick poor.

Miss Cramp, secretary for the Y.W.C.A. Temporary Home, read her report, which stated that 196 girls had been received in the home, and situations found for 53. A Bible class is held every Sunday afternoon, and a meeting by a circle of the King's Daughters each week. The class of girls at the home is most respectable, and by careful management it is hoped to exclude all whose characters would be unsuitable for domestic service.

The work at the Day Nursery was reported as going on as usual. The attendance of children has been smaller on account of scarcity of work for women, but the children have all been free from illness of any kind.

Miss Low, convener of the Helping Hand Sewing School, reported 63 names on the roll, with an average attendance of 36. Classes are held every Saturday morning in the Inspector street Chapel of the American Presbyterian Church. On November 14th a one cent savings' bank for children attending the school was opened, and 35 children have opened accounts, the amount now on deposit being $10.46.

Mrs. W. B. Lindsay gave a report of the School of Cookery. The work here has risen and fallen like the temperature. Classes in high-class cookery have been attempted, but the great need has been found for plain home cookery. A most efficient teacher has been found in Mrs. Wilkinson, an English lady, who is carrying on the work most successfully. A class of girls to learn plain household cookery has been organized from Morgan's and other large establishments, in response to a suggestion made recently.

Mrs. Trenholme reported for the Y.W.C.A. Training School, showing that the work there was going on steadily. Lessons in clear starching and ironing were given during the winter, and a children's sewing class held weekly.

The report of the Building Committee, read by Miss Sippell, stated that everything was going on satisfactorily, and the association had good reason to congratulate itself upon its beautiful new building, which is rapidly nearing completion.

The various reports were adopted and confirmed, and the meeting closed with the singing of the doxology.

ABERDEEN ASSOCIATION.

Following is the report of the English branch of the Aberdeen Association, presented by Mrs. Hanson:

The English branch of the Aberdeen Association of Montreal was formally organized by the Rev. Dr. Barclay at the Chateau de Ramezay on the 20th of October last. The Montreal branch is composed of two sections, the French and the English, the only difference being that of language. The officers of the English branch are Mrs. Gillespie, president; Mrs. R. L. Macdonnell, first vice-president; Mrs. Austen, second vice-president; Mrs. Hanson, corresponding secretary; Miss Read, Miss Trenholme, assistant secretaries; Miss Scott, recording secretary; Miss Parker, treasurer.

The ladies of the committee are: Mrs. G. A. Drummond, Lady Hingston, Mrs.



For those who prefer a three-quarter mantle the model shown is most becoming. It is made of straw-colored silk and is elaborately trimmed with lace and sable.

Clouston, Mrs. Godfrey Weir, Mrs. M. Oxley, Mrs. Allan Macdonnell, Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields, the Misses David.

The meetings are held monthly, and already the committe have selected and tied up 120 parcels which have been sent to Ottawa to be forwarded, and they are thence, by kind permisson of Lieut.-Col. White, franked to their destination.

The aim of this society is to provide suitable literature for the families of the North-west of Canada, who in their isolation have great need for mental food, particularly in cases where the distance from school and church, together with a long, unbroken winter, render it almost impossible to educate the younger members of the homes.

There have already been received letters which, if time permitted to read, would tell their own story of delight and gratitude derived from the receipt of these parcels.

The committee desire to thank most cordially the friends who have generously sent in magazines, illustrated papers and books, and hope when they are fully settled in a permanent building to have still further supplies to help in carrying on the work of the M.B. of the A.A.

It might further be added that there are now the names of 72 settlers upon the list.

**The Jewish Minister.**

The Rev. Mr. Myers will deliver a lecture at the McGill College Avenue Synagogue on Sunday, January 24, at 7.30 p. m., taking as his subject "The Jewish Minister."

Two wealthy Hebrews of Bagdad now own all that remains of the ancient city of Babylon.

It is reported that the Yellowstone geysers are gradually lessening in activity.



Faille Ball Dress. Flounces and tablier richly embroidered with silk and gold cantille. Plain bodice with embroidered plastron and plissed crape frills. Velvet bows on sleeves and bodice. Tuft of feathers in hair.

Figured Brocade Dinner Dress. Skirt opens over plain silk tablier, crossed with rows of lace insertion. Bottom of skirt, bodice pattens and short puff sleeves are edged with beaded gimp. Ribbon belt fastened with rosettes. Tortoise-shell comb ornamented with gold, in the hair, Fan of painted Irish lace.



1. Colored Cloth Morning Dress. Opening of double jacket ornamented with silk cord, and velvet buttons. Revers and sleeve frill lined with satin. Rolls of velvet on the sleeves and in ascending lines on skirt. Grenadine jabot with plisse frills edged with narrow lace.

2. Tea Gown. Silk yoke, cut in points, and covered with lace, with Liberty silk full front, side pieces and Watteau pleat. High collar with full ruche. Gathered leg-of-mutton sleeves with pointed slashings, lined with silk and edged with lace.




## LATEST FASHION HINTS.

Now that tailor bodices and plain or slightly trimmed skirts with heavy fur wraps are the correct thing for out-of-door wear, it is a great relief to don pretty bright garments in the house. For this purpose nothing can be more appropriate and charming than the still admired, elegant and cosy tea gown, or the dainty demi-toilettes adopted by so many ladies of recognized good taste, some of which are so elegant as to be "quite the thing" for a small dinner party, a quiet evening at home. An appropriate dress of this kind for a young matron is composed of a skirt and foundation bodice of moire velours or flowered chine silk in mauve, heliotrope or antique rose. A lace edged yoke, collar and sleeves of white or cream gauze, with belt, bretelles, and cuffs of spangled embroidery makes up a lovely gown. The sleeves of such toilettes are entirely new, many being draped and puffed to the elbow being a most artistic change from the plain coat sleeve trimmed solely at the top.

A fashionable tea gown is made with a long loose overcoat, gored at the sides and back and falling in graceful pleats from the shoulder. This over-dress may be of black satin, brocade or velvet, lined with silk of any pretty light shade and opening in front to show an under dress of the same color veiled with black jetted net. The collar and square slashed revers are of silk embroidered with jet. The puffed sleeves are trimmed with rich black lace while handsome buttons ornament each side of the loose robe.

Simpler tea gowns are made of one silk material with a Watteau pleat at the back and a Zouave jacket of velvet the same color.

Among dresses for the house is the very desirable and useful breakfast gown, which may be made up in the plainest as well as the most elegant styles to suit the wearer.

**Her Dancing Shoes.**

After fans and handkerchiefs shoes are objects of anxious thought to every woman who is resolved to be well dressed. Dancing shoes are being made very much in bronze, which has the effect of narrowing the foot and making it look small. Satin has not this effect, but nothing will oust it from favor when it matches a gown, particularly as there is no material more pliant and comfortable than it in which to dance. Nimble fingers are well employed now in



This handsome jacket shows an original combination of sable with front slashings of rich brown silk covered with gold lace and similar lining on the inner side of the Stuart collar. The jacket is tight-fitting with short basque behind, ending as in front, in four bushy sable tails. The muff is also made of gold lace and sable and finished off with a large satin bow. The picturesque hat is made of brown velvet, trimmed with bows and ostrich feathers.

The dress worn with this handsome outdoor attire is of blue and green plaid made up on the cross.

embroidering the fronts of dancing shoes, for a design carried out in pretty beads to imitate jewels is the very latest fashion. Only a tiny buckle of paste or steel ornaments the best shoes, or a wee bow closely embroidered with jewels. It is becoming the fashion with ladies to wear colored boots. The uppers, as they are called, are of green, blue, tan, or even fine white leather, while the toes and surrounds are of patent. For skating wear, laced boots are used, which also button. It is thought that by first of all lacing the boot beneath, and then buttoning a flap over it, an immense amount of support is given to the ankle.

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**Trousseau Embroideries.**

The marking of linen is quite a business in these days of sumptuous trousseaux. In stores which make a specialty of fine napery orders are taken for the working of letters when the linen is selected, so that it can be sent home in boxes ready for use. One fiancee will choose two unpretentious initials placed side by side and worked in plain raised letters, to be intricately interlaced and elaborately worked with both solid and open lace stitches. Huge ornamental monograms are also conspicuous on napery and bed linen as well as on tea cloth. Three letters are a good rule is case of house linen, one for the respective initials of the Christian names of the bride and groom and the third for the family name.

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**Tea and Luncheon Cloths.**

Five o'clock tea is becoming to be quite a meal in this country, as it is on the other side. The tea cloths used on this delightfully informal occasion are larger than formerly, because more is made of the meal, and as a result larger tables are used. For a long time clothes worked in colors superseded all others for this use.

Woe to the woman who has a number on hand, for they are now considered quite out of fashion. Indeed, the only things colored permissible in table decorations are flowers and candles. White damask is correct for 5 o'clock tea, preferably the plain with border of Mexican, Renaissance or Irish lace, or sometimes a scroll of white embroidery is used. Some of the lunch cloths are highly colored in rose pink, bright blues, and even in vivid reds; but luncheon is made less of than any other meal, and so luncheon cloths are not so elaborate.

**Novel Frozen Desserts.**

Year by year society has grown more and more exacting in its demands for novel ways of serving ice cream. Caterers, hotel-keepers and mould-makers have struggled to keep pace with the craze, and this year their efforts have culminated in unique designs. In gorgeous colors and delicate tints historic, patriotic and other memories can now be perpetuated with ice cream; things of beauty and a joy, alas, not forever, but until they melt! And the most wonderful of all is the lamp, says the New York Tribune.

While the plebian thankfully demolished his pat of ice cream in the hot summer



A dainty winter pelerine that may be worn with any dress is here shown. It can be made in either velvet or moire but the trimming is of long haired black or grey Thibet, edged with broad chenille fringe. As it reaches to the waist both at the back and front it is quite snug and warm. A high collar and muff to match completes this handsome and becoming set of furs.

months, skilled artists were working away on the lamp. Of course they were busy with other things, too; but the lamp was their chief worry. They cast and re-cast thick tin moulds with rough, ugly exteriors, but which, when opened on the hinge, disclosed fine concave lines on the metal surface. And so difficult was their task that the lamp is only just completed and has not appeared on any banquet table. The rich are hard to please, and take no pleasure in the pat that brought the plebian summer joy. Art must grace the feasts of winter.

The design is a perfect imitation of a miniature lamp. Every line is delicately moulded, and the firm cream, except to the initiated, looks exactly like tinted china. The base is of chocolate; the round oil-bowl of palest pink strawberry, with two white doves in vanilla ornament on each side. Then comes a little row of pistachio, jutting down into the pink, while the burner and upper parts are of chocolate. The whole is placed on a plate and then a silver shade-holder is attached, bearing a delicate pink, green, yellow, red or lavender crepe paper shade tied with a tiny silk bow.

Around the table a white satin-covered electric wire is run. It is almost invisible. At each cover, attached to this wire, is an ingenious contrivance by which a bulb can be adjusted in a second, behind the plate. The bulb rests on a minute stand and fits in underneath the crepe shade. That this gives a marvellous effect on a large table was proved when the lamp was experimented with at a prominent caterer's. The fifty or sixty delicately shaded bulbs transform the board, with its glittering silver and painted plates, into something like fairyland.

Every conceivable device is now made in ice cream. The bicycle girl in bloomers is one of the late additions to the happy family which invites admiration and incites appetite. Even the weird element is pandered to; for to please the Thirteen Club and associations of that ilk, coffins, skulls and crossbones are moulded so that lugubrious individuals, even when eating the frozen sweet, can constantly remember that "deaths lays his icy hand on kings."

—

**Life's Mirror.**

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and true!
Then give to the world the best you have
And the best will come back to you.

Give love, and love to your life will flow,
A strength in your utmost need;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.

Give truth, and your gifts will be paid in kind,
And honor will honor meet.
And a smile that is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet.

Give pity and sorrow to those who mourn;
You will gather, in flowers again,
The scattered seeds from your thought outborne,
Though the sowing seemed but vain.

For life is the mirror of king and slave,
'Tis just what we are and do.
Then give to the world the best you have
And the best will come back to you.

—Madeline S. Bridges.



For out-of-door wear a very pretty coat is of rather deeper green cloth, with velvet plastrons in front and narrow edging of fur.

Insurance companies claim that bicycling is more dangerous than travelling either by rail or ship.

**Free to Bald Heads.**

We will mail on application, free information how to grow hair upon a bald head, stop falling hair and remove scalp diseases. Address, Altenheim Medical Dispensary, Dep't. B. Z., Box 779, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## BIRTHS.

CARRUTHERS—On Monday, the 18th January, at Parkdale, Toronto, the wife of A. Carruthers, University College, of a son.

DOUGLAS—On Monday, January 18, at Toronto, the wife of William Douglas, of a son.

ELLIOTT—On January 14th, at No. 2 Argyle Avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Elliott, a daughter. 17

MADILL—At Hamilton, Ont., 16th January, the wife of John Madill, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

CARRBURY-SHAVER—In Toronto, on the 20th January, by Dr. Milligan, Thomas E. Carbury, of Erin, to Miss Eliza Shaver of Toronto.

GRAY-MERRICK—On the 20th January, at St. Michael's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Ryan, Major Henry A. Gray, M. Inst. C.E., engineer in charge, Western Ontario, Public Works of Canada, Toronto, to Norma Victoria Merrick, second daughter of the late J. D. Merrick, Sheriff of Russell County, of this city.

PLANCHE-MACKAY—At the residence of the bride's parents, Low Forest, on Wednesday, January 20, 1897, by the Rev. C. W. Finch, B. A., B. D., Mr. John H. Planche, to Miss Lottie R. Mackay, all of Cookshire.

SCOTT-MUNROE—At the residence of the bride's father, Mile End, on Tuesday, January 19th, 1897, Donald Munroe, of Gilchrist and Munroe, to Miss Mary Fedan Scott, eldest daughter of David Scott, ceremony performed by Rev. Dr. A. B. Mackay.

## DEATHS

BREEZE—At the residence of her son-in-law, R. F. Spence, 611 Jarvis St, Frances Harrison, widow of the late Robert Breeze of Kingston.

DEWAR—At Paris, on the 20th inst., Henrietta Louise, wife of William Dewar, aged 48 years.

GAUDECHON—Leon Gaudechon, aged 57 years, of Peronne,Somme, France, suddenly at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Montreal, Canada, on Tuesday, January 19th. Funeral to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Private. 16

HOFFMAN—On January 20th, William E. Hoffman.

MACDONELL—At Moosomin, on Saturday, January 16th, 1897, Alastair Cameron, infant son of Mary Maud Flora and Archibald Cameron Macdonell, Inspector North-west Mounted Police, aged 10 months.

THOROLD—On the 20th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, James T. Mabee, Stratford ,Ont., Sophia, third daughter of William Thorold, of St. Williams, Ont., and sister of Mrs. Alexander Davidson of College Street, Toronto.

## TABLE HINTS.

BREAKFAST.
Sliced oranges, with sugar.
Wheatling, with cream. Oyster toast.
Graham bread. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Fillets of beef, with Parmesan.
Thin sliced bread and butter.
Lemon cheese tartlets.

DINNER.
Orleans clear soup.
Braised leg of mutton. Celery au gratin
Mashed potatoes.
Cocoanut Pudding.
Toasted crackers.
Clear coffee.

Oyster Toast—Remove the beards and cut into small pieces a dozen and a half of oysters; heat half a pint of cream with a teaspoonful of anchovy sauce, a dust of cayenne and a pinch of salt, and then stir in the oysters. Have ready six squares of tossted bread; pour the mixture over them and serve very hot.

Fillets of Beef, with Parmesan—One pound of round steak, cut into rounds about the size of a dollar (the steak must be about an inch thick); flatten them with a cutlet bat dipped in water. Dip them in egg and ar. ward in very fine bread crumbs, mixed with an equal quantity of Parmesan cheese; fry the fillets a golden brown in hot butter. Have ready, cooked half a pound of macaroni; drain it well and toss in a saucepan with one ounce of butter, a pint of the grated Parmesan and one ounce of grated Gruyere. When hot pile the macaroni on a hot dish and arrange the fillets in a circle round it.

Lemon Cheese Tartlets—Put the yolks of two eggs, two ounces of butter, grated rind and juice of one lemon and two-thirds of a cup of sugar into a jar; place the jar in a saucepan of water on the stove and let it cook until thick, then take it off to cool. Line patty pans with pastry and bake; fill with the mixture when required in luncheon.

Orleans Clear Soup—One quart of clear, wel-flavored stock, perfectly free from grease. Set the soup to boil. Mix one egg into a paste with a tablespoonful of flour and the same of milk and a pinch of salt. When the soup boils, pass the butter through a fine strainer or funnel into the soup. The butter will set at once and look like very fine threads. Serve immediately.

Celery au Gratin—Wash and trim four heads of celery; set in a stewpan with a teaspoonful of vinegar, salt and cold water; boil until tender and drain dry. Make some sauce with a tablespoonful of butter, the same quantity of flour and half a pint of milk. Cook while stirring till it thickens; add the yolk of one egg and a tablespoonful of grated cheese; stir the sauce, but do not let it boil. Arrange the celery in a pie dish, sprinkle bread crumbs over and little bits of butter; cover with sauce and brown in the oven. Serve in the dish in which it is cooked.

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Montreal.

# Ninety Years Old Now.

## BUT THE OLD CLUB IS HALE AND HEARTY.

### Montreal Curlers Celebrate a Noted Anniversary by a Dinner at the Windsor.

### SPEECH, SONG AND STORY.

**Mirth and Jollity Hold Sway — Events of the Evening—Local and General Sporting News.**

Ninety years is a long time in the history of a club, but to judge from the hearty manner in which the Montreal Curling Club celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of its founding last night it is enjoying a vigorous old age, which well might shame many a younger organization.

The dinner which was held in the Ladies Ordinary at the Windsor was in every sense worthy of the occasion. President David Williamson occupied the chair, the vice-chairmen being Colonel Gardner and A. F. Riddell. Seated at the head table with the president were G. H. Balfour, vice-president Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonia Curling Club; J. H. Hutchison, vice-president Montreal Caledonia Curling Club; Major Freeman, President M. A. A. A.; James T. McCall, secretary M. C. C.; and Rev. A. J. Mowatt, chaplain. Others present were :—

G. A. Roberts, James H. Campbell, Owen W. Evans, F. N. Southam, Thomas Brown, A. F. Dunlop, Henry Fry, James Mundle, John J. McGill, A. B. Barker, W. J. S. Gordon, W. M. Taylor, R. W. Tyre S. A. Memurtry, William Kearns, D. W. Ross, Mr. Justice Archibalt, John Baillie, Arthur Muirhead Burns, W. S. Gardner, John A. McGregor, A. F. B. Austin, Hugh Cameron, James Alexander, A. H. Hodgson, Dr. Kenneth Cameron, E. Stanger, William Brown, W. T. Bailey, John Pender, W. J. Common, A. R. Oughtred, A. Browning, A. F. Riddell, C. P. Sclater, C. L. Shorey, Thomas J. Drummond, T. C. Budden, Stewart B. Brainerd, C. J. Notman, Dr. George H. Matheson, J. H. Birks, F. C. Wilson, W. I. Fenwick, W. F. Borland, T. Williamson, S. Howard, W. Abbott, E. B. Busteed, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, Major Ibbotson, Lieut.-Col. F. Massey, H. E. Suckling, S. Hird and H. McLaren.

Just one element was lacking to make the dinner a complete success. It was the absence of Mr. Stancliffe, "the most popular curler in Montreal," as he has been often described. But he was present in the spirit, and like some benevolent Banquo he brooded over the feast.

The dinner started on time and this perhaps enabled the chef to "do himself proud." From the remember the coffee it was simply a gastronomical sequence of good things and the wine had just been iced to the turn by some adept hand What wonder then that all enjoyed themselves ?

It can hardly be necessary to say that all of this was thoroughly looked after by the jolly crowd present. Indeed, it would have required a number of miracles to have gathered up seven baskets full of fragments at the conclusion of the feast. It was half-past ten when the first toast, that of "The Queen," was reached, and President David Williams proposed in in a few well-placed words.

"The Governor-General" was honored with an enthusiasm only second to that with which Her Majesty's name was received, and A. R. Oughtred's rendition of "Rule Britannia" gained for itself a gallant chorus and hearty applause.

The toast of "The Roarin' Game," proposed by Rev. A. J. Mowatt, was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Mowatt is chaplain of the club, and he was in a contrite mood, which, of course, is a proper mood for a gentleman of his cloth to be in. He admitted his contriteness. He thought of resigning, he said, for he had been beaten, badly beaten, this season, and he was learning how little he knew about the roarin' game.

Of course this was a huge joke, and the members knew it. So they laughed.

Speaking about the game generally, Mr. Mowatt expatiated on its beauties. It was clean from professionalism. It was a game in which caution and carefulness were developed, and it was a game in which there was no such thing as social difference. The laird and the cotter might play together, but on the ice the cotter was better than the laird if his skill as a curler was better.

"And then again," said Mr. Mowatt, "speaking of the roarin' game as the national Scottish game, it must be noted that the Scot has a habit of getting to the tee. He has an opportunity of showing this characteristic in curling — he generally manages to reach the tee even though it may take him a good many turns to get there.

Frederick N. Southam having sung "Oh, Happy Day," the toast was responded to by R. W. Tyre. Mr. Tyre gave a most interesting story of the history of the club. He traced it since 1807, the year in which the club was founded. He spoke among other things of the first match played with Quebec, when the Montreal and Quebec clubs drove to Three Rivers, and the losing club, which happened to be Montreal, had to pay all expenses. Mr. Tyre's recital was replete with similar reminiscences of the club, and was received with enthusiastic applause.

"The Royal Caledonia Curling Club" was proposed by A. F. Riddell.

G. H. Balfour responded on behalf of the club, thanking the club for the manner in which the toast had been received.

O. N. Evans sang "The Cretan," and was heartily applauded.

"Our Sister Clubs," proposed by Colonel Gardner, was in many senses, the toast of the evening. He assured the club that this being a popular toast no extended remarks were needed from him. It might perhaps be true that this was their ninetieth birthday, but the club would still be found to be hale and vigorous. He had a kindly word for each club in the city. A kindly word, and yet a word with a spice of "jollying" which was received with the heartiest enthusiasm. Colonel Gardner refered also to the ladies' club which was affiliated with the Montrealers, a reference which was received with cheers.

John McGregor sang "The Deil's Awa' wi' the Exciseman,"—which by the way was not meant to imply that the Queen had been robbed in the matter of the various drinks which had been served during the evening.

Replying for the Thistles, Judge Archibald made one of his customary witty speeches. He remarked that the Thistles had a grand motto "Nemo ne impune lacessit," but the trouble was that during the last couple of years everybody had been handling and crushing the thistles any way they pleased, and did not seem to be taking much harm therefrom. Next year, he promised, would be different. Passing from this the Judge had many nice things to say about each club and his words were received with loud cheers.

Mr. Roberts sang "When the pilot takes command," with god effect.

Harry Hutchison of the Caledonias, also replied. The success of his club was sufficient in itself to guarantee him a warm reception apart from the popularity which Mr. Hutchison enjoys personally. He spoke in glowing terms of the pluck showed by the Ormstown men and admitted that had he not been a Caledonia man, he, in common with the other Montreal clubs, would have been glad to have seen Ormstown carry off one of the big prizes of the season.

This sentiment in favor of the plucky men from Ormstown was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

President Ross of the Heathers, replied west." He gently twitted the Montreal for what he called "the wild and woolly Club for claiming paternity for all the winning clubs in the district and made many references to the kindly feelings which had always existed between the Heathers and Montrealers.

W. J. Kearns, of the St. Lawrence Club, was another who had many kind words to say for curlers in general and for the Montreal Club in particular.

A. Browning sang "The will o' the wisp," with good effect.

President Freeman of the M.A.A.A., was another of the "sisters" who answered to the toast. He made a most interesting speech in which he described the pleasure in which he attended the ninetieth successive dinner of the Montreal Curling Club. He well remembered the first dinner of the Montreal Club in 1807 or 1808—he really did not remember whether it was 7 or 8, but he certainly could recall the jolly manner in which the occasion had been celebrated. He expatiated further on the excellent work which had been done by curlers in keeping the game a pure game and as a game in which nothing but the purest of motives could ever be encouraged.

"Ye Gentlemen of England" was splendidly sung by Messrs. W. J. Common, A. R. Oughtred and J. A. McGregor.

"The Ladies" was proposed by W. Gordon and responded to by A. Browning.

"The Press" was proposed by R. W. MacDougall and duly responded to.

Thus having finished the formal part of the programme "the action became general." Volunteer toasts were proposed, songs and recitations were given and when at last "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen" were sung the guests had but the one thought that it was a pity the Montreal Curling Club could not celebrate a ninetieth anniversary once a week.

## HOCKEY.

### GAME AT SAWYERVILLE.

Coaticooke, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—The hockey match which was played at Sawyerville on the 16th inst. resulted in a tie, the score being 3 to 3. The play throughout was fast and exciting, and remarkably free from roughness and foul play. The players were as follows :—

Sawyerville—A. Labarre, L. Scott, Vannebele, S. Jordan, J. McLellan, E. Kirkpatrick, K. Taylor.

Coaticook—C. Johnson, H. S. Brown, F. Garreau, T. James, Len. Ellis, W. Paquette, H. Fraser.

A. Rainvell, referee.

The return match will be played on Tuesday, the 26th inst., on the Coaticook rink.

### QUEBEC'S TEAM.

Quebec, Jan. 22.—The Quebec Hockey team, which plays Montreal here to-morrow, will be as follows :—Goal, Stocking; point, C. C. Scott; cover points, Watson and Cahill; forwards, Swift, Doyle and Smith. Quebec is forced to play the double cover point game, which she originated a couple of years ago, owing to the severe injury to his knee received in Ottawa last week by Capt. A. D. Scott, of the team. The Quebec team is not by any means in the best of shape.

### VICS. III. BEAT ABERDEENS.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—In the junior hockey match here to-night between the Junior Vics of Montreal and the Aberdeens the visitors won by 5 goals to 4, after an exciting match. Chauncey Kirby, of Ottawa, was referee, and J. Cheese, of the Victorias, and F. C. Chittick, of Ottawa, umpires. The teams were :—

Aberdeens—Cope, goal; Cawdron, point; Panet, cover point; Baldwin, Bradley, Hutchison, Isbester, forwards.

Vics—Richardson, goal; McRobie, point; Lindsay, cover point; Bowie, Montgomery, Ewing, Massey, forwards.

### TO-NIGHT'S BIG MATCH.

There has been a big advance sale for to-night's senior hockey match between the Shamrocks and Vics. The play is sure to be hard and fast, and the chances of victory seem about even.

### MONTREAL II. BEAT SHAMROCKS II.

The match at the Victoria Rink last night between Montreal II. and Shamrocks II. ended in a victory for Montreal by 4 goals to 3. The teams were :—

| Montreal. | | Shamrock. |
|---|---|---|
| Hamilton | Goal | Paguelo |
| Baird | Point | Farrell |
| Bickerdike | Cover | O'Brien |
| Dawes | Forwards | Scanlan |
| Bourne | " | Lawlor |
| Wand | " | F. Wall |
| Huff | " | Lifflton |

Referee—R. MacDougall.
Umpires—J. McKenna and B. Andrews.

## ROWING AND SAILING.

### THAT YALE-HARVARD ROW.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 22.—From causes which cannot be precisely stated, but which, from the Yale point of view, are connected with the uncertainty of Harvard's attitude and her unwillingness to suggest or accept specific terms, there has been another rupture of the athletic negotiations, and it is now announced that Yale will go ahead regardless of Harvard and make what athletic arrangements she can with other colleges for the coming year.

The chief difficulty in such arrangements is the boating matter, and this is regarded as so important that a conference of Yale graduates is to be held to outline a boating policy of Yale, with Harvard left out.

Captain Goodrich, of the Harvard crew, was in this city yesterday, and it is probable that the break in the negotiations and Yale's new determination has followed the conference with him.

The Yale University crew began training this afternoon. It apparently makes no difference whether Yale has a race scheduled for June or not, for all the available men in college reported.

### A CORINTHIAN DEFINED.

The council of the Salt Water Yacht Racing Union has defined a Corinthian as follows: "Corinthianism in yachting is that attribute which represents participation as distinct from gain, and which also involves the acquirement of nautical experience through the love of sport rather than through necessity or the hope of gain. In this respect the fololwing general definition is given: No person who follows the sea as a means of livelihood or who has accepted remuneration for his services rendered in handling or serving on a yacht shall be considered a Corinthian yachtsman."

### FOREIGN YACHTS IN THE U. S.

Washington, Jan. 22.—In the senate the house bill passed which provides that yachts belonging to a regularly organized yacht club of any foreign nation which shall extend like privileges to the yachts of the United States shall have the privilege of entering or leaving any port of the United States without entering or clearing at the custom house thereof or paying tonnage tax; providing, that the privileges of this section shall not extend to any yacht built outside of the United States and owned, chartered or used by a citizen of the United States, unless such ownership or charter was acquired prior to the passage of this act.

## ATHLETICS.

### A PALATIAL GYMNASIUM.

New York, Jan. 22.—Columbia University is to have one of the largest and best equipped gymnasiums in the world, and the trustees of the university have presented the institution with $500,000 with which to build it. The plans are perfected, and the gymnasium will be erected in University Hall on the new site on Morningside Heights. The contracts will be awarded in a few days and work will be begun immediately.

The gymnasium is to be three stories in height. It will have 25,000 square feet of floor area. The northerly portion of the building will comprise a floor space 168 by 113 feet, and will include a large circular room, which will have a ceiling 35 feet in height and will be lighted by 12 large windows facing north, east and west. At the northern end of the room a spacious doorway will open on the surrounding lawn at the ground level. At the southern angles of the room will be staircases leading down to the swimming pool and and up to the dressing-rooms. The swimming pool will be situated directly under the floor of the gymnasium, but it will be amply lighted from the area surrounding the building. The pool will be semi-circular, 100 by 50 feet, with a depth of 10 feet, and will be so arranged as to serve as a rowing tank when required.

On the main floor the gymnasium will be separated from the engine-rooms by the driveway which intersects the grounds and passes through the building. At the side of the driveway, and on the southern end of the large room, a space about 18 feet wide and 5 feet above the floor level will be shut off by a glass partition so as to form a vestibule, and at the same time to serve as a gallery, from which all parts of the gymnasium can be seen. Adjoining the vestibule will be storage-rooms for bicyles.

Around the gymnasium as a gallery, about 20 feet above the floor, will be a running track. It will be extended around the remainder of the building. This is made possible by the fact that while the gymnasium occupies the full height of the northern half of the building the remainder is divided into two stories, the second being on the level of the track. The track will be 12 feet wide, and will have nine laps to the mile Other rooms on the second floor will be set aside for fencing, boxing, shower and other baths, dressing-rooms and offices for the directors.

## THE KENNEL.

### TRAINING A YOUNG DOG.

Never be too familiar with a young dog. He must have a certain respect, not necessarily a fear of you; but he must learn to obey, says Harper's Round Table. Any intelligent puppy will learn his name in a few lessons. Once you have given it to him never change it. Mind you this—when he has once recognized you as being his master, his one idea is to please you and to deserve a pat on the head and a word of praise. Never tussle with him under any pretense. More dogs have been spoiled by their masters not playing fair with them than one could reckon. Be honest with your dog and he will be honest with you.

If you possess a gun, and your dog is of that kind which has inherited the scent for game, the first thing to teach him is to fetch and carry—that is, to retrieve—and this without chewing or mutilating the object which he brings. A way to break a dog of this is to take an old glove, put a few tacks with the points extending outward, and fill it full of cotton. He will find by picking it up gently he can carry it without discomfort, while if he attempts to worry it the consequences are not agreeable. The lesson is much better for him than any amount of whipping and he will remember it much longer.

If you wish to shoot over your dog, the next thing is to make him find the bird. To do this the best way is to procure a live quail, which can easily be had from any bird-fancier; put it in a small cage and show it to the pup, warning him not to touch it. Then conceal it in a copse of fern or grass and brink him carefully in that direction. Never let him nearer than within four or five feet of it; then speak to him encouragingly. Under the influence of your words he will become all attention and a dog thus properly broken will never "flush a covey" unless he runs into them by accident or when he is carried away by excitement, under which circumstances he will show contrition.

## THE GUN.

### ELKWOOD PARK GROUNDS OPEN.

Long Branch, N.J., Jan. 22.—The new shooting grounds at Elkwood Park, admittedly the finest in the world, were formally opened yesterday by a score or more of crack amateurs marksmen. The conditions were not altogether favorable for the sport. A strong north-west wind blew across the field, and the hard rain of Wednesday night made the going decidely sloppy, rendering the retrieving of the birds, by the dogs a difficult task. Davis, Edwards and Von Lengerke tide and divided the money in the opening event, miss and out. The second event under the same conditions was divided by Welsh, Davis, Edwards and McAlpin, with seven kills each.

Johns, Welsh and McAlpin tied, with seven kills each, in the third event, Noel, Money and Stokes divided the money in the fourth.

The ten bird match brought out six of the smart amateur shots, Stokes, Patten and Leonard tied with eight kills and divided. Welsh, Davis, Cooper and Knowlton tied in the five bird event.

R. A. Welsh, of the Riverton Gun Club, of Philadelphia, won the big event for 25 birds. Only eight cracks qualified, and out of this number Mr. Welsh was the only shooter that came out with a clean score. He did some phenomenal work, grassing some of the most difficult birds that were ever sent from the Elkwood traps.

## THE RING.

### JOHN L. OUT OF DANGER.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 22.—John L. Sullivan was pronounced out of danger by the physicians attending him. His friends, however, many of whom came to this city on learning of his illness, are not yet allowed to see him.

The big fellow came here to referee a benefit polo game. He caught a bad cold and took to his bed in the Manhattan House. By Monday night three doctors were attending him, his old throat trouble having returned.

Up to three o'clock in the morning his condition was considered dangerous. From then on he improved slightly, and early this forenoon an incision was made in one of the tonsils. This afforded Sullivan relief, and he enjoyed a good sleep. One of the doctors, speaking of his condition, said:

"We will bring him around all right in a few days and he will be as well as ever. His pulse is now strong, and there has been no return of the symptoms of heart failure that caused us such anxiety."

### WANTS THE PICTURE PRIVILEGE.

Lumier, the Frenchman who invented the cinematograph, and is now at work on a machine for taking pictures in natural colors, and tints, has written to Dan Stuart, asking for a chance to bid on the privilege of taking the pictures of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. Already the eidelscope, magnioscope, vitascope and biograph companies, have been making dickers for the privilege. It is the aim of Stuart to get as much as possible out of the fight, $50,000 being thought a reasonable figure for the privilege of taking the pictures on any of these machines. The company which gets the award will have the exclusive rights of the world.

## THE WHEEL.

### A $10,000 TANDEM.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—What is claimed to be the most costly and handsomely embellished tandem bicycle in the world will be displayed at the Coliseum Cycle Exhibition. Its makers, an Elgin firm, say it has cost more money to manufacture than any similar wheel in existence. More than $10,000 was expended in its construction. It is an elaborate counterpart of the firm's regular model, and is intended for actual service. Regarding the expensive tandem a representative of the manufacturers said :

"Each of the connections is covered with heavy gold bands, carved artistically and inlaid with large diamonds and other precious jewels. The top bar, or rail, is embellished by scenes in raised gold. One of them is a picture of a cycle race, with the contestants bunched at the judge's stand. The centre upright bar will show nine miniature baseball players in raised gold. On other conspicuous parts of the frame the following will appear : A hunting scene, with hunters, dogs, forest and landscape, carved in solid gold; a representation of the Washington Park race track, Chicago, on Derby Day, with horses, jockeys and all accessories of a horse race; a river scene, showing fishing, boating, etc.; the emblem of speed, the emblem of the League of American Wheelmen, and a crown will all be in prominent places, ablaze with many beautiful gems; the fork side designs are marvellous creations of the goldsmith's art, consisting of heavy wreaths—each leaf being carved and colored true to nature—finished with massive gold bands, holding large diamonds, rubies and emeralds on each side."

## GOLF.

(The Golfer's Reverie.)

Heated one day at the golf links,
I was bungling and ill at ease;
And my footsteps faltered sadly,
Over the grassy tees.
I know not what I was dreaming,
Nor why I had played so slack;
But I struck one ball such a smacker,
Like the sound of a rifle's crack!

It flew through the autumn twilight,
With the speed of a shooting star,
And it lay in some cranny or corner
In infinite space afar.
It soothed all my chagrin and sorrow,
It astonished my staring wife,
It seemed to proclaim me a golfer,
The premier title in life.
It mocked all perplexed players
By bunker and tee and cop,
And it hurried away wild distance
As if it were loth to stop.

I have sought, but I seek it vainly,
That one lost ball so dear,
That sped from the stroke of my golf club,
And is lost forever, I fear.
It may be my brave little caddie
Will find we that ball again;
It may be that only in dreamland
I shall make such a drive again.
—Philadelphia Times.

## BOWLING.

### BOWLING AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—To-night the Victoria Bowling Club from Montreal will meet the St. Rochs' and Quebec teams here for the championship. The teams will be composed of the fololwing players: —Victoria—Capt. McRobie, Belcourt, Stewart, Gorman, McLennan and Walker. Quebec—Capt. Talbot, Boisvert, Miller, Dalaire, Poitras and Lessard.

## QUOITING.

### ST. LAWRENCE QUOITING CLUB.

The annual meeting of the St. Lawrence Quoiting Club will be held next Tuesday evening, 26th instant, at 73 Gain Street, at 8 o'clock, sharp. A full attendance is requested.

## WORLD OVER BRIEFS.

**Gleaned From Many Countries and Sources and Served Up as an Evening Dish**

Gen. Weyler has again left Havana for the field of battle.

The failure of the Russell Flour Milling Company of West Superior, Wis., is announced.

The official returns of the output of the gold mines of British Guiana for the year 1896 show that it was in excess of $2,250,000.

The sleet which yesterday gave the pavements of Chicago a slipery coating, was responsible for two deaths and several serious injuries.

George Fuchs, a wealthy German, near Egg Harbor, N. Y., was afflicted with pneumonia, but because the doctors would charge for attending him he would not send for one; so he died.

It is now known that nine of the workmen who were shot by gendarmes during the riot at the rolling mills at Anina yesterday were killed and many others seriously wounded.

A new steamship line, originating at Yokohama, and called the San Francisco & Yokohama Transportation Company, has been established, and the first steamer will leave Yokohama on February 5 for San Francisco. The steamers will touch at Honolulu.

A Sydney, N.S.W. cable says: The body of Lesagh, a supposed victim of Frank Butler, alias Captain Lee Weller, the Australian murderer, who is believed to have taken passage for San Francisco on board the British bark Swan Hilda, has been found buried in the Black Ranges, near Parkes.

In the Reichstag Count Posadowski-Wehner, Minister of the Imperial Treasury, stated that the Government was preparing a new customs tariff designed to reform the defects in the existing commercial treaties, which would terminate in 1904.

The Pope gave a reception to the Roman aristocracy, who were headed by Prince Rushpoli. His Holiness addressed the guests, recalling the old ties of the nobility to the Vatican, and incited them to do everything possible to preserve and support the church.

# A Game of Poker.

## LIFE WAS THE STAKE THEY PLAYED FOR.

### Surrounded by Indians on the Prairie They Decided Who Should be Sacrificed.

### FOUR HANDED FREEZE OUT.

**The Young Englishman Lost and Paid His Debt Like a Man, but the Man Who Beat Him Plays no More.**

"No, I don't play poker any more," said a big westerner, who came into an uptown club-house the other night with some friends who had been showing him the town. Somebody had suggested a little game of draw as an appropriate wind-up of the night's diversion.

"Why, how's that?" exclaimed one of his friends. "You used to play a stiff game. You haven't sworn off, have you?"

"N-no," said the westerner, still serious. "I have not sworn off, but there is no excitement in the game for me now. The last game I played was too exciting."

The thrilling story thereof runs as follows:

"It was a dozen years ago, when I was a tenderfoot, with the usual allowance of freshness and ignorance of frontier perils, We used to call it brashness, and I was certainly brash. I roamed around the country rather for the better part of a year, with a more or less vague purpose of settling somewhere, but not caring much where.

"I was well down toward New Mexico when there was a rumor of Indian troubles, and I heard that a company of United States troops were on the march toward one of the principal villages where the redskins were particularly sullen.

"I had been out hunting for a week with a couple of fellows I had met in one of the towns, when we got the news from a stranger who came into our camp late at night and asked for supper. He admitted when we questioned him—not too closely, for inquisitiveness is at a large discount on the plains, but casually—that he was a scout in the government employ and was on his way to join this company.

"There's likely to be some pretty warm work," he said, when we asked a little more, 'for if the red devils are not on the warpath now they will be in a day or two, and you fellows will do a smart trick if you turn back.'

"Turning back, however, didn't seem very attractive to me when there was so much excitement ahead. I promptly remarked that I thought I would go on with the scout and offer my services to the captain in command. I told you I was pretty brash at the time, and I had no knowledge of military affairs. My notion was that the captain would be glad of a recruit, or, at least, that he would make no objection to my going with im.

"I noticed that the scout looked at me a little curiously, but he evidently thought it was not his business to educate tenderfeet, and he only grunted. My two companions were as fresh as I was, and we told the scout we would go along if he had no objection.

"'Its' a free country, and I reckon you can travel wherever you like,' he said, with a grin that I understood better afterward.

"We started before dawn, and had 30-odd miles to go to strike the trail where the company was expected to camp that night. There were still some ten miles to go, when, as we were rounding a small hill, the scout suddenly leaped from his horse and caled to us to do the same.

"He had seen Indians and, to cut it short, we camped that night in a place where the scout said four men could hold out for awhile even against the hundred or so in the party that surrounded us. It was a certainty, though, that we would all lose our scalps unless help came, for there was no water to be had, and the Indians knew it, and made themselves comfortable just out of range of our rifles."

"The scout didn't say much for a long time, but we could see that he was thinking as hard as any of us, and we were all pretty busy at it. There didn't seem to be anything to suggest, ot at least there was nothing that I could think of, excepting to make a dash to try to break through.

"Nobody said anything in reply when I spoke of that, and the scout gave me a look of disgust that made me angry enough, but shut me up all the same. Finally he said:

"'It's just this way: These devils have caught me and they know it. They won't make a rush for they know we will shoot, and an Indian will never risk being shot if he can get his man without. We can't fight our way out. There's too many of 'em. And we can't stay here any longer than we can live without water.'

"I asked him if the captain wouldn't make a search for him, and he said the captain didn't know he was coming. 'He's on his way south,' he said, 'and the trail he is on is ten miles to the east of us. There's only one thing I see, and that means certain death for somebody, I reckon. It's certain death for all of us, though, if something ain't done.' I asked him what it was, and he said:

"'If a man can make his way southeast far enough so that the noise of the firing will reach the company, the captain will send a searching party. It all depends on how far the man gets before he is killed. If we all ride out, we will all be killed. If one man goes, the others may stand a chance.'

"We all looked at one another in silence for a good while. My blood ran cold at the idea of riding out alone into that pack of fiends, but I realized that our only chance was for somebody to go, and I knew my life was as sweet to the others as it was to me.

"Instinctively we began talking about the way the man who should go should manoeuvre to best advantage before raising the question who should be the man. It took only a few minutes, though, for the scout to give his advice, which was for one to ride out, waving a white handkerchief. He was to keep to the eastward and ride as hard as he dared toward the Indians, looking sharply for the weakest point in their line toward his right. He should then make a dash and ride as hard as possible until it was all over, firing as often as possible.

"Then we had to decide who should go, and I supposed of course that we would draw lots, but one of the men spoke up unexpectedly:

"'Whoever goes,' he said, 'doesn't want to start for some hours. The scout says just after daybreak is the best time. What is the matter of settling this thing with poker? We can play freeze out, and three games will settle it, the winner dropping out each time.'

"The proposition caught me. You know I used to pride myself on my poker. After a little hesitation the others agreed. The man who proposed it had the cards, and we counted out 600 coffee beans for chips and began playing on a blanket folded and laid on the ground.

"You would think the details of a game like that would fix themselves in the memory so that I would be able to tell you every hand I held and every bet I made, wouldn't you? Well, I can't. In fact, I can't tell anything about the first game excepting that I was the first man to lose all his chips. I had played often enough for what I thought was high stakes, but the thought that I was playing for my life rattled me completely, and I really believe I bet at random.

"Whatever I did, I lost, and the man who had proposed the game won out. He was shot in a gambling-house three months later—had an extra ace in his sleeve, I believe, or something like that.

"The next freeze out, between three of us, was a comparatively short one. It did not take more than 20 minutes for the scout to gather in all the chips, but, short as it was I managed to get myself together a little, though I was still full of the htought of the value of the stakes—a thing which. I have noticed, always interferes with my play.

"When the third game began, however, I pulled myself together with a most tremendous effort and really became as cool as I ever had been before at a game of cards. The man I played against this time was a young Englishman, whom I had grown to esteem highly in the short time I had known him His people at home never heard this story, and I hope they never will. They know that he was killed by the Indians and that he was on a hunting trip, but they never heard of his last game of cards nor of the way he rode to his death.

"We had each 300 beans, and half a dozen hands were dealt before either of us got cards to bet on. Then on my deal. I caught three deuces and made it 50 to play. He looked at his cards and raised me 50, which I covered. He drew one card and let it lie without looking at it, while he watched me.

"I saw him looking of course, and I am more glad than I am almost anything else I ever did in an almost useless life to think that I made the worst play I ever saw made. I liked the man well, as I said, and some impulse that I couldn't understand then, and can't explain now, told me to leave the thing to chance and give him a little the better chance.

"I had played with him before, and I was certain that he was drawing to a flush, and somehow I felt that he had filled it. Of course I should have drawn to the strength of my hand, but I didn't. I drew one card only, holding up an eight-spot to my deuces, and I shoved all my beans into the pot without looking at my draw.

He gave me one look, in which I read a perfect appreciation of what I had done, and without a word and without lifting his fifth card he pushed his chips forward.

"Then my nerve gave out. I grew as white as death, I know, though no one ever told me so, and I actually could not lift my cards. His nerve never shook, though, apparently, and he turned his fifth card over as he laid it on the blanket. They were all clubs.

"He looked at me, and I swear I saw regret in his eyes. I tell you he was a man. Then I managed to turn my hand over. I had drawn the other eight.

The westerner stopped. He drained his glass and then said :—

"Waiter, bring me another bottle and bring me some whisky besides. This stuff doesn't go to the right spot." Then after he had his drink, he said :—

"You don't wonder, do you, that I don't play poker any more ?"

"No," said his hearers, "but finish the story."

"Oh, there isn't much more to it. At least that is the end of it, as I think about it. The Englishman shook hands with us all and rode away. We watched him until he fell, and he must have gone fully three miles. A good many Indians fell before he did, for he was a clever shot. Later in the day the company came to our rescue, and I am glad to say a good many more Indians paid for his death with their own."—New York Sun.

### Interesting Naval Relics.

By direction of Lords of the Admiralty, a list has just been compiled of the naval relics which are preserved at Her Majesty's dockyard at Chatham. These include a cypress wood chest, with agures and pattern burnt in, taken out of a Spanish galleon by Sir George Rooke in 1704; a flag of Oliver Cromwell's time, bearing the St. George's Cross and the Irish harp; a large bronze gun taken at the storming of Nanking; and a metal gun captured in Upper Burma. There are souvenirs of the Dutch attack on Chatham in 1667 in the shape of a pistol and two iron guns from the St. Matthias, one of the vessels belonging to the enemy's fleet. The mementoes of Admiral Lord Nelson include a block and dead-eyes taken from a Danish prize captured at the battle of Copenhagen in 1801; a 68-pounder shot taken out of the side of the Victory after the battle of Trafalgar in 1805; and a ball that was in the Dreadnought at the same action; besides a portion of the painted canvas cover of the wheel of the Victory. Among relics associated with other wars are various Russian shells and shot from the Crimea, and a 6-in. round shot taken out of the Castor after the battle of St. Jean d'Acre. There is a very curious souvenir of the ill-fated Royal George—the purser's candle, obtained from the wreck in 1839, which remained under water since the ship sank, in 1782, till 1839. A portion of the keel of the ship is also preserved. The miscellaneous objects include turret plates taken from the Glatton after experimental firing, and plates from the Appollo and Howe, after they grounded on the Great Skellig, Ire., and on the rocks in Ferrol Harbor, Spain, respectively. Some 50 figureheads of various well-known old warships are preserved, including portions of carved work, among which are effigies of William III. and Mary and a scroll with the name of Nelson. Not the least interesting possessions of Chatham Dockyard are the original Admiralty orders extending back to the year 1686 and a copy of the official decree relating to the institution of "the Chest" at Chatham in 1617.

James MacAllister Farrell, of Kingston, barrister at law, is to be a deputy registrar in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court for the district of Toronto, in respect to actions in the said Court which may arise in the counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry.

The Mines Development and Trust Company, of Guelph, with a capital of $10,000, is applying for letters patent of incorporation through William Bell, Dr. Howitt, Dr. Lett and A. H. MacDonald, Q.C.

John Andrew Fortin, judge of the County Court of Kootenay, to be a local judge of the Supreme Court in British Columbia.

The following appointments were gazetted to-day:


THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. January 23rd

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

CROWDED EVERY DAY

The tremendous increase of trade this store is doing, the thousands of people that visit it, fully demonstrates that this store is far in advance of other stores, its stocks are bigger, its prices lower. Remember that

The Big Store Keeps Almost Everything

At prices 10 to 15 p.c. lower than other Stores

THE LAST WEEK OF OUR

GREAT JANUARY SALE

The Largest Sale of its kind in Canada. Crowded every day.

We can state with confidence that customers requiring Carpets, Linens, House Furnishing Goods, Wall-paper, Kitchen Utensils, Glass and Crockery, will save many dollars by buying from us during the last six days of our January Cheap Sale.

LINEN GOODS

ADVICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS

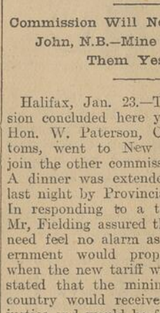
Buy Your Linen Goods for the Spring

Buy Your Linen Goods for the Spring

THE NEXT SIX DAYS

At The S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd., and Save 10 p.c. to 20 p.c. Discount

LINEN TOWELS
At January Sale Prices



AT 2c.
White Honeycomb Towels with Red Borders and Fringed worth 3½c each.

AT 3½c.
Linen Huckaback Towels, Colored Border. Regular value 5c.

AT 6c.
Pure Oatmeal Linen Towels, extra good size, Colored Borders and Fringed. Regular value for 9c each.

AT 11c.
All Pure Linen Huckaback Towels, extra large size. Regular value 14c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

TABLE DAMASK
At January Sale Prices

AT 14½c—
Ten pieces Unbleached Table Damask, good floral designs. Regular value, 23c yard.

AT 20c—
Twelve pieces Unbleached Table Damask, excellent spot and floral patterns. Worth 28c yard.

AT 24c—
Fifteen pieces White Linen Table Damask. Great variety of patterns, and worth at least 32c yard.

AT 56c—
Ten pieces Special Line Pure Linen Table Damask, Bleached, 72 inches wide, rich patterns. Regular value, 70c yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

200 PIECES WHITE CAMBRIC

AT 8c—
200 pieces Fine White Cambric, fully 36 inches wide, made expressly for underwear, etc., and value for 12c yard.

1500 LINEN TRAY CLOTHS
At January Sale Prices

AT 8c—
All Pure Linen Tray Cloths, good sizes, White Damask Centres, with pretty colored borders in pink, blue, red and canary. Worth 15c, well fringed all around.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

January Cheap Sale of Colored Dress Goods

SCOTCH PLAIDS

AT 52c—
Bought from an over-stocked wholesale house at considerably less than cost. About 100 pieces of All-Wool Scotch Tartan and Fancy Plaid Dress Goods. Fully 45 inches wide. Bright, medium and dark colorings. These goods were never sold under 95c yard, and are good value at that price.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

SCOTCH BOUCLES

AT 89c—
We offer in all about 20 pieces of Scotch Boucle Cloth, al wool and 54 inches wide, in combined colors of red and black, two tone browns, grey and black, red and brown, grey and brown, etc., has fleecy wool effect, and are specially adapted for travelling or walking costumes. Excellent value at $1.50 to $1.20 per yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

SCOTCH TWEEDS

AT 60c—
Only 9 pieces of All-Wool Scotch Tweed Dress Goods, excellent shades of browns, fawns and navys, with stripe of darker shades of Mohair interwoven and dotted with small knolls of brilliant colored Tufted Wool. Very effective goods and grand value at 75c to $1.00 yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

January Cheap Sale of Black Dress Goods

BROCADED SATIN CLOTH

AT 25c—
This Special Line of Brocaded Satin Cloth is 42 inches wide, in pretty patterns of floral designs, with neat spot dots in brilliant black satin effects, and is grand value at 35c to 40c per yard.

FRENCH ZETELINES

AT 57c—
The balance of this popular Line of French Zetelines Bayeders in pretty Brocade patterns, fully 45 inches wide, and usually sold at 95c yard.

Hundreds More Bargains Offered Monday Throughout the Store.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

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


## THEIR LABOR ENDED.

### Tariff Enquiry Over as Far as Halifax Is Concerned.

**Commission Will Now Proceed to St. John, N.B.—Mine Owners Before Them Yesterday.**

Halifax, Jan. 23.—The Tariff Commission concluded here yesterday afternoon. Hon. W. Paterson, Comptroller of Customs, went to New Glasgow, and will join the other commissioners at St. John. A dinner was extended to the Ministers last night by Provincial Premier Murray. In responding to a toast in his honor, Mr. Fielding assured the miners that they need feel no alarm as to what the Government would propose in Parliament when the new tariff was introduced. He stated that the mining interests of the country would receive a full measure of justice and would be fully conserved.

At the afternoon sitting of the Commissioners, H. M. Whitney, of Boston, President of the Dominion Coal Company, appeared on behalf of that company. They produce one half the output of coal in Nova Scotia. He also ventured to appear for the workingmen, and said he thought he could appear for Nova Scotia, which was the owner of the mines. The expenditures for roads, schools, etc., he said are mainly dependent on the revenue from these mines. Therefore everything that tends to interfere with this industry is of general interest and concern to the people. Mr. Whitney went into the history of the mines before the reciprocity treaty was abrogated and showed that since then the mines had to look for new markets. The increase in sales in Montre

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.. Government Municipal and Other First-Class Bonds.

Suitable for Trust Estates, Banks, Insurance Companies and Permanent Investment, bought and sold by . . .

R. WILSON SMITH, Investment Broker,
British Empire Building,
1724 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
First-class Investments always n ohand.

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

# The State of Trade.

## SNOW IS EXPECTED TO IMPROVE BUSINESS.

### Past Week Was Dull Owing Mainly to the Bad Roads.

### FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

**Railroad Earnings Expected to be Better—The Bank Statement —Trade at Other Centres.**

Merchants expect the snow to do great things for business. They have experienced two full weeks of dullness owing to the bad roads, and now that the snow has arrived a great obstacle to trade passes away. The good effects will scarcely be immediate. It will no doubt take some time for country roads to get hardened down and permit easy traffic.

The past week has been far from active from a business standpoint. The same stagnation noted a week ago continued to exist in many branches, and in others that have experienced an average trade all along there was no notable improvement. So taking it on the whole the wheels of trade were moving slowly, with the outlook, however, somewhat brighter. The anxiety regarding the revision of the tariff is no less a factor than it has been, and the serious apprehension which some merchants seem to entertain on this matter has had a tendency to create, what might be considered almost unnecessary caution.

The money market has remained about the same. Mercantile paper is quoted at 6 to 7 per cent. and call loans at 4½ to 5 per cent.

THE STOCK MARKET.

There has been no great activity to the stock market, but it has maintained its rather firm position, and the week closes with values on a higher level than the boom established at the beginning of the year. An important point to the market has been the limited offerings of some of the favorites, though as a matter of fact one of the favorites—Toronto Railway—has been quite freely liquidated. For most of the others there has been a fair demand and a portion is said to be from investment sources. A feature was the great success the Cable debenture stock met with in London, the list being largely over-subscribed in a very short time. The annual statement of the Toronto Railway was issued during the week. It showed that while gross earnings increased $4,472.48, the operating expenses were $17,845.55 more, and net earnings thus $13,373.07 below last year. The percentage of operating expenses to earnings is this year 50.9, as against 49.3 for 1895. The directors have been empowered to add two new men to the Board, and one of these, it is expected, will be Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, who takes charge of the road on the first of next month. The old directors and officers were re-elected.

BUSINESS AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—R. G. Dun & Co. says: The week's wholesale business at Toronto is unimportant. The more seasonable weather has created an increased demand for sorting-up parcels, and a better tone prevails. The grain trade remains quiet. The higher freight rates and large contracts made by the Grand Trunk for the movement of Western grain via Portland shuts off exports from Ontario to Liverpool to some extent, and shippers are not inclined to buy any considerable quantity of grain at present.

Failures for the week are 65, against 61 for the same week of last year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TRADE.

A recent Vancouver report says:—"Trade in Vancouver, Westminister and Victoria was much brisker this week than last. Collections are fair and money free. The weather is very warm and sunny which keeps the price of many products lower than they would otherwise be. Hens have decided to resume business and eggs are falling weekly. Hay will not go higher unless very cold weather sets in. Flour and feed are very firm. The indications are that there will not be so much hay as anticipated being required to feed stock so that lower prices in meat are also looked for. Eastern apples are offering at $3.75 a barrel and in some of the warehouses here are stored large quantities of eastern apples that may have to be sacrifced at cost owing to the difficulty of keeping fruit any length of time in the humid atmosphere of British Columbia. Butter is lower but will sharply advance should the anticipated cold snap come."

BUSINESS AT WINNIPEG.

The Winnipeg Commercial says: "Business is very quiet in all branches, as usual at this season. The mild weather is reducing the coal trade very materially. Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, is reported to be clear of ice, which is very unusual for January, and indicates an early opening of navigation this year. The weather throughout the West has continued mild this week, though it was moderately cold for a few days. There was a slight interruption to railway traffic the first of the week by a wind storm, which caused the snow to drift, but it was not at all serious. Great interest continues to be attracted to mining matters, in Northwestern Ontario and British Columbia, Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week show a moderate gain over the like weeks of the two preceding years."

TRADE IN THE STATES.

New York, Jan. 22.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will says: The most encouraging feature of the trade situation this week is the increased demand of manufacturers for wool. The decision of print cloth manufacturers to curtail the output will emphasize recent sales of the heavy surplus stocks and promises a better market. To this may be added the increased interest in domestic bank clearings, a general steadiness of prices and the healthfulness of general trade in almost all departments. Conservatism in granting credits and the preference by retailers and others to buy oftener but in small quantities continue to mark the course of business as not before for years. The demand is increasing in almost all lines, with few exceptions, although very slowly A radical improvement in the near future, based on a slow but healthful increase in the demand, is, in the absence of unforeseen obstacles, almost a certainty. Commercial travellers are reported very generally out on the road, yet the volume of business continues small and collections in many instances are unsatisfactory.

Total bank clearings aggregate $1,042,000,000 this week, a decrease of one-half of one per cent. from last week, but an increase of six per cent. over the third week of January 1896.

An unusually long list of business embarrassments continues a feature of the state of trade of the week, the total for the past six business days being 429, or 40 less than last week, but more than in the week a year ago.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat), from both coasts of the United States and St. John, N.B., amount to 2,916,706 bushels, as compared with 2,948,000 bushels last week, 3,849,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,840,000 bushels two years ago, 2,947,000 three years ago, and 2,531,000 bushels in the last week of 1893.

There is an improved demand for seasonable goods among wholesale merchants at Toronto. Collections there continue backward, but failures are less numerous. Lack of snow has prevented farmers from marketing products at Montreal and checked trade correspondingly. The outlook is for an improvement. Business at Halifax continues dull and featureless, but the condition of the country roads favor the operator.

There are fifty-seven failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week, two fewer than last week, five more than the week a year ago and nine more than in each of the like weeks in 1894 and in 1893.

Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax, amount to $20,000,000 this week, against $20,607,000 last week, and as compared with $19,667,000 in the week one year ago.

THE FAILURE RECORD.

The number of failures in the Dominion during the past week, in provinces, as compared with those of previous week is as follows:

| | Ont. | Que. | N.S. | N.B. | P.E.I. | Man. | B.C. | Total. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January 21 | 36 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 65 | 61 |
| January 14 | 43 | 22 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 71 | 81 |
| January 7 | 26 | 17 | 8 | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | 62 | 56 |
| December 31 | 14 | 16 | 6 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 39 | 46 |
| December 24 | 14 | 23 | 3 | 3 | .. | 1 | 2 | 46 | 49 |
| December 17 | 16 | 16 | 4 | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 | 41 | 40 |
| December 10 | 21 | 11 | 6 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 43 | 54 |

THAT CHEESE BOOM.

Although in point of actual business the cheese market was considerably quieter than last week, the tone of the market was decidedly stronger. Prices, in fact, advanced fully half a cent in three days, and at present it would be difficult to procure finest Western cheese under 11¾c. Even at this figure, which a month ago was considered "out of sight," there is very little stock available, and exporters are having much difficulty in filling orders, from the other side. The New York market has kept pretty well in step with this market, and the increased foreign demand has resulted in quite a little activity.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The Canadian bank statement for December shows some important changes. Total liabilities amount to $241,828,840 against $235,238,020 alst year, and total assets $329,692,255 against $322,184,801. The amount of circulation shows an increase of something like $500,000, while both deposits payable on demand and after notice show big gains over the corresponding month a year ago. Under "assets" the Dominion notes are shown to be $15,225,788 against $15,963,001. The balance due from foreign countries, is less than last year, while United Kingdom balance is somewhat larger. The material shrinkage in the volume of stock speculation is evident by a decrease of nearly $3,100,000 in call loans. Current loans for the month amounted to $210,522,074, and the loans to provincial governments $872,393. Overdue debts show a satisfactory falling off.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Advices from the West state that the falling off in railroad earnings in the past few weeks is due to the peculiar conditions of weather that have prevailed since the winter set in. The winter has so far been very mild, with the exception of one short spell of low temperature, so that the streams and lakes lying west and north of Chicago have in many cases not been frozen. There has been practically no snow and it has been found useless to sprinkle the roads, as is usually done, to make them passable by means of an ice covering, so as to enable the hauling of lumber and so on. The result is that the agricultural sections have been almost cut off from the towns and railroad business has naturally suffered. The indications are, however, that a great deal of business is awaiting wintry weather and passable roads, and as soon as this sets in in a normal way, there will be a marked improvement in railroad earnings. Western railroad men are consequently not much worried over present traffic returns, as the roads will eventually get the business which is now delayed.

Last week Grand Trunk showed an increase and Canadian Pacific a decrease.

WHEAT FOR EXPORT.

There has been very little activity in the market for several days past, and prices for both Ontario and Manitoba wheats are without appreciable change. The falling off in the demand for Manitoba wheat for export appears to be due to a belief that lower prices will rule by the opening of navigation, and on this account spot business has been light. There is also some uncertainty in regard to space, and this has also resulted in a decreased export inquiry for Ontario wheat.—Toronto Globe.

# NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

## The History of Its Rapid Extension.

## A VALUABLE INSTITUTION.

### What It Has Done Since It Was Organized.

**The Names of Some of Those Who Have Been Instrumental in Its Promotion.**

The Alliance Nationale was founded in the month of December, 1892, but it commenced its active operations only in the following month of May, 1893, when it obtained a charter from the Quebec Legislature. This charter gave the new-born society ample powers to exercise its good work among the French-Canadian population of the Province of Quebec. The original promoters were Messrs. H. Laporte, A. St. Cyr, L. J. D. Papineau, Dr. T. Cyphiot and A. C. Decary, N.P. These gentlemen considered that there was a large field for another French-Canadian Society which would be established on a different basis from any other, a basis which they considered to be more modern, and with a financial system, which, in their opinion, would be more apt to assure the existence of the society.. They would also introduce a system of benefits similar to that of the best English fraternal societies, which differed in some respects from the system adopted by the French-Canadian societies then in existence.

After drawing up the outlines of the constitution, the five promoters submitted their project to a number of business and professional men who had a large experience in mutual societies. They all gave their warm adherence to the scheme of founding a French-Canadian National Society, based on the lines submitted by the above mentioned gentlemen. One hundred and three signatures were obtained, and the Alliance Nationale was founded.

The task of giving a last touch to the framing of the constitution and to the general organization was entrusted to a provisional bureau composed as follows: President, H. Laporte; vice-president, J. M. Wilson; secretary, L. J. D. Papineau; treasurer, Alfred St. Cyr; physician, Dr. T. Cyphiot; legal adviser, G. Beaudin, Q.C.;



H. LAPORTE.
President of the Alliance Nationale.

chaplain, Rev. Abbe G. Bourassa; directors, Messrs A. C. Decary, N.P.; Ald. Savignac, Joseph Contant, N. E. Hamilton, and L. C. Rivard.

The young association was received with great favor by the public, and it soon spread throughout the Province. Its rapid success in such a time of stagnation in the business of the country, and when the country had already been thoroughly covered by the persevering work of its sister societies, can only be explained by the great confidence which the people had in the new society's constitution and in the abilities of the founders of the Alliance Nationale, amongst whom were such men as Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, Ald. Savignac, Messrs. Joseph Contant, President of the Chambre de Commerce, J. Lamothe, Q.C., J. X. Perreault, D. Parizeau, M.P.P., J. M. Fortier, M. Barsalou, A. St. Cyr, M. Wilson of Boivin, Wilson and Co., L. A. Lavallee, N. F. Bedard, C. N. Catelli, J. B. A. Martin, of Laporte, Martin and Co., Rev. R. C. Decary, cure of St. Henri; S. Beaudin, Q.C., L. J. O. Beauchemin, Antoine Lapierre, J. E. L. S. Lavallee, —Poussin, Consul of Belgium; Edwin Hurtubise, Dr. J. N. Lalonde, etc.

PHENOMENAL GROWTH.

It is sufficient, in order to comprehend the development of the association, to cast a glance on the following statement, showing the progressive growth in the number of circles organized and in the number of members initiated.

| Year. | No. of Cercles. | No. of Members. |
|---|---|---|
| July, 1893 | 7 | 241 |
| July, 1894 | 42 | 1,426 |
| July, 1895 | 82 | 2,438 |
| December, 1896 | 103 | 2,513 |

During the short time the Alliance Nationale has been in existence it has brought comfort and financial help into many homes. The Herald was furnished with the following official statement by the officers at headquarters, and the figures speak for themselves most eloquently. Since its recent foundation the association has paid thirty death claims, representing a total amount of $29,000, which amount was distributed to bereaved widows and orphans, who in many cases were penniless and would have been left to the tender mercies of the world for a living if the Alliance Nationale had not saved them from want. Notwithstanding this drain the endowment fund still shows a surplus of $64,486.75.

The sick fund of the Association is under the direct control of each particular cercle, which administers its own part of that branch of the affairs of the Society. The cercles have distributed more than $10,500 to members who were stricken down by long and exhaustive illness which prevented them from providing the daily bread to their children. There still remains a surplus of $13,000 in that fund distributed among the 103 cercles, of the Association.

Beside the pecuniary help tendered to the sick members the Association also provides in most cases, the medical attendance free of charge. This constitutes an innovation in French-Canadian societies.

BENEFITS ACCORDED.

The Alliance National by its statutes accords the following benefits to its members. The general council of the Association provides an endowment of $500, $1,000, $2,000 or $3,000, payable at the death of the member to his heirs or to the beneficiaries he may have designated. Benefits for total disability, half of the amount of the endowment above-mentioned. Old age benefits, an annual pension of $50, $100, $200 or $300 to members of over 70 years of age. The Association also grants a paid-up policy payable at death to members who retire from the society after ten years' standing.

The cercles on their part grant: An indemnity of $5 per week to their sick members during 20 weeks. Free medical attendance when the by-laws of the cercle so provides.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

The applicant must speak the French language and be a Roman Catholic; must be aged not less than 18 nor more than 55 years. Must have a spotless reputation and enjoy perfect health.

It was at Montreal the first cercles were organized. The two first cercles were Cercle St. Joseph, No. 1, and Cercle Mount Royal, No. 2, the latter being located at Ste. Cunegonde, on Vinet street. The former was instituted for the parish of St. Joseph, and had its hall on Richmond street. There are now 18 other cercles in the city and suburbs of Montreal. Among the most important cercles are Cercle St. Pierre, which is the banner Cercle; Jeanne d'Arc, which is composed entirely of young men of the East End, and Mount Royal, which comes a close third.

MODE OF GOVERNMENT.

It is organized on the Federal principle. The authority is divided between the cercles, which have their own autonomy, and govern themselves according to the statutes of the association, and the general council, composed of the founders of the society and of delegates of the circles, and which is the supreme legislation and administration power. The first regular session of the General Council took place last August, and on that occasion the society made a display which augured well for its future success. The convention lasted three days, and there was an attendance of over 150 representatives from all parts of the Province. Mr. H. Laporte was in the chair, and Mr. L. J. D. Papineau acted as secretary. Very important questions were discussed, and some amendments to the statutes were adopted. The past administration of the association's finances was thoroughly examined and found perfectly satisfactory.

IMPORTANT WORDS.

In the course of the speech by which the president, Mr. H. Laporte, opened the convention, he made the following important remarks, which, bring forth the financial principles upon which the society is based:—"All true friends of mutuality would see with pleasure and with gratitude the promulgation of efficacious laws for the protection of fraternal associations and of their members. It is a matter which imperatively calls for the attention of the legislators, whose duty is to see that the public who have not the leisure to seriously study the matter, be not exposed to see their savings sunk in enterprises which sometimes have a speculative object, or are established on an unsound basis. The people's small savings must be protected, and the present state of our legislation is far from perfect on that point.

"The organizers of our society, in drawing up our statutes, had chiefly in view, to put our association on a sound financial basis. They did not aim at making tempting promises without foreseeing the responsibility of the future.

"Experience shows that fraternal societies are in some respects like individuals, and like the latter they must forego the necessities of old age. Such is the experience of societies which have grown old and which have heavier charges to bear than those societies whose membership is composed of men in the prime of life. The more the number of old members increases in a society so increase the number and proportion of the deaths over the survivals, and the more the need of a revenue fund is felt, so as not to render unbearable the charges of the heavy contributions which become the lot of the members, and not to prevent the rising generation from joining the society.

"The accumulation of a reserve fund is undoubtedly the first and principal requirement to insure the permanence of an association of this kind.

"This question of accumulation of such a fund now occupies the attention of the mutualists of the Province, and the Alliance Nationale has the right to claim the honor of having introduced a solution to that problem in French-Canadian mutuality. All men of experience in fraternal associations now admit that this principle must be the basis of our mutual institutions. The Congress of Catholic Mutual Benevolent Societies, held at Three Rivers in July last, was unanimous in proclaiming that the accumulation of a strong reserve fund was one of the essential conditions to the existence of a society."

THE EXECUTIVE.

The convention was brought to a close by the election of a new Executive Bureau, which is to-day composed as follows: President, H. Laporte; first vice-president, A. C. Decary, N. P.; second vice-president, Elzear Paquet of Quebec; secretary, L. J. D. Papineau; treasurer, A. St. Cyr; physician, Dr. T. Cypihot; legal adviser, G. Beaudin; directors, Ald. Savignac, J. Lambert, Jr., L. J. Lapointe and Dr. A. G. H. Beique of Magog; chaplain, Rev. Abbe H. C. Charpentier.

His Grace Mgr. Fabre, the late Archbishop of Montreal, was the honorary president of the association, and during his lifetime the venerable prelate had always taken the keenest interest in the development of this young national society, for which is reserved a brilliant future.

## A CRITIC CORRECTED.

**He Was on the Right Track, but Did Not Go Far Enough.**

It had been a very bad attempt at authorship, and the actor who had made the venture into literature was sensible enough not to quarrel with the unfavorable verdict of the audience. It was hard to admit that his genius was at fault, but he did so with a good grace and without reservation.

"I—er—I suppose you saw that comedy of mine?" he was saying to a friend.

"Yes, I saw it."

"In looking over the house I was forced to the conclusion that a great many people were missing it, and I was afraid you might be one of them."

"No. I staid till the very end."

"It wasn't a very hilarious occasion, was it?"

"Not very, I must admit. It may be that I didn't catch the spirit of the thing. I hear so much about the density of audiences that I suspect it was due to my own lack of appreciation that I couldn't get enthusiastic. But some of it was undoubtedly your fault. You misled me."

"How?"

"You told me it was going to be a funny play."

"That's what I get for trying to be a prophet. I was sure it had all the symptoms when I started in with it. I regarded it as a masterpiece of effervescent hilarity."

"You were wrong. That was the great difficulty with the piece—it was too somber. You must pardon my frankness, but that performance was positively gloomy."

"My boy, you don't speak advisedly. Your comment may be justified by your point of view, but it doesn't cover the ground."

"I had one of the best seats in the house."

"But you should have been with me, up on the stage, where you could watch the audience. Then you would realize that 'gloomy' isn't the word. It was sepulchral."—Exchange.

# COLLEGIANS AT HOME

## Presbyterian College Has Many Guests.

## ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

### Morrice Hall the Scene of a Brilliant Gathering.

**Students Receive in Their Rooms—Concert and Other Attractions —List of Guests.**

The conversazione given last night in the David Morrice Hall by the students of the Presbyterian College was an unqualified success. The music, decorations, luncheon, all were in the best of taste. No wonder that the guests heaved sighs of regret when the time came for them to take their leave. After passing through the cloak-room and leaving their wraps, the guests entered the hall where they were greeted by Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Warden, and Rev. Prof. and Mrs. Ross.

The greatest praise is due to the Managing Committee, who have spent much valuable time and effort in looking after the numerous details of the conversat. The committee was as follows:—W. Weir, B.A., chairman; Hector Mackay, secretary-treasurer; A. MacGregor, B.A., H. Young, B.A., D. Coburn, B.A., T. W. Mahaffy, W. J. Johnston, H. S. Lee, H. Turner, W. T. B. Crombie, B.A.

The main feature of the evening, the promenade and concert, took place in the David Morrice Hall. The ceiling and walls were tastefully draped with bunting. Along the walls and in the centre of the room was a profusion of flowers which was all that was required to obtain the highest effect. At one end of the hall was a splendid oil painting of Queen Victoria. Here the following programme was rendered, the numbers being interspersed with promenades:—Address of welcome, Mr. M. H. MacIntosh, B.A.; solo, Mr. Venables; vocal solo, Miss Price, of St. Paul's Church choir; reading, Miss McKnight, Montrel School of Elocution.

The library, reading room and dining room were also decorated. In the library were placed on the tables rare books and old manuscripts, where they could easily be examined. The reading room was decked with oriental rugs and curtains lent by some of the Armenians at present in the city. In this room were placed a phonograph and megalithoscope, which proved sources of much entertainment.

Many of the students rooms were decorated, and a good many small parties were to be seen making calls on their student friends.

Besides the Armenians above mentioned, the committee desire to express the thanks of the students to friends who assisted them by the loan of rugs and other articles. Among these may be especially mentioned Mr. Hope, Mr. C. Edlington, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Copping.

The guests numbered over nine hundred. Of these many were private guests, friends of the students and invited by them. The list of public guests was as follows:—

Prof. Clark Murray, Dean Johnson and lady, Sir William Dawson and lady, Principal Peterson, Dr. Decks, the Presbyterian ministers of the city and their wives.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Angus, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Archibald.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. H. Birks, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Birks, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Birks, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Becket, Miss Becket, Mrs. R. Blackburn, Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bryson, Ottawa; the Misses Bryson, Ottawa; Rev. J. Bourgoin, Mrs. Bourgoin, Hon. E. Bronson and Mrs. Bronson, Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, the Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Clark, the Misses Clark, Mr. and Mrs. John Cassils.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. James Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Dunton, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Davis, Miss Davis, Mr. T. A. Dawes, Miss Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dawes, the Misses Dawes.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, Miss Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Ewing.

Mr. and Mrs. Forde, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Fleet, Mrs. J. Fairie, Mr. Arthur Fairie, Mr. and Mrs. Fairman, Mr. and Mrs. Torrance Fraser.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Green, Mr. and Mrs. James Gibson, Ottawa; Mr. C. Gordon, Miss Gordon.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Hodgson, Mr. Arthur Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. James Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. J. McD. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. Herdt, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hutchison, Mr. Hutchison, Miss Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. George Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. George Hay, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Harte, the Misses Harte.

Mr. W. C. Jarvis, Miss Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Johnston, Miss Johnston.

Dr. and Mrs. Kelley, Mr. R. King, Miss King.

Mr. W. Leslie, the Misses Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. James Laing, Mr. and Mrs. P. Laing, Mrs. and the Misses Laing, Mrs. and Miss Langmill, Mr. and Mrs. P. Larmonth, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Lowden, Miss Lowden.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrice, Mr. W. J. Morrice, Mr. Robert Morrice, Captain and Mrs. McMaster, the Misses McMaster, Mr. and Mrs. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Miss Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. H. McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. A. McDougall, the Misses McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McLaren, Mr. R. N. McCallum, Mr. and Mrs. John MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. Colin McArthur, Miss McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Millen, Mr. and Mrs. McGoun, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mackay, Prof. and Mrs. Moyse, Dr. and Mrs. McEachren, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Miss Murphy, Mr. John MacDougall, the Misses MacDougall.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ogilvie, Miss Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Orme, Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Ross, Mr. J. R. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. James Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. James Roger, Mrs. Redpath, Dr. and Miss Roddick, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.

Mrs. J. M. Smith, the Misses Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James Slessor, Miss Slessor, Mr and Mrs. William Slessor, Mr. and Mrs. Savage, Miss Savage, Dr. J. W. Stirling, Dr. James Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. Grant Stewart, Mr. John Stirling.

Mr. W. F. Taylor, Mr. K. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. M. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. John Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Tasker.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. Yuile, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. David Yuile.

# Commercial.

WHEAT IN CHICAGO.

Wheat opened a little firmer this morning, May starting at 79½c to 80c. Later it went off to 79⅜c, but was quoted at the opening figure later.

## CANADIAN NEWSLETS.

**News of Our Own Country Condensed Into Small Compass for Herald Readers.**

William Hudson of Hintonburg is under arrest on a charge of wife murder.

Mr. Fred Marcon, a well-known and popular citizen of Guelph, is dead.

Mr. Peter Balfour, the veteran assessment commissioner of Hamilton, Ont., is dead.

A G.T.R. brakeman named Beacroft was killed on Tuesday night last at Falkenburg, on the route between Gravenhurst and Callander.

Mr. J. N. McKendry of Toronto, whose big departmental store was burnt out a few months ago, has compromised with his creditors at 62½ cents on the dollar.

Frederick Fitzpatrick of Puslinch, Ont., attempted to hang himself from a tamarac tree, but desisted, and afterwards gave as a reason that the tree was not high enough.

Mr. F. W. Marcon, in the office of the Wellington Mutual Fire Insurance Company, at Quelph, was suddenly stricken down with apoplexy and died soon after.

Mr. P. W. Resseman, general superintendent of the Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway, went over the road on Wednesday and paid all the employes their arrears in wages.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade is still awaiting the fixing of the date for the Tariff Commission's sitting before formulating a line of action for the presentation of statements.

Mr. O. J. Stevenson, a teacher at the London Collegiate Institute, has resigned to take a head mastership in the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute at increased remuneration.

The Allans of Montreal have purchased the steamer State of California for £50,000.

Mr. John Brown of Pelton, M.C.R. section man, was struck by an express train while cleaning snow out of the switches and instantly killed.

A quiet wedding took place at the residence of Mr. A. T. Wood, M. P., Hamilton, when his daughter, Miss Elma B., was married to Mr. J. W. B. Walsh of the Dominion Bank, Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh will reside in Toronto.

Manitoba Patrons in convention at Brandon have before them a resolution condemning the proposed subsidy to the fast Atlantic steamship line. In the opinion of the convention this would be of much more benefit to the promoters than to the people at large.

According to Hamilton reports the axe is falling pretty freely on the necks of G. T.R. employes, ten local firemen on the Grand Trunk being discharged by Trainmaster Cunningham. It is said conductors are being reduced to the positions of brakemen and brakemen are being discharged.

Mr. A. C. McLauchlin, who has been connected with the firm of McMaster & Co. of Toronto for the past eighteen years, has accepted a position with P. Garneau, Son & Co., wholesale dry-goods merchants of Quebec City. Mr. McLauchlin will look after the Ontario business of Garneau, Son & Co.

The strike at Springhill mines is still on. The strike is having a bad effect on shipping at Parrsboro, which depends largely on the coal business. All the waiting vessels have hauled up. There is a great scramble among the people for coal, and unless it is soon available they will have to go to the woods for fuel.

At Stayner, Ont., yesterday fire gutted a large brick block on Main street owned by M. McEachren and occupied by T. S. Grimshaw, druggist; C. J. McRae, general merchant, and M. McEachren, butcher's shop and dwelling. Losses and insurance: T. S. Grimshaw, $2,000; insurance, $1,400; C. J. McRae, $4,000; insurance, $2,000.

The Toronto city electric light system is well on the way to restoration. The manager says the companies at Peterboro, Montreal and Cleveland, the Toronto Street Railway Company and the general railroad companies responded nobly in coming to the assistance of the company.

John G. Gillis of Port Arthur, Ont., a married man, foreman of the Ibex Mining Company, in the Slocan District, was caught in a snow-slide on Wednesday. It is supposed he was carried down the mountain into the lake. It is possible the body will not be recovered until the snow melts.

A Toronto official gives as a reason for the laying off of the Grand Trunk firemen the fact that freight traffic has been light recently and the management has decided to have the supply regulated by the demand. As soon as business increases the men will be taken on again. The men, it is said, think that the manager is trying to break the back of the Firemen's Union, and that this last move is simply one planned out to follow the dismissal of wipers and the employment of laborers in their stead.

There has been trouble in connection with the Sheridan Avenue Church, Toronto, which resulted in the resignation of Rev. H. S. Erb, the acting pastor. Some one in the congregation wrote Mr. Erb, signing himself "Friend," and saying that Mr. Erb was all right in a general way, but his peculiar talents fitted him better for a backwoods church. Mr. Erb called a meeting of the deacons and leading members and put the question to them. He asked a vote on his retirement. A poll was taken, and to the surprise of the pastor it was about even. Mr. Erb put in his resignation and says he will not go back.

**Viper's Blood.**

The opinion has prevailed among scientists that the viper which resists inoculations of its own venom was exempt because it was accustomed to the poison. They have found that the blood contains the same poisonous qualities as the venom itself and from this drew the conclusion. But it has been discovered that in addition to the poison the blood contains another substance that neutralizes the toxic principle. To ascertain the effects of heat upon the poison a portion of viper's blood was heated to 588 C. and maintained at this temperature for a quarter of an hour. Guinea pigs inoculated with this blood not only did not die, but were proof against inoculations of fresh blood, which would, if at first employed, cause instant death.—New York Ledger.

**Chesapeake Bay.**

Few people fully appreciate the great size of the Chesapeake bay. It is the largest indentation on the Atlantic coast, and it has often been called the Mediterranean of America. On its bosom the navies of the world could easily float. It is 200 miles long, and in some places it is 40 miles broad. It has an area of over 2,000 square miles, and it shoots off into great rivers with an aggregate length of thousands of miles.—Baltimore American.

**Dime Museum Fun.**

"Oh, that I could find the key to your obdurate heart!" sighed the living skeleton, gazing fondly at the fat lady.

"I'll tell you right now that it ain't no skeleton key," said the fat lady in scorn, and the two headed girl performed a laughing duet in minor.—Indianapolis Journal.

# MINING SCHOOLS.

## Mr. Suckling Chats About the Mines in the Kootenay.

**He Suggests Schools on the Lines of the Agricultural Farms—Our Mining Resources.**

A representative of The Herald had much pleasure yesterday in calling upon Mr. George H. Suckling, late of Toronto, who has just arrived in Montreal from Rossland and who is enthusiastic over the mineral development of British Columbia and the Kootenay. Mr. Suckling believes that Canada's time has come, for drawing to it a largely increased population by the development of its natural and national mineral wealth.

Mr. Suckling states that as yet very few Canadians are acquainted with the extent and the resources of the wonderful Kootenay, and he considers it a subject which can be dilated upon to a large extent, and possessing much of interest to all Canadians. The mining interests contained within the Kootenay are vast in extent, and even while the discoveries made so far are only in their primary stages, yet they cover many thousands of miles. From the reports of prospectors and others who have been over the ground, it appears that Canadians are only on the verge of knowing what Canada really has in the way of mineral wealth.

The Trail Creek division, which is about five miles north of the international boundary, is familiarly known as the Rossland mining camp. About forty or fifty miles west, and in a direct line from Rossland are the celebrated Kettle River and Christina Lake districts, producing refractory ores, whilst 150 miles further west is the rich Okanagan district, which is celebrated for its free milling gold deposits. East and north of Rossland about 25 miles, lies the celebrated Salmon river district, where some very valuable properties have recently been found and are being developed, including the Elise, the Blackcock, and many other promising properties, showing phenomenal assays. About 50 miles north of Rossland and east of Trail Creek Division, lies the wonderful Slocan (silver) district, surrounding Slocan Lake, and renowned for its large number of dividend paying silver mines. North of the Slocan, and further east on the line of the C.P.R. magnificent finds of silver ores are reported from Illecillewaet and Golden districts, and also in the vicinity of the Albert Canyon.

In the Big Bend country, about 150 miles north of Revelstoke on the C.P.R. line, vast deposits of free milling gold have recently been found, whilst west and north from this district about 200 or 300 miles are the great Cariboo Placer mines in which there is very large capital invested. At Kamloops on the line of the C.P.R., vast deposits of refractory ores are now being developed carrying high values in copper. Further east near the line of the C.P.R. is the celebrated Lilloet district where the Golden Cache mine has had such rich strikes. On the Pacific Coast, not far from Vancouver, are the Howe Sound, Alberni and Texada Island districts.

The above-mentioned districts alone give promise of a marvellous and golden future to Canada and Canadians, but if we consider the vast unexplored mineral districts that yet await exploration and development, as far north as the borders of Alaska, from the international boundary borders of Alaska, a territory 400,000 square miles, it leads one to wonder at the great and apparently unbounded future Canadians have in store, and can look forward to, with gratification and pride as their heritage.

Mr. Suckling states that one of the best mineralized districts in the Kootenay district that will shortly become prominent is in the great divide between Murphy and Sulivan Creeks, about seven miles directly north from Rossland. In this district many valuable properties are being developed and it is fully expected, will prove even more valuable than the discoveries in the Rossland Camp. At Sullivan Creek is the celebrated Heatherbell mine—under the management of E. W. Liljegrau—late superintendent of the Le Roi mine.

Mr. Suckling has unbounded faith in the rapid development of Canada both in population and in wealth in the near future, and from figures collected believes that no other country possesses the vast mineral wealth which Canada happly does, He considers it the duty of the Government to at once establish mining schools on much the same lines as agricultural farms exist in Canada to-day, whereby the coming generation of Canadians could be taught practically as much about mineralogy, as they at present are being taught about agriculture. Moreover, no time should be lost by the Government in giving every possible aid to the building of railroads in order to give Canadians interested in the Kootenay every possible assistance in the way of transportation, and to aid in the development of our marvellous national mineral resources.

Mr. Suckling is the guest of his brother, H. E. Suckling, Thornhill Villa, Westmount.

**Life and Death.**

It is consoling to know that it would be impossible to frame any condition of life, with death left out,, that would be so beneficent as it is with death included. The history of the planet's progress shows that death has been, at every single step, the condition of growth and of advancing life. The lower types of organic life must die and disintegrate before we can have the higher stages. Thus all along, it is life, new life, larger life, grander life, born out of decay and death.

And if it be true that death is only another kind of birth do we not see how instead of being a terror and a calamity, it is really the last, highest, best, sweetest, crowning gift of God. There is only a separation and that for a little while. When the world learns how to obey the natural laws of this our human life, and knows the fact of continued existence, death will then be recognized as a benignant spirit, the messenger of the Excellent Creator, our friend, not feared but welcomed as opening to us a larger and grander life.

We humble travellers to the celestial worlds only believe in death as a noble change on the part of the most wise, most loving Eternal Ordainer, because we have faith in this other kind of birth, and we shall all when we know how to detach ourselves from certain ways of looking at death, from certain selfish views, be able to see the divineness of it.

Suppose that for all of us terrestrial life should be irndefinitely prolonged; that would mean that we should be prisoners, shut in in this little insignificant world which is always fighting, armed to an insane degree, and the frontiers of its countries cruelly enchained by bloody swords, while the Almighty's great universe is all around us, becko

# AT WESTMOUNT.

## Founder of Schools Gives a Painting to the Academy.

## EARLY SCHOOL HISTORY.

### From Crude Beginnings to Extensive Proportions.

**The Principal of the Academy and the Chairman of the Board—Notes.**

Nothing indicates the stability and progress of a town or city more than its educational institutions, and in this respect Westmount stands in the front rank. Educational facilities have grown with the town. Both began away back in 1870 together, and have kept pace ever since. Every great movement has been wisely said to be "the lengthened shadow of one man," such as Methodism of Wesley, abolition of Clarkson, Quakerism of Fox," and so on. In the origin of educational facilities for the town of Westmount, one man stands out distinctly as the founder and benefactor; a man who needs no introduction to Montreal—Hon. J .K. Ward. The idea of a special article on the schools of the place was suggested to The Herald Westmount representative by a handsome painting which adorns the hall of the teacher's entrance of the academy. It is a rich old gem of Italian art, presented to the school only last Saturday by Hon. J. K. Ward, and represents in artistic skill, judgment and taste, the historic scene of Columbus before Queen Isabella of Spain, explaining the possibilities of discovery in the great unknown America. It is peculiarly suited for a school picture, while it must be of great value, having been purchased years ago in Florence by Mr. Ward.

A chat with Mr. Ward at his handsome home on Rosemount avenue yesterday revealed in concise form a most interesting history of the town's schools. "It was away back in the year of 1874-75," he said, "I remember quite well, when Judge Sanborn, who then was my neighbor, went with me to the office of the then secretary of the municipality, Mr. Le Cavalier, and arranged a by-law for the purchase of the old Chesley property, which now forms the town fire-hall, to be used as the 1st school-house. Primitive indeed, it was, for we had only three trustees, namely, Messrs. John McFarlane, A. Hutchinson, and myself. Anyway, it was the first broad basis of elementary training in the town, and the first teacher was Miss Turnbull, a young woman from Upper Canada. Soon afterwards Miss Turnbull required an assistant, and Miss Greenshields was appointed. Among the other early teachers were Miss White and Miss Scroggie, both of whom have married well and are living near Montreal. The first male principal was Rev. Ernest King. Year by year as the town grew, the school was continually improved until the present proportions were achieved. So determined was Mr. Ward to have the school that he advanced money for the purchase of the first property. He was the first school commissioner, was for twenty years chairman, and is still a member of the board.

Mr. Ward has very decided views upon educational matters, and has frequently aired them before the Legislative Assembly at Quebec. He said yesterday "the country is over-educated. The State owes to every child an elementary education free of cost, and if this were made clear there would be no illiteracy. Beyond the elementary stages for the classical and learned professions, education should be provided either by private means or as a reward of merit." He explained that he opposed the building of the Westmount Academy. He did not believe in boys and girls from the ages of eight to fourteen mixing together at play and in classes. It was in his opinion not beneficial to the training of either sex during the period of years mentioned. He expected that there would soon be a Catholic school in the town, and it was quite correct for the Catholic residents to desire it. More elementary accommodation would be necessary shortly for the populous section of the town located below Green avenue and down to St. Antoine street. The remarkable growth of population necessitated the exercise of great judgment in affording school accommodation.

It is to be hoped that such sterling, farseeing and generous men as Hon. J. K. Ward, will be spared long years, to enjoy the fruits of their early thoughtfulness and care.

THE NEW ERA OF EDUCATION.

It was in April, 1894, that the large new academy was opened. It cost $70,000, and is well fitted up with every modern accessory of heating, lighting and sanitation. It is a three-storeyed brick structure, well located at the corner of Cote St. Antoine Road and Staynor Street, the grounds reaching across a block. The third storey consists of a large assembly hall, capable of holding about 700 people. There are seventeen class rooms, also a teacher's cloak and waiting room, principal's office, and library, as well as a board room where the commissioners meet. Comfort and health have been looked after carefully, from basement to attic, while large and well-fenced play-grounds afford ample accommodation for amusement, outside of school hours. A flourishing athletic club is carried on, and stalwart youths display the possibilities of physical culture, at football and other games.

Everywhere throughout the school management, may be noticed an avoidance of extravagance, and a distinct evidence of good judgment. The school commissioners comprise, Rev. Edward Bushell, rector of St. Mathias Church, chairman; Hon. J. K. Ward, Messrs. Matthew Hutchinson, R. Harvie, and Thamts Harling, the latter gentleman being unanimously elected a commissioner a couple of weeks ago. Mr. Harling is the Canadian representative of Elder-Dempster & Co., Liverpool, one of the largest steamship companies in the world. Mr. Harling, since he became a resident of Westmount, over two years ago, has taken a lively interest in the town's welfare. He was for years a member of the School Board of Liverpool, Eng., and is thoroughly posted on the best and most modern educational methods of the world. Mr Harling should prove a valuable acquisition to the commissioners.



PROF. J. A. NICHOLSON, M.A.
Principal of the Westmount Academy.

Mr. Matthew Hutchinson is an able lawyer, and belongs to one of the oldest families in the town. He has taken a keen interest in every advance of education, and when he was Mayor was instrumental in assisting as far as in his power the improvement of the town's school system.

Mr. Harvie, too, is well-known as a man of long experience in school matters, and his opinion is forcible at all times in educational movements.

Rev. Edward Bushell, the chairman, is a man of varied attainments, and notwithstanding the many calls upon his time as rector of St. Mathias Church, he is not withheld from taking an active part in a variety of useful public institutions, whether literary, religious or beneficent. A thorough scholar, trained in the magnificent universities of the motherland, Mr. Bushell has proven himself an unusually effective and satisfactory chairman.

In short the whole Board combine unique personal influence, prudent skill, and practical knowledge of mankind, that enables them to obviate jars in their progress, or to smoothen any discords that may crop up in school matters.

THE SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

The principal of the Academy is Prof. J. A. Nicholson, whose picture is reproduced in this issue. He was born at Eldon, P. E. I., in 1860, and educated at the Belfast Grammar School, and the Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown. He taught school in his native Province for four years, under a first-class license, entered McGill in 1883, graduating with first rank honors in English in 1887, and took the degree of M.A., in 1893. After graduating he taught under the Montreal Board of Commissioners for three years, resigning to take the position of Superintendent of Education in P. E. I., which he held until a change of Government brought about his retirement. The policy "To the victors belong the spoils" is carried out to the letter in P. E. I., and extends to every department of the public service. He then entered on a law course in Charlottetown, but the position of principal of Westmount School falling vacant in June, 1892, he applied and was appointed at that time.

Mr. Nicholson in a brief interview told tersely the school's history since he took charge as follows:—

"When I took charge of the school in September, 1892, the enrolment was only 276. This increased to 303 before the month of May of that school year. In September, 1893, the enrolment was 351. The highest attendance during that school year was also in May, 374. The highest enrolment for the year 1894-95 was 477, and the average attendance 377. In April of this year we moved into the new building, without, however, disturbing the arrangement of the classes. In September, 1895, the number enrolled was 494, which gradually increased until 569 was reached in the month of May. This year the September attendance was 675, the highest so far, having been in November last, when it reached the figure 692. About 225 new pupils were enrolled this year.

"Up to the Model class, the course of instruction is the same for all pupils, but in this class and above options are allowed, according as a pupil wishes to take an arts or medical course in McGill College or in the Science Faculty, or intends to enter on a business career after leaving school. There are three courses, all of which lead up to the A. A. examination."

The teachers of the Academy comprise besides Prof. Nicholson, Messrs. W. Chalk, D. S. Moffatt, T. J. Lefebvre, P. Steacy, M. B. Walker, A. M. Meiklejohn,, S. L. Abbott, W. H. Smith, and the Misses I. Reay, E. Dunoon, Alice Smith, Frances Angus Symington, Ada Kirkman, Sarah McGuire, Helen M. Reay, Alice Linton, and Mary Knowlton.

Of the new school on Western Avenue much has been written already. It will open February 1. It is a nine-roomed structure of fine design, the plans including all modern improvements in lighting, heating and sanitation. Mr. Maxwell, was the architect. The intention is to occupy only four rooms at present. The dimensions of the school lot are 160 by 250 feet, and the cost of land and building was $25,000. The new principal, appointed recently, was Mr. John Harland, holding a first-class English Government certificate. He will be assisted by Miss Brewster.

NOTES.

Last year was the twentieth anniversary of the founding of a common school system in Westmount. In 1876 the school taxes amounted to $13.40; last year they were $14,000. The school tax at present is 2¼ mills, and considering the quality of work done at the schools is considered the lowest rate in the Province. The cost of an academy education is about $22.50 per year.

A student may enter the Academy at the lowest course and graduate into McGill College.

According to the annual census of school children, taken last fall, there were 916 school children between the ages of 5 and 16. Of this number 681 are on the academy roll; 160 go to school elsewhere, and 75 nowhere. These figures also include Roman Catholics. The increase over 1895, in the total number of children was 120.

The arrangements which have been made between the School Board and the Municipal Council regarding taxes has proven very satisfactory. All school taxes are now paid at the office of the Town Corporation.

THE NEW WOMAN.

"The New Woman" will be the subject of Sunday evening's sermon by Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor of Bethlehem Church, Westmount. Mr. Hopkin is a careful observer of human nature and his sermon should attract large numbers.



MRS. G. A. DRUMMOND.
First Past President of the Montreal Local Council of the National Council of Women.



REV. E. BUSHELL.
Rector of St. Mathias' Church, and Chairman of the School Commission.

## Personal.

Mr. E. Miall, jr., of Ottawa, is registered at the Queen's.

Dr. Webster of Springfield, Mass., is among the guests at the Balmoral.

Mr. C. E. Colson has returned to the city, after a two months' visit to England.

Messrs. A. E. Prince and J. H. Barber, of St. John, N.B., are guests at the Queen's.

Mr. H. J. Calvin, Boston, Eastern Passenger Agent, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is in town on business.

Major Sheppard, A.D.C., to Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau, came up from Quebec this morning, and is staying at the Windsor.

Mrs. Benjamin Sulte, of Ottawa, wife the well-known author, has been visitng her sister, Mrs. Geru-Lajoie, Dorchester street.

Miss Sibyl Johnstone, who will play the part of Trilby at the Queen's Theatre next week, arrived from New York this morning and is a guest at the Balmoral.

Messrs. J. B. Vanasse, and Louis Lacouture, of Sorel, are at the Queen's.

Captain and Mrs. McMaster, of Clandeboye, avenue, left this morning for Portland, Me., where they will spend a month.

Dr. N. A. Dussault, of Sherbrooke, is stopping at the Hall.

GEOFFRION CLUB.

A big meeting of this club will be held Monday, the 25th inst., at the corner of Notre Dame and Versailles Streets. Mr. Pierre Dufour will be in the chair, and Mr. O. Desmarias will speak on "Provincial Politics."

THE SCOTTISH CONCERT.

Burns' anniversary is to be celebrated by the Scottish Highland Society with a grand concert on Monday next, in the Windsor Hall. The programme is such as to attract all who love to hear Scottish songs sung. The talent has been specially selected and everything seems to have been done to give—at least for once—to Montrealers a programme strictly Scottish. The admission as will be seen is popular, and there is no reason why a crowded house should not witness the performance, It may be mentioned that the Highland Cadets are to perform special drills, and other features of a novel character will be performed.

**My Cigars Are Good.**

I handle only the best tobaccos made. You can depend on the cigars you buy from me. Ross, 20 Chaboillez Square, 1380 Notre Dame Street. (Agent for Fortier's cigars and cigarettes.)

ST. ANN'S CASE TO GO ON.

Judgment was rendered this morning by Mr. Justice Archibald, dismissing the preliminary objections raised by respondent, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, M.P., in the St. Ann's election case. The case will go to trial.

**No More Dread of theDental Chair.**

Teeth extracted by our late scientific method. No pain or bad results. Applied to the gums. Absolutely painless. No sleep-producing agent or cocaine. We are not competing with cheap dental establishments, but with first-class dentists at prices less than half charged by them.—Dr. A. Brosseau, 7 St. Lawrence.

# Piano Bargains

**The following Instruments are in Perfect Repair, and many of them almost new, having lately been taken in exchange:**

| | |
|---|---|
| KNABE SQUARE, seven and a third octaves, superb tone | $300 00 |
| BELL UPRIGHT, seven and a third octaves, full size walnut case, only a few years in use | 275 00 |
| DECKER BROS., New York, seven and a third octaves, largest upright, rosewood case, almost new | 300 00 |
| WILLIAMS UPRIGHT, seven octaves, rosewood case, in perfect order | 200 00 |
| CHICKERING, Boston, square, seven and a third octaves, rosewood case, carved legs, in perfect order | 225 00 |
| UPRIGHT PIANO, by George Heintzman, Toronto, full size, seven and a third octaves, rosewood case, almost new | 300 00 |
| UPRIGHT PIANO, by George Heintzman, Toronto, small size, seven and a third octaves, walnut case, almost new | 210 00 |
| AUGUSTUS BAUS, New York, upright cabinet grand, seven and a third octaves, dark case | 275 00 |
| VOSE & SONS, square piano, seven octaves, four round corners, rosewood case, in good order | 170 00 |
| UPRIGHT PIANO, cabinet Grand, seven and a third octaves, walnut case, nearly new | 200 00 |
| GOOD SQUARE PIANO, seven octaves, in fine condition | 125 00 |
| NORDHEIMER UPRIGHT, seven and a third octaves, walnut case, almost new | 250 00 |
| UXBRIDGE ORGAN, 10 stops, two sets of reeds, knee swell and couplers | 75 00 |

**WILLIS & CO.**
1824 Notre Dame St.
(Near McGill Street.)
SOLE AGENTS FOR
KNABE, BELL and Williams
PIANOS
—AND—
BELL ORGANS.

**TO PRESERVE HEALTH,**

Ensure thorough cleanliness, and as an unequalled and harmless luxury, the Turco-Russian bath should be not less than once a week; twice a week is much better. Try it and see for yourself if you do not feel amply repaid in better health, freedom from colds and illness of every description, a better appetite and stronger digestion, greater muscular strength and activity, a clearer and more active mind. Try one at the

**Laurentian Baths,**
Cor. Craig and Beaudry Sts.



**VIN MARIANI**
(MARIANI WINE.)

**Pronounced by all who test it**

"Most efficacious, most agreeable, unequalled by anything in fortifying, strengthening, refreshing

**Body, Brain and Nerves"**

"I would like to recommend to every singer, or any one going before the public, the use of the most delightful 'VIN MARIANI.'

"I am never without it; it is always on my dressing table.

"JESSIE BARTLETT-DAVIS."

Dose—Wine-glassful three times a day.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal
Sole Agents for Canada.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB
HOCKEY — TO-NIGHT.
The Great Struggle.
**Shamrock vs. Victoria.**
8.30 p.m. Sharp. (Champions.)
Some good seats still left. Telephone 1731.
F. PERCY SMITH, Sec.-Treas., 123 St. James Street.

**Independent Order Oddfellows**

The Grand Rally under the auspices of Hochelaga Degree Lodge, No. 1, and Canton Mount Royal, No. 1, P.M., will be held at 5 Place d'Armes Square on Thursday evening, January 28, 1897, at 8 p.m.

All past and present officers of subordinate Lodges and Encampments will wear the regalia of their office, members of Canton uniform full-dress (without chapeau), otherwise, members wil wear badges.

The Grand Lodge Officers will be present, also visitors from Ontario and sister societies.

A good programme of music, songs and speeches, etc.

Every member is requested to attend and bring a friend.

By order of Rally Committee.
ALBERT E. ABSON, Secretary.

**Notice to Westmounters.**

**A. DAVIDSON,**

for the past eight years manager of W. H. CHAPMAN'S BRANCH DRUG STORE, at Westmount, begs to inform his many friends and patrons that he has bought out the business, including prescriptions, etc., and in future will give it his personal attention. Prescription department under his direct supervision, and nothing but the best drugs used. Physicians' prescriptions a specialty. Telephone orders promptly attended to. Residence over store, and night bell attended to at all hours of the night. Westmount Agency for G.N.W. Telegraph Co., and Canadian Express. Money orders issued.

**FOOD FOR THE SICK**

The Diet Dispensary carefully prepares food for the sick at reasonable prices, thus facilitating and relieving the work of the household in the care of the sick. The poor are supplied gratis upon presentation of order from physician, clergyman or visiting nurse.

175a ST. ANTOINE STREET

TWIN CITY RINK
Cor. Rose de Lima and St. Antoine Sts
ST. HENRI.
Fine Ice. Large Open Rink.
Well lighted. Warm waiting rooms.
Season Tickets on Sale at the Office.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal—Superior Court—No. 1155 —Dame Marie Singer et vir, plaintiffs, vs. Marcel Jasowse, defendant. On the 1st day of February, 1897, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of said defendant, No. 1859 St. Catherine Street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of toys, glass-ware, etc. Conditions: Cash. G. A. Lofontaine, B.S.C. Montreal, 23rd January, 1897.

**Received too late for Classification,**

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT — good wages to the right person. Apply No. No. 9. Souvenir Avenue, off Pacific Avenue, near Western Hospital. 20

YOUNG MAN — WELL EDUCATED — would like situation, office work or similar position; excellent references; good address. Address A 28, Herald Office. 20

YOUNG MAN — 19 — WOULD LIKE employment in store or light work; both languages. A 27, Herald.

WANTED — SITUATION BY MIDDLE-aged man and wife, without children; caretaker or house-cleaning; a painter by trade; wife good plain cook; best of city references. 746 Lagauchetiere Street. 20

YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD REFERENces wants good home; will work for his board and lodging; understands horses and furnaces; willing to work. Address J. Smith, Herald Office. 20

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as caretaker: best of references given. Address Caretaker, Herald Office. 21

POSITION OF PURSER WANTED — Ill health having compelled me to dispose of my mercantile business, and not feeling strong enough to again re-enter active mercantile work, I would be pleased to secure such a position as purser during the coming summer; salary is not an object; I can furnish the best of references, and many years in an executive capacity qualifies me to discharge such duties satisfactorily. Kindly address Purser, Herald Office. tf

A YOUNG GIRL REQUIRES A POSITion in a small family, to do light house-work; understands cooking. Address immediately, A., 80 University Street. 20

WANTED — A LADY REQUIRES A position as seamstress or house-keeper to bachelor or widower; thoroughly domesticated; would leave the city as competent nurse. Address D., 80 University Street. 20

A RESPECTABLE GIRL DESIRES A situation to do light house-work. Apply 128 Wellington Street. 20

**MARRIAGES.**

CLEARY-BURNS—In Montreal, on the 18th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Quinlivian, Mr. D. K. Cleary, eldest son of Stephen Cleary, of H.M. Customs, Hamilton, Ont., to Susan Burns, of Montreal. Hamilton, Ont., papers please copy. 1

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company at 602 Craig Street, Montreal. Jas. S. Brierley, Managing Director.

The Genuine
**HEINTZMAN & CO.**
**Upright Pianos**
are constructed specially to withstand our Canadian climate.
See our assortment of latest styles.

**C. W. LINDSAY,**
2366 St. Catherine St.
Sole representative for Montreal.

Strictly New Laid **Eggs**
Fully guaranteed.. 25c Dozen

| | |
|---|---|
| Delicious fresh-made BUTTER, in ¼-lb. prints and rolls, all sizes, per lb. | 17c |
| SWEET ORANGES, Per dozen, from | 10c |
| NEW MESSINA LEMONS, Per dozen | 10c |
| NEW GOLDEN DATES, Per pound | 7½c |
| NEW TABLE FIGS, Per pound | 12½c |
| CRANBERRIES, Per quart | 5c |

APPLES FOR THE MILLION!
All kinds of Winter Apples at Delivered every where. $1.50 brl.
AT DESJARDINS,
Southwest cor. Windsor and St. Antoine Sts.
Bell Telephone 2571.

HOCKEY SKATES—I manufacture the best hockey skate in Canada. I have testimonials from various athletic associations to that effect. See them, you'll be satisfied. Made especially for this sport, of the finest steel, and best workmanship. Skates ground, and all kinds of sporting goods repaired. GEORGE PAYNE, 346 St. James, Gunsmith and Sportsmen's Outfitter.

**Pianoforte and Organ Tuning.**

Instruments tuned and regulated from $1.50. All work guaranteed. F. H. Stevens, Waverley House, 740 Lagauchetiere St. Telephone 1360.

PATENTS.

**PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED**

Send a stamp for our beautiful book "How to get a Patent", "What profitable to invent," and "Prizes on Patents". Advice free. Fees moderate. MARION & MARION, EXPERTS, Temple Building, 185 St. James St., Montreal. The only firm of Graduate Engineers in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively

ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20,
**Six (6) Alarms**

Called the Fire Brigade to fires in dwellings. The firemen responded promptly but in each case the delay was sufficient to let the fire gather headway and cause considerable damage.

Every one of these fires would have been easily extinguished when first discovered, by the use of a Chemical Compartment Fire Pail. The

**Chemical Compartment Fire Pail**

costs only $1.50, is easily operated, cannot get out of order and is recommended by Fire Fighting Experts.

Every house should have one. Sample sent on approval, on application to the manufacturers.

JOHN MARTIN, SONS & CO.
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
455 St. Paul Street. Tel. 1193,
MONTREAL.

"If Munroe Bros. sell it, it's good."

# In a Few Days

The 20 p.c. discount which we are, during January, allowing off all goods, will be discontinued. Take advantage of the low prices while they are going. Welsh, Margetson & Co's Collars at $1.20 per doz. cannot be duplicated in the city in point of price or quality.

**Munroe Brothers,**
2246 St. Catherine Street.

CASH BUYERS of
**Carpets, Curtains and Rugs**
Find Our Discounts Exceedingly Liberal.

**Thomas Liggett**
1884 Notre Dame Street.

**Money-Saving on Hardware Buying.**

JANUARY is supposed to be a dull month. Not so with us, though. Business has to be lively where such money-saving chances as we offer are. You'll save money by buying your Kitchen Utensils from us now. Price reductions have been made on Household Hardware and Tools also. Anything you may need in the Hardware line is here at a lower price than you would expect. Here are a few articles, with their prices, which will give you an idea how little you do have to pay for necessary things:

Nickel-plated Knives, $1.75, reduced to 90c. Wood Bowls, 35c, reduced to 9c,
Galvanized Pails, 30c, reduced to 16c. Coal Hods, 20c, reduced to 13c.
Skates, the best makes, selling at from 20c to $4.75.

Remember, these are only a few sample prices. Other articles are equally reduced in price. We are trying to make this a real helpful store to Hardware buyers. Many people show their appreciation of our efforts by becoming our customers. It pays them well, too, for there is not a store in town can or will give such values as we do. .... .... .... .... .... .... .... ....

**The Edward Cavanagh Co.,**
2547 to 2553 Notre Dame Street, corner Seigneurs St.

*USEFUL AS WELL AS ORNAMENTAL*

Our **Indurated Fibreware Tubs and Pails** are handsome in appearance, but their chief excellence is because they last so long—because they are light—unleakable—unbreakable—and have no hoops.

**They have revolutionized the old style methods of Washing . . . .**

THE E. B. EDDY CO. LTD.
HULL,
MONTREAL,
TORONTO

**GETTING INTO SHAPE FOR A GREAT NEW YEAR'S TRADE**

Stock away ahead of last year. Just sold a lot of our FINE TOYS for a

LARGE RETAIL STORE.

Buyer has been through the NEW YORK MARKET and still finds he is able to buy from us to advantage. Our goods are being laid out in wholesale right through.

WE BUY RIGHT. WE BUY IN QUANTITIES. WE SELL RIGHT.

Rocking Horses, $1.00 to $11.75. Dolls, about 50 lines, 1c. each to $9.00.
Games lead in Montreal, 82 lines. Crokinole, 75c.

PARLOR LAMPS.

Beautiful lines bought specially low, $1.48 to $25.00. HENTY BOOKS, 68c.
Hockey Skates, $2.25 and upwards. Sleighs, 50c. to $4.75.
It will pay Montrealers to see wonderful improvements in our store and stock.

**G. A. HOLLAND & SON, 2411 St. Catherine Street**
Buy from Advertiser and mention Herald.

**Milwaukee Beer is Famous!**

PABST HAS MADE IT SO.

TO THE TRADE AND PUBLIC IN GENERAL:

We beg to announce that we have started a Branch in the City of Montreal, under our own supervision, with Mr. A. H. Brown, of Montreal, as Manager.

All our Celebrated Brands of GENUINE LAGER BEER, also PABST MALT EXTRACT, "The Best Tonic," will be bottled in our bottling department, equipped with all the latest machinery.

Give us a trial order, and convince yourself of the agreeable taste and the highly nourishing properties of Genuine Lager.

Respectfully yours,

**Pabst Brewing Co.,** Milwaukee, Wis.

MONTREAL BRANCH.
Office and Bottling Department, 66 McGILL STREET.
TELEPHONE 1575.

AUCTIONEERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.—Sale of Real Estate, Wednesday, January 27, 181 St. James Street.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.—Sale of Real Estate, Thursday, January 28, 181 St. James Street.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.—Sale of Up-Town Residence, Thursday, Jan. 28, 181 St. James Street.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.—Sale of West End Tenements, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 181 St. James Street.
RAE & DONNELLY—Sale of Household Furniture, Tuesday, January 26, 243 St. James Street.
M. HICKS & CO.—Sale of Belfast Linens, etc., Tuesday, January 26th, 1823 Notre Dame Street.
FRASER BROS.—Sale of Household Furniture, etc., Monday, January 25, 13 City Hall Avenue.

For particulars, see advertisements in another column.

**It's a Man's Duty**

to dress well. He owes it to society and to himself. If he had to give up every pleasure in order to be well clothed, he would be the gainer by it. A well dressed man is usually a successful man. He has more chances in life than a shabby fellow. The men for whom we make clothing are well dressed in every sense of the expression. Style and fit, are faultless, quality the best, prices the lowest.

J. B. Clifford & Co.,

Saturday
January 23-1897

# The Herald.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

# Municipal Reform

Discussed From TORONTO and MONTREAL Standpoints. . . .

## From a Toronto Standpoint.

"Nothing," says Rochefoucauld, "is so contagious as example. Never was there any considerable good or ill come that does not produce its like." It was the contagion of evil example that finally brought the City Council of Toronto to that pass when the demand for reform became imperative. This is not a history of municipal corruption in Toronto and I shall not allude to the unsavory subject further than is necessary to show how corruption broke out and revealed by so doing the weakest spots in our system. Corruption in its grosser forms first made its appearance in 1891, when the city leased the street railway franchise. Before that time, as we have seen, Aldermen were able to help their friends by providing them with office, purchasing supplies at stiff prices, or awarding contracts. It has not been shewn that prior to 1891 Aldermen were partners in corruption or received valuable consideration for their votes. The evidence of the civic investigation proves that after 1891, when a number of Aldermen received financial assistance from persons desirous of securing the street railway franchise, the example of evil became contagious. By 1893 there were in Council not a few men without visible means of support, and in that year attempts were made to bribe a number of the Aldermen to support a change in the law so that the street railway should pave the track allowance instead of paying the city a specified sum for mileage. One Alderman got a loan of a large sum, another was handed $100 in an envelope and accepted it, but returned it on second thought; still another is alleged to have demanded a large sum as the price of his support and the support of his associates in putting the paving contract through the Council. There can be no question that a very considerable portion of Council in 1893 were corrupt and that more and more of the members became aware that money could be had from contractors and persons seeking privileges from the city, in return for advocacy and votes. There was, however, not one word dropped in Council while these developments were taking place, hinting at corruption, and neither the public nor the press had evidence or reasonable suspicion of wrong-doing.

### Corruption Made Easy.

THE corrupt element became bolder in its operations. In 1894 steps were taken to renew the lighting contract and an alternative project was broached for the erection of a civic lighting plant. There seems little reason to doubt that the Fire and Light Committee of that year was constituted with a view to making corruption easy. Its chairman was charged with attempting to procure money corruptly from the lighting company, for votes in favor of renewal of the contract and from an American company for support of its offer to supply material for a civic plant. Mr. George Bertram, a prominent citizen laid charges upon which a general investigation was ordered by the Mayor before the County Judge and most of the crooked transactions of the three preceeding years were disclosed. A couple of the former members of Council fled across the border as well as several prominent lobbyists and contractors, agents; several members of Council were sent up for trial, but owing to the difficulty, always very great in such cases, of procuring corroborative testimony, no one was sent to prison.

### A Sudden Reaction.

DISCLOSURES such as these, however, put an end to the apathy of the citizens. Civic reform became from that moment a burning issue. One is almost tempted to believe from the experience of Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland and other cities that a sharp dose of corruption, and a reasonably complete exposure immediately afterwards, is almost certainly productive of radical reform. I do not know whether you have the materials at hand in Montreal for such a drastic remedy, but certainly if you have there are many reasons for applying it. The principal reason is that you can give the people an object lesson in regard to the evil to be avoided and how to avoid it. After the presentation of Judge Macdougall's report, the leaders of the civic reform movement experienced little difficulty in convincing the citizens that the system under which a large number of committees prepared specifications, awarded contracts and exercised supervision over the contractors, was a vicious one and afforded too many opportunities for the operations of corrupt aldermen. The people were urged to strip the aldermen of their administrative functions, and confine them strictly to the legislative work of deciding what works should be done and voting money for them, leaving to a small cabinet of responsible men, leaders in council and above all suspicion of dishonesty, the task of carrying out the works authorized.

A Citizens' League was formed under the presidency of Mr. Goldwin Smith, who has always taken a warm interest in civic problems. A special committee from the league consisting of Hon. T. W. Anglin, sometime a commissioner of the Ontario Government on Municipal Government, ex-Mayor Clarke, ex-Mayor Fleming, Mr. Alfred Macdougall, Dr. Barrick, William McCabe, J. T. Moore, W. G. McWilliams and the writer, met a committee from Council and threshed out the various proposals made. The result was the passage by the City Council in the closing days of 1895, of a by-law providing that:

### The First Rough Draft.

"THE Mayor, chairman of the Executive Committee, and chairman of Works sitting as a Board of Administration with the city engineer, city solicitor, city treasurer and city commissioner as an advisory board shall call for and open all tenders and award all contracts for works, materials and supplies to be performed or provided for all departments under control of the Council, after or upon a report from the head of the department in which the work is to be done or for which the materials or supplies are to be furnished and such head of the department shall attend the meetings of the Board when matters connected with his department are under consideration. The Board of Administration shall report the action taken by them to the City Council and the decision of such Board shall be final unless amended or otherwise disposed of by a two-third vote of the Council.

The Board was also empowered to transact such other business of an administrative nature as might from time to time be deemed advisable by the City Council. The new machinery worked admirably. Contractors who had formerly haunted the City Hall, and button-holed aldermen, at every turn, discovered that it was extremely dangerous to lobby the members of the Board of Administration. The Mayor and his colleagues announced that contractors with statements to make regarding contracts to be let must make them before the Board and not in private interviews. Council remitted to the new Board a number of knotty problems involving amalgamation of sub-departments and the reduction of the official staff and so quickly and carefully were they solved that the Board of Administration became exceedingly popular, and the cabinet system made many friends.

### The Hardy Constitution.

ALL this it must be remembered was accomplished by the voluntary action of Council, the majority of the members being extremely glad to be relieved from contractors' importunities and the disagreeable duty of beheading unnecessary officials. The time seemed opportune for giving the stamp of the Legislature to the new movement. The city had decided that it could not better end its wanderings in the desert of misgovernment than by the adoption of the sound principle of conferring power and responsibility upon a few men instead of dividing it among many. The Hon. A. S. Hardy, now Premier, who for many years has had special charge over the municipal legislation of the Province, brought in a bill to provide Toronto with a new municipal constitution along the line of that voluntarily adopted. The Hardy Act provided for the formation in Toronto of a Board of Control to consist of four members, the Mayor and three aldermen chosen by secret ballot by the members of Council from among their number; Council to be composed as before of 24 members, four from each of six wards. The Mayor was given two votes upon the Board, the nearest approach to the Mayoral veto of American cities that Mr. Hardy would consent to. The Board is elected each year at the first meeting of Council and the salaries of its members are $4,300 for the Mayor and $1,000 for each of the other three members, these salaries being inclusive of an indemnity of $300 paid to all aldermen.

### Duties of the Board.

AS its chief duties the Board has (1) The preparation of the civic estimates of the year; (2) The awarding of all contracts. (3) The supervision of all public works. (4) The nomination of all heads of departments and other principal officers of the corporation when vacancies occur; and the dismissal when necessary, subject to appeal to Council, of any officer of the corporation. As these exclusive powers have not heretofore been vested by law in any small municipal cabinet in this country and as many citizens of Montreal who have not access to the Ontario Statutes doubtless feel interested in the terms, I shall quote the principal clauses defining the duties of the Board of Control:

It shall be the duty of the Board of Control:

(1) To prepare an estimate of the proposed expenditures of the year and certify the same to the Council for its consideration. The Council sauil not appropriate nor extend, nor shall any officer thereof expend or direct the expenditure of any sum or sums not included in or provided for by such estimates; or in or by any special or supplementary estimates duly certified by the board to Council, without the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Council present and voting authorizing such additional appropriation or expenditure. This prohibition shall not extend to the payment of any debenture or other debt or liability lawfully contracted and payable, nor to the interest thereon.

(2) To prepare specifications for and award all contracts and for that purpose to call for all tenders for works, material and supplies, implements or machinery, or any other goods or property required, and which may lawfully be purchased for the use of the corporation, and to report their action to the Council at its next meeting. The chairman or board shall require the presence of the head of the department or sub-department with which the subject matter of such tender is connected, upon the opening of any tenders, and of the City Solicitor when required. Such head of department may take part in any discussion at the board relating to such tenders, but shall not be entitled to vote. The Council shall not, unles upon an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the Council present and voting, reverse or vary the action of the Board of Control in respect of such tender and decision of the board thereon when the effect of such vote would be to increase the cost of the work or to award the contract to a tenderer other than that one to whom the Board of Control has awarded it.

(3) It shall be the duty of the board to inspect and report to the Council monthly or oftener upon all municipal works being carried on or in progress within the city.

(4) To nominate to the Council all heads of departments and sub-departments in case of any vacancy, and, after a favorable report by the head of the department, any other officer of the corporation requiring to be appointed by by-law or resolution of the Council, and any other permanent officers, clerks or assistants, and to recommend the salaries of all officers and clerks, and no head of department, sub-department or other permanent officer, clerk or assistant, as aforesaid, shall be appointed or selected by the Council in the absence of such nomination without an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members present and voting, but the Council may, by a majority vote refer such nomination back to the Board of Control for reconsideration.

### Fiercely Fought.

THESE are the chief provisions of the statute and give control over estimates, contracts, and nominations to office. Other clauses give power to dismiss or suspend any head of department, to issue directions as to the employment of workmen, to amalgamate departments when necessary, and to perform general work of supervision over the public service.

These provisions were fiercely fought in the Legislature by the friends of the old ward bosses, but public opinion was behind them. The only alternative suggested by the reform element was even less acceptable, for it contemplated the abolition of Council altogether, and the government of the city by a commission of five partly elective and partly appointed. Mr. Goldwin Smith personally favored the idea of government by commission after a careful investigation into the operations of the commission which governs the city of Washington. From the democracy of a City Council to the autocratic rule of a commission from the decisions of which no appeal could be taken was rather too much for the people of Toronto, and they greatly preferred Mr. Hardy's methods. The old lodge and ward bosses kept growling till the bill passed the House, but nobody paid much attention to them. It was the last stand of the old guard and the recent election proves that the old guard has been dispersed never to rally again. Council loyally accepted the measure, and re-organized the committees to meet the new conditions. Sometimes the members forget that the committees are now only legislative bodies, and attempt to interfere in executive work, but generally speaking a clear line of cleavage has been maintained between the work of the committees and Council as a legislative body, and that of the Board of Control as an executive board.

### Under the New Law.

SUFFICIENT experience of the operation of our new constitution has not been had to permit of a final expression of opinion as to its merit, and I must confess to a prejudice in its favor which in any event would disqualify me from judging fairly. The immediate result has certainly been to put an end to the reign of the contract lobbyist and greatly discourage the few professional aldermen left in Council. I am convinced that under the system as it stands no lobbyist, however skilful, could secure either by legitimate or corrupt means a sufficient majority in Council to veto a contract let by the Board of Control. Contractors and privilege seekers, like other men, object strongly to parting with money unless there seems a fair prospect of recouping themselves. From this it is to be argued that they will not attempt to secure aldermanic veto of the acts of the Board of Control, knowing how slim are the chances of success. There is but one serious danger, and it is proper that it should be pointed out. "Every man has his price," say the unbelievers, "and the Board of Control itself may be corrupted. Should this occur the latter state would be worse than the former, for it is manifestly easier and safer to bribe two or three men out of four than thirteen out of twenty-four."

I will concede at once that a corrupt majority on the Board of Control would have great opportunities for pilfering, and might for a considerable time accept bribes without detection. It can hardly be supposed, however, that the people would elect a man capable of being bribed as chief magistrate. We have at any rate never got down to that. This gives two safe votes for the city in case of need. It is just as impossible that under an election by ballot the members of the City Council should choose a majority of men of doubtful reputation as members of the Board. On the whole, therefore, it may be stated that it would really be much more difficult to secure a contract by corrupt means through a Board of Control that every citizen watches and talks of than through a committee of third-rate aldermen, some of whom might be honest and stupid and others dishonest and clever.

The practical working of the Board during the seven months of its existence has been as successful as that of the Board of Administration which preceded it. In the preparation of the estimates for 1896 the word "ward" was never heard. The importance of this abolition of sectionalism cannot be over-estimated. In the old days the estimates were often loaded with items put there by ward-grabbing aldermen; a general distribution of illuminated tower clocks, one for each ward, was a favorite device under the old regime. In the estimates of 1896 there was nothing to propitiate the little ward bosses, nothing for unexplained sundries, but a plain detailed statement of the amounts required to operate the civic machinery. It went through Council without the changing of a dollar in either total or detail. That is something worth while.

Dealings with contracts have been equally satisfactory. The board has made but one error, and that was in the awarding of a contract for certain castings to a city firm although an out of town firm made the lowest tender. It was publicly announced, however, that if the contract had not been given as it was, the foundry would have been shut down. Toronto, like other cities, is willing to stretch a point for its own citizens and the people wrongly, I admit, approved of the action of the Board. When this is the most serious lapse of duty that can be brought against a body which has awarded contracts for over $100,000 worth of work and supplies per month since its formation, you will understand that we have very little to grumble about. The municipal Millenium is nearer than it was, but we have still much leeway to make up before we can hold up Toronto as the Glasgow of American municipal government.

In another article the present machinery and the prospective reforms intended to complete it will be outlined, showing the organization of the legislative and executive branches of Council and of the various departments into which the public service is divided.

STEWART LYON.

## From a Montreal Standpoint.

The most recent among notable efforts to devise a perfect municipal constitution is that of the commission which has been preparing a charter for the Greater New York. From a perusal of the draft which has just been made public it can be easily perceived that the principal occupation of municipal reformers is everywhere the same, that is, to find a system which will enable the people to more easily and more efficiently supervise the executive and administrative branches of the municipal government. An effort has been made in New York to secure an executive which would be directly responsible to the people for the whole administration of affairs. But to prepare a constitution for a city which will have a population of over three millions of inhabitants and a territory of 359 square miles, which was heretofore separated into several municipalities living under widely different conditions, and to do so in a manner which would protect the interests of the political party in power as well as many more of a more or less private nature is no easy task.

Time always creates in every municipality rights of opposite character. When it becomes necessary afterwards to establish a general law, these vested rights and interests constitute so many natural obstacles which prevent the carrying into practice of political principles to their logical consequences. Thus it may be considered that the New York legislators, while recognizing a need, have not been able to do all that they would have wished to meet it. At all events, the scheme proposed is worthy of consideration; as embodying a radical departure from past American municipal legislation.

### An Autocratic Mayor.

THE various state legislatures have exhibited a striking inclination of late years to curtail the power of mayors in the larger municipal ties. The proposed charter for New York, on the contrary, goes as far as it was possible to go towards centralization of power in the chief executive. The municipal legislature is shorn of nearly all its most important prerogatives. Only by a three-fourths vote may any important expenditures be resolved upon. Only by a five-sixths vote can they be made if the Mayor objects. In determining the appropriations for the current expenses of the city, the aldermen may insist upon the cutting down of individual items, but they cannot propose new items, or even increase the amounts submitted to them by the Board of Estimates. This Board of Estimates and other municipal officers are appointed by the Mayor, with the exception of the Comptroller, who shall be elected by the people. Thus the Mayor becomes the central figure in the government.

This is directly in opposition to the practice in this country and in England, where power is centred in the legislative branch. In this respect we have been looking for a model to our national government while the Americans have been looking to theirs. Mayors in British lands, play the part of a constitutional monarch while the mayor of New York would wield a power equal to that of the President in the Federal Government and even a greater one.

"The power of appointment and removal," say the authors of the New York scheme, "is given to the Mayor, so that the people may hold him responsible for his administration. His power of removal after the first six months is limited to removal on charges, because it is feared that should absolute power be conferred upon him the Commissioners would be too much the creatures of the Mayor. Some of the committee, however, think that he should have such power."

### Cannot Supervise Everything.

IT IS very doubtful, however, if the object pursued can be attained by this compromise measure. The danger of giving such extended powers to one man will certainly be apparent to people familiar with the British system of Parliamentary Government.

The Mayor of Greater New York would be elected for two years, and during that time he would be in his sphere an absolute despot, whose power could not be overturned by anything short of a revolution. It is expected that the Mayor of Greater New York will be a man of recognized ability and known character. But should he be ambitious and corrupt then the total administration will fail. In any case, with existing political morals, the New York proposition implies the introduction of the spoils system into municipal government on the greatest possible scale. The Mayor, being re-eligible, and love of power being a ruling passion with the great majority of the men who will consent to run for public office, the Mayor will become a schemer for re-election, public officials will combine in his favor and the whole machinery of administration will be used with the sole view of securing a majority of votes.

The only reply to these objections, which are founded on the experience of the United States themselves, is that a corrupt man, restricted in his power, who will hide his responsibility under some one else, will be much more likely to carry out corrupt practices than one who is designated by law as responsible.

There we have the reason which actuates those who would give the Mayor such extended powers; but the weakness of it is shown by the New York plan itself. It could not be expected that any man could master all the details of the administration of such a city as New York, even in two years. On the other hand, the City Council had been condemned as incompetent and dangerous. The would-be legislators have consequently created several great administrative departments, distinct and independent from the municipal legislature, five boroughs and twenty local boards, all with powers of their own, and above all there will be the appeal to the State Legislature at Albany. So that after all the efforts towards centralization for the sake of simplicity, the American metropolis would be left with a most complex system of divided responsibility. How would the people ever be able to fix the responsibility for any particular act upon anybody? It would be passed from one to the other in a way that would delight the soul of every political trickster in the city.

### British Parliamentary System.

AS A matter of fact, the New York idea only marks the tendency towards autocracy, which always follows the failure of parliamentary government. It means that a portion at least of the people, having no longer confidence in their ability to control their own representatives, would fain be relieved of their responsibility and entrust themselves to some saviour. We have seen the same spirit manifest itself in Montreal, and the only reason given was, "We cannot be worse than we are at present."

There is less reason for it here, however, than in the United States. While the American masses are unacquainted, if not prejudiced, against the British Cabinet system, we have been blessed for the last half century with the most efficient and the most pliable instrument of administration. The men who fought energetically for it, called it "responsible government," and this spontaneous appellation was a most felicitous one. In no system of government is the responsibility for all acts of legislation and administration more easily traced than under the British Cabinet system. It has given fair satisfaction in national and provincial affairs, and an adaptation of it should give even better results in the municipal sphere. The public of one section of the country is not always in the nature of things capable of appreciating intelligently the questions which affect another section situated thousands of miles away, but in a city every elector can easily ascertain for himself the needs of every district, and even inspect public works personally. Extravagant expenditure and waste can be ascertained easily enough; what the people need is the means of tracing the responsibility for it to the real authors.

### Superiority of the Cabinet System.

THE Cabinet system not only constitutes a body of responsible administrators, but it goes as far as possible towards assuring harmony between the various departments. The acts of one member are the concern of all, since all must share the responsibility. The cabinet members are a check on each other; the wants of the several departments must be compared, and a general policy adopted which will meet the approval of the majority of the people. With it we would no longer see the Water Department undoing the work of the Roads Committee. The president of the Finance Committee could not stand up and say "The departments have spent all the money foolishly, and now we must stop necessary work." It would be his duty to prevent such a possibility, and to fail would mean disaster to him as well as to others. Greater foresight would be exercised.

In short, there would be unity of responsibility, while the public would have the benefit of the services of many heads. Responsibility to the Council would ensure the continuous control of the people's representatives over the administration. Prudence would become a necessity. At present the chairman of a committee need not hesitate to bring forward the most outrageous schemes. If he is caught after the deed, he loses absolutely nothing; if he is defeated he is free to try again some other time; in both cases he retains all the patronage which makes him powerful.

The defeat of a Cabinet for the deed of one or of all of its members means the loss of power to them as well as a reward to those who have defeated them. This is an incentive to men of ability to scrutinize the acts of the cabinet and to strain themselves for the administration of the civic affairs. Under the present system the great difficulty is to get good men to run for office.

Under this conception of municipal government, the necessity for extending the powers of the Mayor is largely diminished. Yet the fact should not be ignored that the Mayor is the only man in our municipal system who represents the people of the whole city, and as such he should have special prerogatives. It has been proposed to give him the power of vetoing the acts of the Council for cause, subject to revision by a two-thirds majority of the Council. In this way the Mayor might act the part of a second chamber, namely, by suspending hasty or bad legislation until public opinion has made itself heard. The question will no doubt be one of those which will receive the attention of those whose duty it will be to revise the city charter.

# RUSSIA AND CHINA.

## Little Doubt a Secret Treaty Has Been Signed.

**In Consequence the British Government Should Re-consider Its Position in the Far East.**

A correspondent of The Times, in an article on this subject, says that those who are well informed about the Far East have little doubt that a secret treaty has been actually signed and ratified between Russia and China, and that the version lately published is a faithful one. He goes on to say that since General Ignatieff in 1860 cajoled the Chinese Government into signing the treaty which gave Russia an immense territory on the Amur and Ussuri, larger than many important European kingdoms, no such diplomatic success has fallen to the lot of any Minister at Pekin like that just achieved by Count Cassini. The most cursory examination of the treaty of alliance between Russia and China, or, more correctly, to a protectorate in which the former is content that the latter should take only a passive part. There is no doubt that the modus operandi of Count Cassini in 1896 was precisely the same as that of his great predecessor in 1860. In a Japanese Universal History it is contemptuously recorded that "China in 1860 ceded to Russia a kingdom for 2,000 rusty muskets." She has now made a more important concession for an even less tangible equivalent. There is no apparent danger to the existence of the Manchu dynasty. It follows that Count Cassini must have conjured up one, and there is a certain amount of evidence to show that he availed himself of some minor diplomatic occurrences to emphasize the possibly imminent outbreak of another war with Japan.

The manner in which the Chinese have been inveigled into transferring to Russia the whole provinces of Kirin and Leaotong, which must embroil them with other States and also constitute a breach of neutrality on occasions when it might have been possible for China to keep herself aloof from hostilities, shows that their diplomacy is still quite unable to compete with that of astute Russian statesmen. But the Chinese must very soon become aware of the irremediable injury they have inflicted on themselves. The Belgium jurisconsult who is reported to have reached Pekin as adviser to the Tsung-li-Yamen has not arrived there a moment too soon.

In view of the serious facts disclosed the British Government should carefully reconsider the position in the Far East. With the acquisition of Chinese naval ports Russia undertakes to defend the indicated part of China against all Powers. This is also a threat to every State that has relations with China. The old, and, indeed, only efficacious mode of obtaining redress for injuries to foreigners in the provinces was by diplomatic process at Pekin supported by the veiled threat of military and naval measures. Of course, the Russian Government will hasten to declare that it would never support the Chinese in withholding legitimate satisfaction for outrages on French missionaries and British merchants, but for either France or England to be indebted to Russian intervention for the satisfaction of their just treaty rights would be simply an intolerable aggravation of the already difficult task of carrying on diplomatic relations with the existing Chinese Government.

**Epps's Cocoa, Grateful and Comforting**

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

# Letters to The Editor.

## MR. JOHN TORRANCE ON THE PRESIDENCY.

### Premiership of the Board of Trade Now Under Discussion.

### A STATEMENT EXPLAINED.

**He is Not Opposed to Refrigerators on Steamers—There Should be No Personal Canvas.**

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—I have accepted the honorable offer of my friends to stand for the presidency, and now that opposition has appeared, I mean to stay in the field until elected or defeated.

I do not approve of a personal canvas, and shall not, therefore, conduct one, believing that the members of the Board of Trade are quite competent to decide in which way they should vote.

Endeavor has been made by my opponents to twist to my detriment, a statement which I made before the Tariff Commission, but I simply stated a fact: that the Dominion Line, which I represent, put into the steamship Labrador, when building, a refrigerator costing £4,000 sterling, with all the improvements then known, and that it was never once used, and after being left in the steamer four years was removed.

I would state emphatically I am not against refrigerators on steamers, and never was, and if the truth were known, perhaps it would be found I have done more, or certainly as much as any one, to get them supplied. I have been quietly educating our Liverpool friends in this direction, insisting that the time was fast approaching, if it had not already come, when they would be a necessity, and I have good reason to believe that it will be found next spring on the arrival of the Dominion Line steamers, that a portion of the fleet has been provided with such refrigerators. I do not think, however, that refrigeration is the "summum bonum," or is so all important. I refer to some of these —the deepening of our canals, and of our channel between this city and Quebec, the removal of our canal tolls, the making of our port free, and the encouraging of immigration, by a wise policy on the part of the Government, and the controlling and bettering of our transportation facilities. I take it to be the business of the Board of Trade to devote its energies, and use its influence for the full accomplishment of all of these, and every other matter coming before it that may be found to be for the best interests of our city and port.

If the members of the Board see fit to elect me as their president, I shall certainly appreciate the honor, and do all I can to advance their interests, irrespective of any particular class.

JOHN TORRANCE.

## ROYAL SCOTS' TROUBLE.

**The Discontented Officers of the Corps Held to be at Fault and the Colonel to be Right.**

Editor of the Herald:

Sir,—As to your editorial of Thursday last, anent the troubles of the Queen's Own and Royal Scots, with the first named Regiment I have nothing to do, though it is evident to all military men, the cause of trouble in both corps arises from the same source, viz.: the combining of certain elements to upset the authority of the commanding officer, and which, if left alone by the powers that be, to be dealt with as all insubordination should, by dismissal of the delinquents or at least the accepting of their resignations when called to order for direct disobedience of orders, they (the authorities) would not be, as you say, in the dilemma of needing to be relieved of disagreeable responsibilities.

Now, sir, leniency is not altogether to be desired in this case, for it ought to be thoroughly understood, that every soldier —officer or man—should make his regiment, his home (in the military sense) and its interests, therefore, his first care. It is regretable to think, that as Highland officers (?) they should sacrifice the existence of our kilted regiment over a petty civil disagreement. Fortunately, the troubles of our regiment are confined to a few, who have, on several occasions during the last year and a half, combined together to absent themselves from parades ordered by the C. O., notably during the Fall drills over a year ago, and on the first parade ordered last summer in white jackets, and still more recently, the annual fall church parade, when they were conspicuous by their absence, thus giving ample proof that they were prepared to sacrifice the Regiment, or at all events, make it ridiculous before the thousands of our fellow citizens who lined the streets that Sunday, for the sake of gratifying their petty spleen against the commanding officer, who, as I have already mentioned through the medium of the press, has done more for the Regiment than any of his predecessors. After such selfish conduct by these officers, what are we in the ranks, aye, and in civil life, to expect from them in a time of danger?

The commanding officer has always proved himself a good friend of the rank and file, as many a poor fellow can testify, who is now in steady work. The colonel may rest assured that the rank and file are with him to a man, as they appreciate the characteristic dourness of the Scot, in taking upon himself, almost single-handed, the arduous duty of procuring the feather bonnets and many other necessaries towards the full equipment of the Regiment, and that, shortly after assuming command.

I would ask what is the cause of this opposition to our colonel? Nothing except perhaps that he is ambitious to make his Regiment, a regiment of soldiers, and not make-beliefs, as too many of our Canadian regiments are, and this is exactly the same cause that has driven such good soldiers out of the country as Generals Luard and Herbert, who, dissatisfied with the rotten militia system as they found it, were anxious to remodel it, and make it what the country has a right to expect, and what they are paying for. But officers who were delinquent in their duty, but with strong political pulls, forced those Generals out of their command.

Let discipline be enforced or have the regulations cancelled. If any part of a regiment conspires to overthrow the authority set over them, and takes the wrong way about it, let them be dispensed with; better a weak regiment but reliable, than full ranks with disloyal members in them. What makes the British army the envy of all nations? Is it not the grand esprit-de-corps existing in it? What is that the outcome of? It is gained by strictness in discipline.

We are satisfied with our Colonel, but not so with those whom we would expect better of, and in spite of the fact that he is strict with us—which we know is in the interests of good discipline—he will have a solid square of the rank and file to support him now and alway.

"DINNA FORGET."

## ABOUT AN EXHIBITION.

**Montreal Should Not Make Herself Ridiculous by a Failure, Which Would Be Inevitable.**

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—Everybody has read the Premier's reply to the deputation which waited upon him yesterday concerning the probable holding of an International Exhibition in Montreal in 1898.

The only people entitled to request a decision in the question at issue are the gentlemen appointed on the Citizens' Committee, headed by His Worship the Mayor, and of this representative body nobody was present at yesterday's interview, but Mr. Robert Bickerdike; be it well understood, however, that he was there only in his capacity as the present official head of the Board of Trade.

Moreover, since His Worship the Mayor has practically abandoned the scheme by settling up all accounts for any preliminary work which had been undertaken with his sanction, is it not now time to ask that the press of Montreal should emphatically sit on those few busybodies who, although possessed of neither wealth, energy nor influence, keep on appointing committees, sub-committees and sub-sub-committees for the apparent purpose of airing themselves and their views before the public, but evidently for the reason that they have an ulterior axe to grind.

I do not think our people wish an exhibition just now, the period proposed appears inopportune, as I have tried to point out before through these columns; Montreal had her opportunity twelve months ago, but she was found napping when chance knocked at her door—well, be it so, let us take our medicine quietly and collectedly; let us bide our time until we feel all those factors which are essential to the success of an exhibition securely within our grasp—but, let the press protect the City of Montreal against being further ridiculed in the eyes of the world through the quixotic stubbornness and vain actions of a handful of would-be benefactors.

Thanking you for the courtesy of inserting these lines. Yours.

PRACTICUS.

Montreal, January 21, 1897.

## STREET RY. TROUBLE.

**The Company Has Got Enough From the City to Warrant It in Living Up to Its Contract.**

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—I am sure you have the hearty approval of every honest man in Montreal for your admirable editorial reference in Wednesday's issue, to the misconduct of the Montreal Street Railway in persisting not only in disregarding the public interest, but its plighted word, in not completing the Cote des Neiges line to the city limits, as contracted with the city. One could hardly believe it possible that a company which had recently got from the city, without other compensation than a a mere pittance of its earnings, a franchise worth at least $10,000,000, could act in this abominable manner; and it would, as you suggest, meet only with its deserts if the Council were to revoke its contract, and give it to some other company that would not only give the city a large bonus, but perform its engagements in the bargain. Even a better way would be for the city itself to take over the railway and run it in the public interest, when its yearly increasing revenues, (now returning net profits of about $500,000 annually), would go largely to reduce the municipal taxes.

In any event further trifling by the Company with the public is no longer in order, and if it wil not carry out its engagements with the city its contract should be revoked, and some better measures taken to protect the public interest. Thirty-six years of persistent effort to get the largest possible revenue for the least possible service is quite long enough for the public to submit to the rapacity of the Montreal Street Railway Company.

January 23, 1897.

WILLIAM LITTLE.

## NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

**Mr. John Francis Waters Makes a Correction in the Report of His Lecture.**

Editor of the Herald:

Sir,—In the very kindly and well-written article by your representative which appeared in your issue of Saturday, the 16th instant, regarding my lecture on "Nathaniel Hawthorne," credit is given to me not only for my own work as a lecturer but also for my brother's poems. I respectfully request that you will be so good as to publish this correction in the premises.

The error into which the writer of the article in The Herald fell is susceptible of an easy explanation. My brother, Frank Waters, author of "The Water Lily," "The Musician," and other poems, has been an invalid for years, and personally, therefore, very little in evidence before the public, while at the same time his only Christian name is, in an abbreviated form, the same as the second name of the undersigned. But he and I are two wholly distinct persons, with wholly different gifts; his, those of the poet, mine,—such as they are—the immeasurably inferior gifts of the lecturer and essayist.

With grateful thanks to The Herald for its generous treatment, I remain, dear sir,

Yours sincerely.

JOHN FRANCIS WATERS.

Ottawa, 20 January, 1897.

## LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE.

### Mr. W. E. Simpson Discusses the Proposed Plebiscite.

**Initiative or Referendum—Other Questions, Such as Free Trade, Might Be Voted Upon.**

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—The "initiative" is the constitutional right of the people to propose under certain restrictions legislation. This right contemplates mandatory power of the people over their representatives to compel them to pass the legislation proposed.

The "referendum" is the right of the people, by means of a "plebiscite," to pass upon the legislation originating with themselves, or with their representatives, for ratification, or for rejection.

When Mr. Laurier grants the prohibitionists the plebiscite he has promised them, he will inaugurate in Canada the most perfect system of government by the people.

Now, if the Manitoba school ghost will still persist in scaring the entire Dominion, why cannot Mr. Laurier consult the people in the matter at the same time when the temperance people vote for the overthrow of the groggeries? The same ballot paper would do. It could be indexed: "For separate schools and against separate schools." After the plebiscite the Manitoba "dry-bones" would have to behave itself. If the people voted for separate schools the dual or "heavenly twin" system would be bound to reign. If they voted the other way, a perfectly secular system would probably ensue, and would be monumental of the Prairie Province's progress.

The hypocrisy of the minority cry must be evident to every honest thinker. For instance, how are the minorities which comprise Jews, Deists, and Atheists, treated? Notwithstanding their belief, or their want of belief, they have as much right to be politically respected as has the best Canadian saint. In the older Provinces the children of the un-orthodox must daily at the public schools be physiced with Protestantism or chloroformed by Catholicism, as the case may be. Their parents have not even a shadow of redress. No sympathy is shown to them; no subscriptions are taken up and sent to them to enable them to keep their children's minds free from what they must consider poison, and no mandement cheers them with glimpses of ultimate freedom from slavery.

In their cases, where does the "minority justice" came in?

Alas! poor Jew, poor Deist, poor Atheist, and all the many other unorthodox sinners! They are much to be pitied. If they would only trust themselves to either the Protestant or the [illegible] stream they would have no more useless struggling against the tide. They would find a paid clergy not only ever ready to rock them to sleep, but also potent to prevent the dawn of intelligence from ever casting an awakening ray on their closed eyelids!

But to return to the referendum. At present there are conflicting opinions. Whether Mr. Laurier's Government was elected to establish "free trade" or not. When Canada's Premier flashes his searchlight "plebiscite" over the Dominion, could he not let the people vote for "free trade" or for "protection"? Again, the same ballot paper would do. It certainly would simplify matters for Mr. Laurier, and the people would rejoice in being allowed to govern the Government.

W. E. SIMPSON.

Levis, January 19th.

## PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM.

**Newfoundland Will Send Exhibit o Its Products—Canada Asked to do the Same.**

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your giving publicity to the accompanying letter from the Hon. R. Bond, Colonial Secretary, Newfoundland. It may have the desired object in exciting an interest in Canada, in the subject to which it refers. All the details relating to the Philadelphia museums were placed in your hands some months back. The Government at Ottawa has been approached with an earnest request that it should contribute a collection of similar products of the Dominion for permanent exhibition in the museums which are open free to all the world, and for which a space of twelve acres of ground in the centre of the city has been donated. The Board of Trustees promise in return for what Canada sends, a like contribution of United States products for a commercial museum in the Dominion when it is prepared to receive them. I am, sir, yours obediently,

JOHN BATE,
Commissioner.

Montreal, January 21st.

The following is the letter to which Mr. Bate refers above:

Colonial Secretary's Office,
St. Johns, Nfld., January 5th, 1897.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo expressing the desire of the Board of Trustees of the Commercial Museums just opened at Philadelphia for specimens and samples, mineral, forestry, agricultural and fishery, of Newfoundland, with a view to the diffusion of a knowledge amongst merchants and manufacturers of the United States of what raw materials the Island has which can be made available for the purpose of trade or commerce. I am to say that the Government will be pleased to contribute towards this Museum, and instructions have been issued to the department interested to prepare exhibits to be forwarded as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

R. BOND,
Colonial Secretary.

John Bate, Esq., Bureau Philadelphia Museums, Montreal.

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Russia has the most rapidly increasing population of any country on earth. The growth of the last 100 years has been a fraction less than 1,000,000 annually.

Queen Victoria now rules 367,000,000 persons, a greater number than have ever bowed to the will of one sovereign.

In Italy there are more theatres in proportion to the population than in any other country.

# Musical Matters

By HARMONY.

## GUILBERT'S SINGING IS HANDLED WITHOUT GLOVES

### The Public Taste Is Getting Away From the Good Old Standard.

### CANADIAN AUTHOR'S OPERA

**A Good Word for McGill Glee and Banjo Club—Carenno's Several Marriages and Her Music.**

I wonder if it is any use drawing attention to the splendid attraction that visits the Academy of Music in the shape of the "Bostonians" light opera company. The Academy has certainly brought us some first-class attractions this season, and is rapidly getting the reputation of being a first-class theatre, a place where any gentleman having friends visiting him, can propose to spend the evening without first consulting the papers to see what is put on. The prices are stiff and on the American principle—I suppose that is unavoidable, as some companies will not play to lower prices, and good companies are very costly. It is hard on us, of course, for we do not own money in such chunks as our brethren over the line, and like to spend it slower.

However, the Bostonians is an attraction that should be well patronized. I was in Buffalo last week and there they only played a three days' engagement, though Buffalo is a greater theatre city than Montreal. Many of the members have a high reputation on the legitimate American comic opera stage, and their successes have been recorded from time to time in Munsey's and other periodicals. There will be four changes of bill and it is said Victor Herbert's opera, Prince Ananias, which cost $15,000 to mount, though that is not extraordinary in the present luxurious mounting of these operas.

I expect a treat.

GUILBERT AND THE CHURCH.

Many years ago, when Sarah Bernhardt first came here, the Church warned against her. The result was such a splendid advertisement that it has been proverbial ever since. The result simply showed the perversity of human nature; but I admire the honesty of the Church on that occasion. It is quite within her province, and furthermore, her duty, to warn her members of anything she fears may harm them. This week, however, there was merely a suspicion of their disapproval of Yvette Guilbert, gleaned from their interference in the lease of the Monument National, but yet the audience was a big and expensive one.

The ~~is over~~ of the Church is a difficult and delicate one. The breath of her even negative disapproval has been used as an advertisement all over America and helped to stimulate interest in the artiste. The best thing seems indifference and the ignoring of such attractions, but that again suggests a negative approval and a want of honesty in conviction.

It is a painful commentary on the disunited condition of the Church which prevents it even combining in questions of social morality. Some of our Churches, with indiscriminate shortsightedness, condemn all amusements of a dramatic nature, good, bad or indifferent; others are merely passive and hardly even warn against what is bad in it. What is needed is Church recognition and support of what is good, and her vigorous opposition of what is bad, on broad and farsighted lines. Then audiences would be educated to discriminate. At present they are either left to their own risks, or kept in leading strings with either too much rein or too little. I seldom knew people who hardly ever go to the theatre, but when they did go they did not strike something dreadful. It is like an illiterate person buying a book, not knowing what they get. But when people are liberally and broadly educated, they acquire first a power of discrimination and criticism that sharpens and enlarges them, and a quick discernment of bad and good, right and wrong in both art and morals, that protects them against serious mistakes or serious harm.

ROUGH ON GUILBERT.

The critic, however, has to do with the artistic aspect, and as to Guilbert, it is one of those things "no fellah can understand, you know." Now our frugal audiences that have let great artists and fine combinations leave the city discouraged in heart and purse, flocked to hear her when they knew there was nothing to expect but the effrontery of suggestion rendered vivid by an undoubted but misguided talent. Her songs may be roughly divided into three classes. Those which are vulgar, those which are disgusting, and those which are beastly. Of these types may be mentioned "La Soularde," "Le Glu," and "C'a Fait Toujours Plaisir." Of the wonderful talent which has won for such songs a hearing before artistic audiences, I can only say that it is a prostitution of art which could be turned to better advantage in many other channels; but it is the public that is to blame—they want it and pay for it, and so she rolls up a fortune. She has great talent, irresistible drollery, a broad sense of the burlesque, a certain mimetic facility, very strongly marked mannerisms of voice and gesture, and no one can help admiring her artistic capacity, however one may regret the manner of its misguidance. She would make an admirable actress in legitimate roles. For opera she is hardly eligible, for the quality of her voice is too unpleasant. To sit before her as she enters on the stage, one wonders where the attraction is coming from. As she stands a moment inactive the eye sees what is far from a vision. Her face is stamped with the Parisian type, which reminds one that it has been said Parisian women as a rule are not beautiful. Her hair last Monday was a coppery red, but there was a strong suspicion that it had been some other color when nature completed it. Her eyes are not remarkably good, and she has a "nez retrousse," which adds nothing of refinement to her face. Her figure is poor, and her peculiarly long neck gives her the appearance of a Belgian canary reaching after a seed. In Paris she first attracted attention by singing songs of unblushing character with an air of simplicity and candor that suggested absolute innocence. But the Parisian is a as light-hearted and insouciant in his vices as he is in everything else. He basks in inuendo as a bird takes a mud bath: it is merely an incident with him, and the next moment something else attracts him and he forgets it all. This makes a Parisian audience one of the most inconstant in the world, and the Parisian artists among the most illy-paid and hardly treated.

There is no element in his nature of the British stability which makes him plunge body and soul into a thing, and retain its influence on his subsequent education; or the American constancy which makes money no object in the reward of their favorites who become ipso facto their prophets.

"WHERE ARE WE AT?"

Although I criticize Mdlle. Guilbert, freely (she can probably stand it), I have no reproach for Mr. Frank Murphy for bringing her on. She is the fad, and we were curious to hear her. I was with the rest, to see what there really was in it all. It is the public I blame.

It affords most profitable food for reflection of our musical audiences to enquire, "Where are we at?"

Whenever I pick up a musical paper I see the same plaint: From New York, from Buffalo, from Detroit, from Toronto, and even from the highest lyrical authority in Paris, the protest is that everyone is patronizing variety and vaudeville, and the legitimate is merely struggling for existence. Go to London, England, and the music hall artists are commanding the cream of the market. It has been going on for some time. When Chevalier came on here, crowds went, and they saw there the thing that has drawn thousands upon thousands in London and New York, the essence of the music hall artist. Last Monday, with Guilbert, they saw what Paris, and again New York has sealed as the thing they want, the outcome of the cafe concert singer, and it is little wonder that those whom the spark of genius has illuminated, the cruse of art has anointed, or the perfume of refinement has impregnated, ask in astonishment, "What went ye out for to see?" and recoil discouraged and disheartened as the crowd rush on, unable to answer, discarding emotional ideals in the worship of an unlovely realism. But I rave. The people wanted to see her, they mostly paid $2.50 to do so, and I hope they are satisfied. For my part I was forcibly reminded of the remark about the apotheosis of the shoeblack. Oh, art, art, art, what stinks are concocted in the name of thy perfume.

McGILL GLEE AND BANJO CLUB.

It is with some hesitation that I confess that I heard for the first time last Friday evening the McGill Glee and Banjo Club. Every other time something prevented my hearing them. It may be too late to record my impressions, but if so, pass this paragraph over and take the next. I was exceedingly pleased with the club. It is most gratifying to think that in our great university, the crucible in which is being created so many of the future ornaments of the Dominion, and in which so many different branches of thought are being followed, there are so many who have the talent and love for and the patience to devote to the refining art of music. The evidence of fine nature and quick intelligence is not lacking in their work. There is the perfect intonation, the fine judgment and appreciation of light and shade in all their singing, and in their selections a fund of healthy humor which loses nothing by being entirely clean and wholesome. The instrumentalists also suggest many hours of careful painstaking before they achieved the really very perfect results they get. The visiting club from Vermont gave scarcely less pleasure. Fewer in number, they had given greater attention to detail work, and as a result their effects were very strongly marked. Both clubs pronounced their words with great distinction. I hear our club made a loss on their recent holiday tour, which is much to be regretted, but cheer up—there are others.

MISS YAW'S "TOP VOTE."

Our feelings were harrowed early in the week by the intelligence that Miss Yaw, an American vocal monstrosity, who can by a peculiar formation of her vocal chords sing notes about an octave above an ordinary voice, had burst her jugular vein somewhere out West, very far west, and had bled to death on the stage, having been warned that the perpetration of those high notes would some day meet that punishment. Now the story is denied. It is hard to know whether this is a creation of some highly imaginative journalist or an advertising dodge. It may be the lady had not jewels of the necessary value that she could have stolen and so had to fall back on her jugular vein. If so, she evidently struck a happy vein and the failure of the venous ended in vanity.

A CANADIAN AUTHOR'S OPERA.

I mentioned some months ago that Mr. C. A. E. Harriss, who is now managing the Albani concert tour on this continent, had shown me the advance sheets of a dramatic legend in two acts, which he was composing to words written by Edward Oxenford, the well-known English librettist. It is now completed, and published by Whaley, Royce & Co., of Toronto, Boosey & Co., having the English and American rights in the work. Some time ago, when at Mr. Harriss' house, he played the whole scene over to me. It was the first time I had heard it complete, though parts of it I was familiar with, and I was greatly impressed with its beauty. To perform as an opera the rights are reserved, but it can be sung by choral societies as a cantata without costume or action, and I would certainly commend it to some of our choirs. The name of the piece is Torquil. The story is a Scandinavian one, and the persons represented are Torquil (tenor), Maida (soprano), Katla (contralto), Thora (contralto), Cormal (bass), and Olaf (bass), with chorus of warriors, monks, Norsemen; etc.; time, A.D. 900. After a spirited overture the warriors are introduced in a victorious chorus. They have vanquished their enemies, and their leader, Torquil, has carried off Maida, a Christian maiden whom he loves. In a recitation he relates how she does not return his love, and he sings a song at the recollection of her "Thou art so fair." This is really one of the most beautiful tenor songs I ever heard; the melody is excellent and the accompaniment both inspired and full of variety and rapidly changing chords. Maida then comes in and bewails her captivity in a song full of plaintive melody and pathos. A chant of monks is then heard. They are coming to convert the warriors. It is simple and well set. Following this is a stormy scene between Thora, Torquil's mother, who reproaches him for wishing to wed a Christian maid, and Katla, a Scandinavian maiden who loves him, but whom Maida has obscured in his mind. Then a chorus of Norse Islanders appear on the scene. They bewail drought and murrain that destroy their crops and herds and pray Odin to bid them cease. Cormal, their leader, blames it on the Christian captive and the wandering monks and assists in the remonstrances with Torquil. Their protests are in vain, however, and the scene becomes violent. The Islanders kills the monks, and Cormal swears to kill Maida. Torquil puts himself on the defensive, but cannot save the maiden, who dies. Torquil, who has become a Christian, kills Cormal. The Priests of Odin sing a chant, in which corpses are offered as a sacrifice to their deity, and the act concludes with a bravura chorus from the Islanders, the reason for which is not made quite clear.

The libretto is somewhat sketchy, and some of the poetry is rather banal, but the music is full of vigor and color, and melody has not been disdained.

There is a short instrumental intermezzo, and the second act shows how Katla joins the forces of King Olaf, disguised as Negil to be near Torquil. They are a Christian band. Torquil is much touched by this evidence of her devotion and recognized that his love for her was only obscured, not destroyed. There is a vigorous soldiers' chorus before she comes on, for which Mr. Harriss also wrote the words. In a very sweet air Katla outlines her devotion to Torquil and he comes on and there follows a love scene which is perhaps the finest part of the work, the tenor motive in the duet is particularly exquisite; but love is not for them. Katla dies and the Norwegian forces go into battle aginst the Swedes and Danes and are victorious. The opera ends with a chant of thanksgiving of the Christian monks.

There is in the musical setting Mr. Harriss has devoted to the work a solidity and conscientiousness of style that proclaims it at once a style of the English school. I could have wished that instead of a Scandinavian subject he could have chosen a Canadian one for the work is undoubtedly an honor to our country.

It is also pleasing to see that although Mr. Harriss' harmonies are of great variety and color, melody has preserved its exalted place of supremacy not subordination as too many composers have contemptuously debased it. There is a delicate perfume of refinement in the work which is Mr. Harriss' nature and in the tenor solo "Thou art so Fair," and the duet between Katla and Torquil in the second act, Mr. Harriss has risen to the inspired and the exquisite.

CARENNO'S MARRIAGES & MUSIC.

Teresa Carenno, the pianist, well-known here, is back in New York after an interval of some eight years during which she has had a matrimonial venture with Eugene d'Albert, the famous pianist and one of Liszt's favorite pupils. She had a stormy time with him and is now divorced. This is the third time. She first married Sauret the French violinist some 18 years ago, and later Tagliapietra the Italian baritone, from whom she cut loose to try d'Albert six years ago. Madame Carenno is a Venezuelan by birth, has four children and her early instructor in music was the brilliant but dissipated Gottsebalk. During her absence she is said to have studied much and her reappearance has made a great sensation. Not since Paderewski has New York so greeted a pianist. Her touch is said to have gained in dynamic force and her climaxes to have achieved a volcanic intensity. Her last appearance here is in my memory. How handsome she looked, and how divinely she played. It was all life and fire. I hope we will hear her, but I am afraid she has become too celebrated to pay us a visit.

HARMONY.

**Mendelssohn Couldn't Be Spoiled.**

Malibran had finished her singing amid a rave of admiring plaudits from all present, when she ran up to one of the heartiest of the applauding guests, Felix Mendelssohn and said in her own winning, playfully, imperious maner, (which a touch of foreign speech and accent made only the more fascinating,) "Now, Mr. Mendelssohn, I never do nothing for nothing, you must play for me now I have sung for you." He, nothing loath, let her lead him to the pianoforte, where he dashed into a wonderfully impulsive extempore—masterly, musician-like, full of gusto. In this marvellous improvisation he introduced the several pieces Malibran had just sung, working them with admirable skill one after the other, and finally in combination the four subjects blended together in elaborate counterpoint. * * * My father was so enchanted with this young musician's genius that one of his friends said to him: "Novello, you'll spoil that young man." The reply was, "He's too genuinely good to be spoiled." (From "My Long Life," Mary Cowden-Clarke.)


## A TIDAL WAVE

### Sweeping Over This Canada of Ours.

### PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND BANISHING SICKNESS AND DISEASE.

### Bestowing Health, Vigor and New Life.

### The Young and the Old Feel Its Wonderful Power.

**The Cured Never Cease to Sing Its Praises.**

Like a mighty tidal wave, Paine's Celery Compound, with its marvellous healing and curing virtues, is sweeping over Canada on its mission of health restoring. To-day it is the only medicine that is banishing sickness and disease; the only one that is bestowing health, vigor and new life. Among all classes its wonderful power is felt directly the first bottle is commenced.

Paine's Celery Compound, owing to its honesty and never-disappointing virtues, has become the "people's" chosen medicine, and its worthy praises are sung everywhere by thousands of cured people. Nothing else in the world is so well adapted for the needs of the sick and suffering. After one trial it becomes a friend.

A cured lady, Mrs. George Durant of Elma, Ont., writes as follows:

"For many years I have been a sufferer from liver troubles and have doctored with several physicians, but only found relief for a very short time. My husband advised me to try your Paine's Celery Compound. I did so, and found so much relief from the first bottle that I continued, and am now using the third bottle. Your compound has done more for me than any physician. For months before using the Compound I never had one night of sound sleep; but now I can go to bed and sleep soundly and naturally and feel like a new creature in the morning."


Pliny says that the almond blossom was regarded by the young people of his age as an emblem of hope.

The mosquitoes found in swamps and damp woods are generally more brilliantly colored than those varieties which frequent human habitations.

# At The Theatres

By PAUL PRY.

## GUILBERT AND HER SONGS OF RUBBISH.

### Why Will Montreal Not Patronize the Good Attractions Provided?

### THE HIGH HAT NUISANCE.

**Another Flop Over to Vaudeville—Hare's Eccles—Interesting Notes—Answers to Correspondents.**

It is hard to tell what people want. Here is one of the best attractions of the season—the Prisoner of Zenda—and it is brought to Montreal at a heavy cost and is presented with a cast of much ability. The audiences during the week have not been large enough to pay the expenses of a Bowery museum and yet the managers of the theatre continue to announce coming attractions of importance. It is too bad. I would gladly take the part of Montrealers and urge that the productions do not warrant patronage, but the reverse is the truth and there is no use denying it. If the American managers decide on boycotting Montreal it will not be surprising; the truth is that they have already discussed such a proposition, and it is possible a decision will be arrived at which will make Montreal sorry for its lack of appreciation.

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Yvette Guilbert has been and has gone. Her departure was no great loss to the community. It is true that she is an artist; an artist of much worth but unfortunately her efforts are directed in a very wrong direction. Why she should not enter dramatic life and use her talents as they should be used, would be a mystery hard to explain except for the fact that her salary for singing rubbish is so large that she would be foolish, from a financial standpoint, to think of making a change.

Had her songs even that risque tinge with which they were credited there would have been some satisfaction to those who enjoy such things. But they hadn't. They were simply, taken as a whole, rubbish. People turned out to the extent of probably a $2,300 house, one night, yet the Prisoner of Zenda, will, I am sorry to say, not reach this on the week. It is too bad.

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When Ibsen's Ghosts was first produced in this country a few years ago an almost universal howl was sent up by the reviewers about the impropriety of presenting so horrible and immoral a play on the public stage. To-day the artistic Yvette Guilbert, is chanting the following cheerful trifle, without a single word of protest.

A MOTHER'S HEART.
"La Glu" of Jean Richepin.

There was once a lad—alack for his lot—
And he loved one who loved him not,
She said to him, "Go bring to my feet
Thy mother's heart for my dog's meat.
Get thee home; slay her, nor wait."
He took the heart and he ran with it straight.

As he ran, he fell to the ground,
And in the clay the heart rolled round.
As the heart rolled around in the clay,
The heart spoke, and he heard it say:
He heard the heart say in his ear:
"Hast hurt thyself, my dear, O my dear?"

Guilbert delivers it in French, but in order that all may understand, the foregoing translation is printed in the programme.

How enlivening! How pure! How moral! How edifying!
Poor Ibsen!

—

The next production by the Lyceum Theatre Stock Company will be The First Gentleman of Europe, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, and George Fleming, underlined for next Monday night. The play pictures George IV. as a young man, when he was the Prince of Wales, and before he had become a physical and moral wreck. James K. Hackett is cast for the title part.

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Colonel Sinn, of the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, has hit upon a very effective plan to do away with the big hat evil in his theatre. Shortly before the curtain rises the ushers walk down to the front of the house and then turn around, facing the audience, while the one in the centre aisle shouts "One, two, three." Then all in concert call out, "Ladies, please take off your hats!" This little act is received with great applause, and instantly the arms of every woman whose hat is in view goes up, and the hats are removed. It is noticed that the women have received Colonel Sinn's plan with as much favor as the men, and he is congratulating himself upon his solution of the big hat problem.

—

Mr. John Hare presented Caste for the first time in New York on Monday. The press of that city thoroughly agrees with the criticisms which appeared in these columns. The Times says: "A man or woman who could sit through such a performance as that of T. W. Robertson's Caste, the best English comedy, speaking broadly, the present generation has produced, at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night and not feel the better for it, is a sorry specimen of humanity. The season has brought forth more elaborate, more ambitious, and more pretentious representations; but it has thus far given us nothing more up-lifting, more effective in its appeal to the sympathies, or more delightful. It was, indeed, such a performance as rarely comes in the view of the professional reviewer of plays. It compelled tears, through which smiles continually shone; it held the attention enrapt; it was charming, stirring, and convincing."

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The illness which overcame Olga Nethersole at Columbus, Ohio, last week, was acute tonsilitis. The actress, who was forced to remain at her hotel in Columbus for several days, has gone to Atlantic City to rest and recover in the hope that she will soon be enabled to resume her tour.

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The Chinese theatre managers have found a way to get around the Boston Sunday law, and this is the notice posted cutside the theatre on Beach Street:

A SACRED CONCERT
Will be given Sunday Night
This being of a religious nature, no Americans will be admitted; only Chinamen and their families.

Li Toy knows a thing or two.

—

For the first time since the opening of Theatre Francais under the present management a farce will be presented by the stock company next week. It will be a pleasant change to the regular patrons of this theatre to see the favorites of the stock company in new roles, but it will at the same time give an idea of the versatility of the players who constitute this splendid dramatic organization. It is not the idea of the management to pursue a plan of playing farces, but merely to break the run of the heavy serious dramas. Some very important and exceedingly strong dramas are underlined for the near future, as the success of the "Charity Ball" has emboldened the management to attempt some more high-class recent successes. The farce vehicle which has been selected for next week is an uproariously funny one from the German of Von Moser, by Sidney Grundy and is entitled the Circus Girl. It is one continuous laugh from the start and the three acts are chock full of ludicrous scenes and situations. Miss Beryl Hope will be seen in a soubrette role for the first time since she began her engagement at the Francais, that of Rosa Columbier, the circus girl, who is the cause of all the merriment. Mr. King, Mr. Woodall and Mr. Gaden are all appropriately supplied with comic parts, while Mr. Probert will be seen in the role of an irascible mother-in-law. The vaudeville bill will be headed by Carter, the magician, who, since the death of Hermann, lays claim to the title of "the greatest of all conjurers." He will present a mystifying illusion entitled The Phantom Bride in which a woman is made to disappear from the centre of the stage in the twinkling of an eye in full view of the audience, without any aid of traps or screens.

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When the managers of the Queen's opened negotiations for Trilby with Mr. A. M. Palmer and William A. Brady they met with several obstacles which were at first unforeseen, but these were overcome and we will have Trilby in all her glory next week. Not only are we to have Trilby, but the great Sibyl Johnstone is to play the title role. Miss Johnstone is a high-salaried "Trilby" and there can be no question of her duplicating her great New York success here, and that a rare treat is in store for all those who attend the Queen's next week. Mr. John C. Dixon, the well-known Montrealer, will portray the character of "Svengali." Mr. Dixon has won fame as an actor in the great cities of England and America and was chosen by Augustin Daly for support to Ada Rehan when Mr. Daly opened his new theatre in London with his ideal American Company. Mr. Dixon has a host of warm personal friends who will give him a loyal welcome. Trilby has enhanced in value since the sad death of George Du Maurier, the author, who was unable to survive the tremendous success of his book. The dramatization is by Mr. Paul Potter and is under the sole management of Messrs. A. M. Palmer and W. A. Brady, and is known as the Palmer production. Beautiful special scenery and gorgeous costumes are to be employed in the presentation. Matinees as usual will be given on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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Mr. Frank Orsato, press agent of the Theatre Royal, is to sever his connection with that old established house, at the end of the present season, to accept a position as advance manager for one of Gus Hill's big shows. If I mistake not, it was at the Royal Mr. Orsato, "Frank" is more familiar, commenced his connection with the profession. Shortly after the opening of the Queen's he was transferred by Mr. Sparrow, and later on left to accept the position of treasurer at the Academy of Music. From there he went back to his first love, the Royal, and to-day he is one of the most attentive attaches of the many connected with our theatres. As an advance man he should make a decided success, and many friends will join in expressing the hope that he will be as popular on the road as he is in Montreal.

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Rather strange, is it not, that in the column announcing Mr. Orsato's departure, I should have the pleasure of being the first to give the news that Mr. Fred Leclaire, for years press agent of the Royal, has decided to return to the city. He is at present managing the Belleville Theatre, but there isn't much money in it.

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Lawrence Hanley is the latest actor to leave the legitimate stage for the vaudeville. If they keep on it will be a good thing for the few actors of ability who stick to their proper sphere. The only fault I have to find is that the vaudeville stage is not getting any of the bad actors. There are so many of them that they never would be missed.

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On Monday Mr. E. W. Varney, jr., the genial manager of the Queen's, will celebrate his — (?) birthday. Here's congratulations "Ned," may you see many of them.

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Mr. Robert Henders, of the Queen's, is considering an offer to take the business management of My Friend From India Co. Bobby is getting a big boy now.

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The attraction at the Royal next week is the very best one of the year. That's right. The agent says so. This is his advance notice: "It is the gold and silver extravaganza of the 20th century. The performance commences with the jolly, rollicking skit Li Hunk Chunk's Reception and terminates with the laughable side-splitting burlesque The Greezer—thirty-six laughs to the second, and one hundred and eighty shouts to the minute. The olio contains the best aggregation of vaudeville and comedy stars that will be seen at this theatre this season."

—

The constant stream of purchasers at the box office of the Academy presages a brilliant engagement by the famous Bostonians next week. The principal singers with this operatic organization are so well and favorably known, and the reputation of the Bostonians for giving excellent performances of light opera is so well established, that little remains to be said. But little comment is needed to describe Robin Hood, which is the bill for Monday, Wednesday and Saturday nights and Wednesday matinee. The opera has been heard here before, but never with the original cast, which is the feature of the present engagement. Concerning Prince Ananias, which is announced for Tuesday and Friday nights, it is enough to say that the opera is by Victor Herbert, the accomplished director of Gilmore's Band. Prince Ananias is said to be replete with pungent humor, light and frothy music, beautifully costumed and staged, and presents to eye and ear a brilliant picture of life at the Court of Navarre during the 16th century. On Thursday night another novelty is promised in the melodramatic opera In Mexico, in which Jessie Bartlett Davis is said to have made a veritable triumph in the role of Teresa. In Mexico is said to be somewhat on the lines of Cavalleria Rusticana, and is full of beautiful arias and sonorous and dramatic ensembles. A complete production will be made of this opera as well as The Bohemian Girl, which will be revived by special request at the Saturday matinee. It is needless to state that with the augmented orchestra, splendid chorus and accesssories, music lovers are promised perfect representations of opera comique.

NOTES.

Joseph Wheelock has commenced with the Sue Company, replacing Joseph Haworth, who starts next week to join Modjeska.

Richmond, Va., is to have a new theatre, to be built by Major Ginter of cigarette fame.

Three judgments were entered against Oscar Hammerstein last week, making nearly fifty since his trouble began. And yet he is content.

Lincoln J. Carter, who owns eight travelling companies, is said to have cleared over $20,000 up to Jan. 1. This is a remarkable showing.

Primrose and West and Lillian Russell are booked for a summer season in Australia.

Della Fox is in Milwaukee this week. She sends word that she is glad her Pacific tour has ended.

Charles Frohman has engaged Virginia Harned to appear in the new Sardou play Spiritisme, which is to be produced at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, Feb. 17. Miss Harned will create the same role in New York in this play that Sarah Bernhardt will create in Paris.

Modjeska's brief season in San Francisco begins Jan. 25. She will secure her company on the Coast.

Walker Whiteside is playing Eugene Aram in Ontario.

The Garrick players went to pieces in a small town in Iowa last Tuesday.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Enquirer.—Richard F. Carroll is "Dick" Carroll's full name.

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Trilby.—No. Miss Elenora Barry played Trilby here. Next week the part will be played in the Queen's by Miss Sibyl Johnstone, who is said to be great in the role.

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St. James Club.—The selections you speak of were from Wang. Rob Roy was also played.

PAUL PRY.


## HEART FAILURE.

### Great Danger Involved in Weak Heart Action.

**The Trouble Can Be Cured, and Mr. D. A. Bullock, of Georgeville, Points Out the Road to Renewed Health.**

(From the Magog, Que., News.

Mr. D.A. Bullock, boatbuilder, of Georgeville, is well and favorably known to all the residents of that village. He has passed through a very trying illness from which his friends feared he could not recover, but he is once more happily enjoying good health. To a correspondent of the Magog News Mr. Bullock recently gave the particulars of his illness and cure, saying that he would be very glad if his experience would prove helpful in enabling someone else to regain health. He says: "There is no doubt in my mind that Dr. William's Pink Pills brought me from the horrors of death to the glad cheerful world. Some years ago, owing to over-work and trouble, I was reduced to weak state of health, wherein the heart failed to do its work properly, and not unnaturally the stomach became inactive. I had visits from three doctors, but without beneficial results. The medicine given by one of them caused a nervous shock that prostrated me for several weeks. The last one who treated me gave me a preparation of strychnine which upset my kidneys to such an extent that I was confined to the house and daily growing weaker. I had to keep stimulants constantly at my side to keep the heart at work, and even with this artificial aid its action was very faint. Then I began to try advertised medicines, but still without any good results. I lost strength, flesh and hope. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and that reminded me that I had a box of them at my place of business, which had been lying there for more than a year. Without very much confidence in them I decided to give the pills a trial. The result I must confess seemed to be almost magical. I had not taken the Pink Pills long when I was able to rest in my chair and take good, refreshing sleep, something that had not taken place for months before. From that day with the use of Pink Pills I continued to gain in strength and am to-day a strong and healthy man. I believe that even Pink Pills should be assisted in their good work on the system, and that assistance is exercise, and this exercise I took from the time I began to regain my strength. I have now every faith in this medicine and believe that if those who are sick will use it health will be the reward.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail postpaid, at 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."


**Some Comical Bulls.**

A very absentminded German professor named Johannes Amer lately died at Vienna, and the following are a few of his remarkable bulls:

"Julius Cæsar, disguised as a slave, swam naked across the Tiber."

"Covered with innumerable wounds, Cæsar fell dead near Pompey's statue. With one hand he covered his face with his toga, with the other he called for help."

What is called the Spanish needle is the seed of a peculiar species of weed. It easily penetrates and adheres to cloth or wool and is thus transported to a new location.

According to an estimate in a work on building, three plasterers, with one helper, will put on 450 yards of two coat work in a day.


## CINNAMON COATED

**Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are coated like a Cinnamon drop, very small and delightful to take.**

**One pill a dose, 40 in a vial for 20 cents.**

**Their popularity is a mighty whirl wind sweeping competitors before it like chaff.**

No pain, no griping, no inconvenience. Small in size and pleasant to the taste. Most pleasant after effects. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame St., and J. Lewis & Co., 2208 St. Catherine St.




# Old Ironsides Gold Mining Co.,

CAPITAL.....1,000,000

**Shares, Par Value, $1.00 Each.**

$300,000 of these Treasury Shares to be sold for Developing the Property.

**MINE LOCATED IN GREENWOOD CAMP, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**TITLE, A GRANT FROM THE CROWN.**

The ore vein of the "Old Ironsides" is one of the largest gold-copper showings in British Columbia—the vein being from 100 to 150 feet in width upon the surface. About $5,000.00 has been expended on property. Necessary buildings, tools, hoisting plant, etc., have been purchased and erected.

**The Mine is Now Being Worked.**

No. 1 Shaft is now 65 feet deep. Ore assays from bottom of shaft $30.00, entire shaft being in ore. No. 2 Shaft 15 feet deep. No. 1 Cross Cut about 150 feet long; No. 2 Cross Cut about 100 feet long. Management is conservative, and under an able superintendent.

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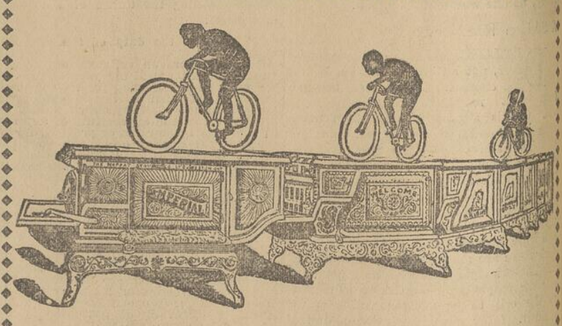
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We are instructed to offer 50,000 of full paid-up and non-assessable Treasury shares, money to be used for further developing the mine, at the low price of **15 Cents** per share (par value, $1.00), in blocks of 100, 250, 500, 1,000 and 2,500 share lots..... After this sale stock will be advanced. Forward remittances, with instructions, and stock will be issued on demand. Ore samples and Mining Engineer's Report at office for inspection.

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## "A Run on Stoves."

We are having it just now, for the simple reason that we have the right Stoves and Prices. Why waste fuel, and eat half-cooked dinners when you can exchange your old stove and get one of our STEEL OVEN RANGES, which will do your cooking with half the fuel you are using now. We will be pleased to show you our line of Stoves, whether you buy or not. All are welcome.

## Gravel & Boulard,

306 and 308 St. Lawrence Street.

# Richmond

STRAIGHT CUT...

# Cigarettes.

15 Cents per Package.

Cigarette Smokers who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade cigarettes, will find this brand SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.....

## ALLEN & GINTER,

Richmond, Va.

Buy from Advertiser and mention Herald.

# Hotch-Potch.

A sort of soup, or broth, or brew,
Or hotch-potch of all sorts of fishes.
—Ballad of Bouillabaies.

## INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

### Complete History of the Black Death of Mediaeval and Modern Days.

### MAN AND THE MIRROR.

**A Disease Which Prevents People From Knowing Their Own Names—The Oldest Paper in France—Degeneration.**

It is not probable that Western Europe will ever again suffer from an epidemic of that deadly fever called plague, although the European victims of this malady in the past have been numbered by millions. Nor should the prevalence of plague in the Orient cause any alarm in the American states. Even if infected ships should arrive at American ports, the disease could easily be excluded. If cases of this fever should appear in any large seaport town of western Europe or the United States, an epidemic would be prevented by the enforcement of modern sanitary regulations. Moreover, present conditions in the civilized world are decidedly unfavorable to the development and spread of this disease. While plague, like cholera, has its home in the crowded East, where the simplest sanitary laws are ignored, the propagation of it depends much more than in the case of cholera upon the existence elsewhere of conditions like those under which it is born.

The story of the plague is interestingly told by the New York Times. In the middle ages, it says, European cities really invited pestilence, but there is a vast difference from a sanitary point of view between the Europe of those days and the Europe of the present. Probably what is called the eastward recession of the waves of plague—shown by the fact that for a hundred years Western Europe has been substantially free from the disease—was caused by the progress of modern sanitation in civilized lands.

The European Powers, however, are taking proper precautions in preparing for an international sanitary conference at Rome, for the cholera gate is still open, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca is in progress, and it is probable that both cholera and plague will be brought to the Holy District from India this year. The fact that the plague mortality in India thus far has not been heavy is obscured by the descriptions of the panic which prevails in Bombay. Of an entire population of 900,000, not less than 500,000 have left the city, but the number of plague victims there up to the 14th inst. was only 2,356 by official report. Owing to the high percentage of fatal cases, however, and to memories of the terrible ravages of the disease in the past, it is not surprising that the people should be panic-stricken. The scattering of the inhabitants will tend to spread the malady, and it is probable that the plague will appear in the valley of the Euphrates and around the Caspian Sea. Egypt has escaped a visitation since 1845, although in the preceding six centuries it was repeatedly ravaged by epidemics which cost millions of lives.

As cholera has its home in the lower valley of the Ganges, so plague has for centuries had its habitat and starting point in Yunnan, a province of Southern China, about midway between Hong Kong and Calcutta, and near the headwaters of rivers which flow southward through Burmah and Siam. From Yunnan the disease was carried in 1894 to Canton, where 60,000 died in a few weeks, and to Hong Kong, where for a time there were 100 deaths per day. It was at Canton and Hong Kong in that year that the eminent Japanese bacteriologist, Dr. Kitasato, discovered the characteristic bacillus of the plague, and by his fearless investigations demonstrated that the malady was identical with that which ravaged London in 1665, and of which Defoe wrote in 1720, when England was alarmed at the great mortality from the same disease in Marseilles.

The historical accounts of the appalling epidemics of plague during the last 700 years are almost incredible. It may safely be said that the germs were always borne westward from India, to which they had been brought from Southern China, and that the paths followed were substantially those in which cholera also has made its way from the Orient to civilized Europe. In the Middle Ages Constantinople and Egypt were the halfway houses of plague. There is a long list of devastating epidemics, but the worst of them was what was called the Black Death, prevailing throughout Europe and Asia in the years 1345-51.

The path of this pestilence was from China to India, Egypt, Constantinople, and Italy, and thence through Europe. London's loss was much greater than in the epidemic of which De Foe wrote, (when 49,000 died in two months), and even in such a town as Norwich the dead numbered 57,000. It was estimated and reported that 13,000,000 persons died in China of the plague during this epidemic and that in the other parts of Asia there were 23,800,000 victims. Certain countries were said to have been depopulated. In Cairo the mortality exceeded 10,000 per day. Germany lost 1,244,000 of her people. One-half of the inhabitants of Italy are said to have perished. Dr. Hecker of Berlin, a respected authority, estimates that this epidemic swept away one-quarter of the people of Europe, or 25,000,000 persons.

The disease which so ravaged the world in the fourteenth century was identical with the malady prevailing in Bombay now, but during the last half century it has appeared in Europe only once in serious epidemic form—in 1878-9—at the mouth of the Volga.

It was reported a year after the discovery of the bacillus that Dr. Kitasato had been successful in making an antitoxine serum and had used it effectively in Japan. More recently Dr. Yersin of Paris, an associate of Dr. Roux (whose name is linked with that of Behring in the history of the diphtheria anti-toxine), declared that he had made a plague antitoxine in Tonquin. But there is no evidence that the results of these discoveries have been anywhere employed successfully as a plague preventive.

—

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly is authority for the statement that the chief proof reader of the London Times is a Cambridge graduate, who has a salary of £1,000, or $5,000; but then he is a great scholar, not only in the English language but in all ancient and other tongues, not excepting Asiatic ones. He is permitted to query and suggest excisions or additions to the work of writers and editors. The makers of Canadian newspapers will gasp at the idea of such efficiency in the proof reader's box as this seems to suggest. But then Canadian proof reader's don't get $5,000 a year each. Some editors work for less than that.

**Men and Mirrors.**

A well dressed man and woman seated themselves at a table in a New York cafe, which was liberally lined with mirrors. The woman promptly devoted her attention to the menu, while the man glanced admiringly in the glass, twisted his moustache and smoothed the hair upon his temples.

The woman caught him at it as she looked up from the menu and laughed, while he blushed guiltily and tried to look unconcerned.

"Oh, the vanity of men!" she said, half scornfully. "Talk about women. Why, they are not nearly as vain as men."

"I am afraid you are trying to cover up the vanities of your sex by attacking us," he replied. "Of course, a man looks in a glass occasionally to see if his face is clean or that his hair is not standing on end, but to say that men as a rule are addicted to looking in glasses out of sheer vanity is a mistake."

"I'll make a bet to prove that I am right," replied the woman. "We will count the people as they come in at that door and keep tab on the number of men and women who take pains to look at the reflection of themselves in the full length mirror as they pass. I'll bet a box of gloves that more men stop to admire themselves than women."

The two bettors kept close watch while they slowly ate their luncheon, and every woman and man who came to the door was carefully noted and the result entered on the back of a menu card.

The first to come in were two women, and of course they both glanced admiringly at the big glass as they passed, but did not stop. Closely following them, as their escort, was a big man, who wore a long overcoat and a tall hat. He looked proudly at the sweep of his coat, and, taking off his hat, stopped a moment to run his fingers through his hair and give his moustache a twirl.

The fourth was an elderly woman with gray hair, and she was followed by two handsome girls in the last of their teens. The old lady was too intent upon watching her footsteps to look into the glass, and the girls did not seem to notice it.

The next to come in were two actors, who cast loving glances at themselves as they passed. In one hour forty-eight people had passed by the glass, twenty of whom were men. Of this number seventeen had stopped to admire their clothes or adjust their hair or moustache. Of the three men who did not notice the glass, one was blind and was led by a companion, while the other two had rushed in hastily to get something they had forgotten, and were evidently bent on catching a train.

Of the twenty-eight women only eighteen gave any attention to the glass, and some of them merely glanced at it as they passed, while twelve walked by as though it was a solid wall.

"Well, I give it up," said the man, "and you shall have a dozen pairs of the best gloves I can buy to-morrow. I never knew before that men were so vain, and I will never have anything more to say about the vanity of women."

This is a story that the New York Herald tells, and it is probably based on fact.

**A Strange Disease.**

Nearly two months ago, says the Cincinnati Enquirer or, to be more correct, on November 7, there presented himself at the City Hospital a man who was anxious to be admitted, but whose only infirmity seemed to be that he had forgotten his name and place of residence. Questioned upon everything else, his replies were rational and to the point, but when again and again the query as to his identity was interjected into the conversation by the examining physician the patient mutely shook his head or murmured sadly: "I can't remember."

Subsequently it was ascertained that the name of the queer patient was Thomas Spain, that he had been employed as a cellarman by the Foss-Schneider Brewing Company, and later by a saloon-keeper at No. 526 Walnut street. On November 16th he died, and an autopsy revealed the fact that he had been afflicted with an abcess of the brain.

The following letters to the Enquirer disclose a similar case in far off Colorado. One, as will be readily seen, is from the Mayor of Florence, who thereby tacitly vouches for the victim of the disease, and the other from the victim himself:—

"Florence, Col., Dec. 17, 1896.

"To the Editor of the Enquirer:

"A person calling himself Maxwell Starr, who claims that he does not know who he is or what his name is, says that everything prior to July 23rd, 1896, is blank to him. He is located here at present, and is anxious to find out who he is and where he is from.

"M. E. Lewis, Mayor, Florence, Col."

"Florence, Col., Dec. 16, 1896.

"To the Editor of the Enquirer:—

"I am the victim of a peculiar circumstance and wish you to favor me by publishing facts as I give them to you 'below,' with hopes that through your paper I may be identified:—

My case is as follows:—Previous to July 23, 1896, my life is a blank (I don't even know my name). On said date I arrived at Ramsey, Ill., on the Cloverleaf Railroad, from the East. I was dressed in a suit of black, and cut of coat was cutaway. I had nothing about my person by which to identify myself, with the exception of a silk (white) handkerchief, with the initial W in the corner.

"My hands were white, and did not show any indications of manual labor. My height is five feet ten and a half inches; weight (then) about 140 pounds; hair light brown and curly; eyes, blue; have scar in right eyebrow, and one below the eye, on cheek bone, on same side. Have also two scars on thumb of left hand. Have also birth mark on inside of right limb, six inches below the body, in shape of an arrow head; the color is light brown. I have worked at the butcher trade since then, and find myself to be good at same. I must have followed same business at some time. I am also a good guitar player and banjoist.

"I am anxious to establish my identity, as I know not whom may be dependent on me for support. I believe I am from the vicinity of Ohio, or east of there, as I came from that direction. I am not afflicted otherwise—to my knowledge—than that the past is dead to me, previous to said date heretofore given.

"I have tried to get back numbers of your papers previous to said date, but could not.

"If you can furnish me with any information regarding myself, same would be thankfully received.

"Yours and oblige, MAX STARR.

"Address to Mr. Maxwell M. Starr, Florence, Col."

To the medical world these cases are not unknown; in fact, they can scarcely be called rare. The records of medical literature contain hundreds of such cases, which in the aggregate are called aphasia, and classified into different phases. The two cases cited above come under the head of amnesic or mental aphasia, although there exist cases of motor and sensory aphasia, due to the disablement of a particular centre in the cortex of the brain, a disablement involving an obliteration, complete or partial, of the memories or images that have been therein stored. Agraphia is also a distinct class of this peculiar disease, being the sudden annulling of the power to write even a single letter. Other cases that have presented themselves have shown other peculiarities. Many so afflicted forget nouns, and in their conversation can only go so far as the other parts of speech, when they must be helped along to be understood.

**The Oldest Paper in France.**

The oldest paper in France is the Journal des Petites Affiches, founded in 1612, which is solely and purely an advertising medium for the reception of wants and notices of all kinds, which are printed on one side of a large blanket sheet and stuck on walls and fences like a bill poster. It has grown very much larger and richer in its 284 years, but has not perceptibly changed its character and hardly deserves the name of a journal. Next comes the Gazette de France, a monarchist paper, founded under Louis XIII., which is in its two hundred and sixty-seventh year. Then there is a long step to the Journal Officiel, the gazette nationale, founded in 1789, which now exists under the name of the Moniteur Universel. The Journal des Debats is also 107 years old; it is an evening paper now, but before January 1, 1896, was a morning paper with a supplement published every afternoon. Its politics are of a mild kind, and it is printed on light pink paper. It is an eminently respectable, dignified, and high-toned paper, filled with interesting literary and controversial matter, but rather slow from a news point of view. The Constitutionnel comes next to the Debats in age, having been founded in 1815.

**A Born Rover.**

All around our house, up adainst the sky,
There's dreat bid hills—oh, ever so high:—
An' mamma says over a-past the hills
There's houses an' peoples 'z fur 'z you can see
An dear little childrens there dust like me.

I never been over the hill,
I want to do over the hill.

Last summer a dear little bird built its house
In our apple tree, an 'z still 'z a mouse
It sat till the wee little birdies peeped out.
Then the mamma bird fed them until they all drew
So bid an' so stron' they every one flew.

Away right over the hill,
I never been over the hill.

So nen I thought I would do over the hill,
An I crept out the door, dust as still, dust as still,
An I walked, an I walked, an I walked.
an I walked,
Till my feet doubled up an I dust couldn't do
An my papa come an found me, an so

I never been over the hill,
I want to do over the hill.

But I am drowin' 'z fast 'z I can,
An' dust pretty soon I shall be a dreat man,
As bid as my papa or Uncle Doslah,
Nen I'll buy me a dreat toll shiny hat
An a watch that does "tick, tick." like that.

An nen I'll do over the hill,
I dust will do over the hill.
—Boston Transcript.

**Popularity of Wrought Iron.**

There is no doubt that wrought iron is more and more used every year in domestic economy and decoration. There is certainly nothing that lends itself so easily to the requirements of both utility and art. Besides, it has an ancient and respectable history. Germany in the fifteenth century produced much wrought iron of a rather special character, such as the grave crosses and sepulchral monuments to be seen in the cemeteries of Nuremberg. Iron was also employed for well canopies, such as that at Antwerp attributed to Quentin Matsys. Originally a blacksmith from Louvain, he came to Antwerp to seek his fortune. There, as the story goes, he fell in love with the daughter of a painter, and, to propitiate the daughter as well as her father, exchanged the anvil for the painter's palette, and before his death in 1531, he was successful in helping to raise the school of Antwerp to a celebrity equal to that of the schools of Bruges and Ghent.

Ironwork was extensively produced at Augusburg—under the fostering care of the Fugger family—taking the shape of brackets projecting from the walls, and grills over fanlights or in a balcony. Grotesque knockers are also common in Nuremberg. Keys were sometimes elaborately decorated, and the part which is now a common ring was once occupied by little figures in full relief, with coats of arms and the like. The French Revolution was the cause of much splendid ironwork being destroyed, when, in 1793, certain provinces had to gather together every available piece of iron to transform into pikes and other weapons.

The conditions of the London editor of a hundred years ago are thus described in Notes and Queries: "A pair of scissors, a pot of paste, and one of beer were apparently the chief weapons of the editor of 1796, supplemented by an occasional paragraph or two written all out of his own head." The paper taken as an example is the London Times, and in its issue of November 9, 1796, there are just fifty-two lines of the editor's own composition.

What is this "degeneration" of which we hear so much nowadays? A gentleman named Nordan writes a book to show that at this century end the world is insane as a result of degeneration, and forthwith there springs into existence a school which clamors of degeneration, and advances it as the probable explanation of everything nasty. The degeneration faddists always appear to be like other faddists, whist players, Ibsen lovers, golfers, philatelists, and Beardsleyites. They are in, and, like the fox without a tail, they pretend they like it. For every faddist is prepared to show you a great many more things in his own line than you will ever worry about.

**The Sun Rises Fair in France.**

The sun rises fair in France,
An' fair sets he.
But he has tint the blither blink he had lost,
In my ain countrie.

Oh! it's no my ain ruin,
That saddens aye my e'e,
But the dear Marie I left ahin',
An' sweet bairnies three.

My lonely hearth burned lonnie,
An' smiled my ain Marie:
Oh, I've left a' my heart ahin'
In my ain countrie.

The bud comes back to simmer
An' the blossoms to the bee,
But I'll win back, oh, never,
To my ain countrie.

I am leal to high heaven,
Where sune I hope to be,
An' there I'll meet ye a' again,
Frae my ain countrie.
ROBERT FERGUSON.

**Rheumatism Cured in a Day.**

South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by B. E. McGale, Notre Dame Street.

# The Herald, Junior.

## THE TAFFY BUNNIE PETERS' SISTER MADE,

### And How It Was the Cause of His Class Being Punished.

### BOYS COULDN'T ANSWER

**When the Roll Was Called, Because Their Teeth Were Stuck Together—True Story of Bluebeard.**

Bunnie Peters was a fat, roly-poly boy, with a gentle lisp that made him say "thuth" when he meant "such" and "thpeak" for "speak." He had a fair complexion, towy hair, and milky-blue eyes, giving him such a rabbit-like appearance that everyone in school called him Bunnie.

Bunnie was a good boy, although a little slow in his classes. But he always succeeded in getting himself laughed at whenever he appeared. He offered such a good mark for the joker, and he was so slow to take offence, that few of the boys could resist the fun of plaguing him. He had borne more than one whipping for pranks in which he took no part—the other boys always looking on with the greatest glee.

One day Bert Cragin brought some sugared popcorn to school and after eating nearly all of it himself he distributed the few kernels that remained among the other boys. While they were eating it Bunnie came blundering up.

"My thithter Ann May can make beautiful taffy," he declared.

"Don't believe it," answered Fred Hart with savage promptness; "don't believe your 'thither' ever saw any taffy."

Bunnie was always telling what some of his many sisters, or his father, or his Aunt Susan Ann could do, and the boys delighted in teasing him about them.

"Yeth she hath," he now declared, positively. "I've seem her. She makth it out of molatheth——"

"Out of what?" roared Fred.

"Molatithteth," said Bunnie, not at all disturbed by the laughter; "and if you fellowth don't believe it I'll atht thithter Ann May to make thome and I'll show you."

At the prospect of getting some taffy all the boys began to talk at once, and Bunnie grew in favor.

"Have her do it to-morrow," said Lon Caldwell.

"No, no, to-night, so he can bring it to-morrow," put in Bert Cragin.

"You'll do it, won't you, Bunnie, that's a good fellow," said Fred, excitedly, forgetting instantly his skepticism as to Sister Ann May's cooking abilities.

And simple-hearted Bunnie, vastly pleased with his growing popularity, and the recognition which his sister was receiving, made a firm promise that the boys should have the taffy in the morning.

In those days candy wasn't as plentiful as it is now, and there were few boys in our school who ever had any spending money to buy it with, even if it had been plentiful. Accordingly all of the boys came early next morning and sat on the fence nearest the road in order to be ready for the coming of Bunnie—and the taffy. There was some doubt as to whether Bunnie could really induce his sister to make enough to go around, but they all knew that Bunnie was an only boy, and that every one from his father down was willing to do almost anything for him.

They waited and waited. The master came out of the door of the little unpainted schoolhouse, and rang the first bell—and still nothing was to be seen of Bunnie.

"I bet he couldn't get the taffy, and was afraid to come to school without it," said George Williams at last.

But the words were hardly out of his mouth when far up the road the rotund form of Bunnie was seen rolling along. The boys jumped down and prepared to meet him.

"Did you get the taffy?" shouted Jimmy, as soon as he was within hearing.

"Courth I did," answered Bunnie, panting and excited. He wore an air of conscious importance, for he felt that the boys were waiting for him with unaccustomed deference.

"Is it good?" questioned little Lon, eagerly.

"Courth it ith," replied Bunnie, nodding his head positively. "Thithter Ann May, she made it. I waited a long time for it to get hard thith morning. It ith thoft, but thweet."

"Thoft, but thweet," mimicked Fred Hart: "well, that thuits uth."

And soft it was. Bunnie opened his dinner pail and took out a huge wedge of taffy to which was stuck in various places the whole of his dinner, including two slices of bread, a cucumber pickle, a red apple and an onion. Bunnie laid the mass down on the edge of the fence, and having borrowed Jimmy's knife—no one ever borrowed it before—he proceeded to carve the taffy into big pieces. Fred, Hart and two or three of the bigger boys standing guard to see that everything was done fairly and in order. The task took a good while, and just as Bunnie was declaring that the taffy was "thoft and thweet," for the tenth time, the schoolmaster appeared at the doorway and rang the last bell. Every boy made a grab for the taffy, and, not knowing what else to do with it, slipped it straight into his mouth. Fred. Hart, by virtue of his greater strength, succeeded in getting two pieces and poor Bunnie, who had been tipped over in the squabble, and trampled under foot, didn't get as much as a taste.

The boys filed into the school-room with their lips discreetly closed over the taffy, which they were sucking upon with the greatest energy.

The teacher was a man named Dorothy, tall, lean, thin-haired and sober-faced, and we all knew from past experiences that "Big D," as we called him when we were a mile or more away, was a dangerous man to trifle with. He was a hearty believer in the old adage, "Spare the rod and spoil the child."

When everything was quiet the master began to call the roll.

"Arthur Anderson."

We all looked at Arthur with a sudden sinking of the heart. His eyes were protruding from his head and his lips were revolving frantically around his mouthful of taffy. He tried to say "present", but there was only a blubbering gurgle, and Arthur colored all the way to the edge of his hair. The master gave him one swift look that made every one of us shiver. We tried our best to chew Bunnie's taffy, but the more we chewed the faster our teeth stuck together. Nor could we get it out of our mouths. Bert Cragin tried it and narrowly escaped having to leave his finger in his mouth in addition to the taffy.

By the time the call reached the Hs Fred. Hart had dissolved enough of the taffy to be able to answer—after terrible facial contortions and swallowings that brought the tears to his eyes. But he twisted the "present" so that it sounded like "pleasant" and Master Dorothy gave him a look that said with the utmost distinctness that it wouldn't be so pleasant after all.

"Robert Peters," came the call.

That was Bunnie's name, and Bunnie sat up straight and answered as clearly and promptly as any one could wish. As he did so the master gave him a glance of approval that made us all grind our teeth.

After it was all over with—not the taffy, be it understood, but the roll-call—Master Dorothy rose his full length from his chair. He seemed to stand at least eight feet high, and there was a frigidness about him that chilled us to the bone. He reached around behind his desk, and took up a certain long, thin, peeled hickory ruler, with which some of us had made painful acquaintance in times past.

And, beginning at Anderson, he thrashed all the way through the alphabet to Williams, with only a few brief intermissions, for the purpose of resting his arm. Since that time I have often recalled that feat as a mark of rare physical endurance and energy, although at the time I was so uncomfortable when I sat down that I paid no particular attention to it.

Bunnie Peters was the only one who escaped. He sat up straight and stiff and virtuous in his seat, and I fancied that he was trying hard to keep back a smile.

Bunnie had the wisdom not to speak of the affair after school was out. It might not have been pleasant for him if he had further wounded the tender feelings of the boys. Besides that, we were fair enough to acknowledge that it was only fair play—we had caused Bunnie a great many whippings, and all felt that it was merely evening things up.

**After the Snow-storm.**

It was a poor neighborhood, and this house was one of the poorest. A woman, with a shawl over her head, was showing us some empty rooms. While we were looking at them there came from the tiny yard the clearest, happiest laugh. It rang out so clearly that we stopped talking and went to the rear windows.

Down in the yard was a pile of snow. It was really black, the soot from a nearby factory having covered it. A tiny little boy was trying to get up the slippery slide he had made on one side of the tiny hill, dragging a home-made sled after him. He would slip back again and again, and each time laugh as though he were having the greatest fun.

The sled was made out of a soap-box. Somebody, probably his big brother, had made it for Christmas. The runners had had been shaped by a knife; the top bore the paper advertisement that had been on the box, but with the letters standing topsy-turvy. While we were watching, the small boy had got to the top of his very small hill, and by digging in his heels he was able to hold the sled back until he was seated on it. Then he went down. The hill was about five feet high, so it did not take him long to reach the bottom. But when he did, he rolled over and over on the stone pavement, laughing.

The tired woman, with the shawl over her head, laughed in sympathy, her eyes shining in love. Then we knew she was his mother.

Seeing this little boy having such a good time with his clumsy, home-made sled reminded me of what I saw three winters ago, after a heavy snow-storm. It was growing dark as I came near the corner of a street where a number of poor people live. I heard, when some distance from the corner, some children laughing. It made me think of silver bells. I hurried to see the fun. When I turned the corner I almost ran into a group of little children—little girls with shawls over their heads, and boys without overcoats, and not one had mittens. Their eyes were bright and their cheeks like roses. They fell over each other in their fun and excitement. A little girl was sitting on a broom. As many as could took hold of the handle and dragged her over the snow. The rest ran after this queer sled shrieking with laughter. Only the little ones could sit on the broom, but the largest and strongest were the horses, and the rest the attendants.

That morning I heard a little boy cry as if his heart would break, because his sled was too small; he said it was smaller than the other boys'.

As I think of the group of happy children with a broom for a sled, and the small boy with the soap-box sled, the sound of their laughter drowns the crying of the boy whose sled was too small.—Grace Thompson in The Outlook.

**The True Story of Bluebeard.**

Everybody who has heard the story of Bluebeard, the cruel husband whose pleasure seems to have been to cut off the heads of his wives, will be grateful to Prof. Wilson for telling the true story of this man who has made us shudder. Prof. Wilson says that the real Bluebeard lived in Brittany, before Brittany became a part of France. His father died when the boy was young. In Brittany, at that time, it was not thought that mothers knew how to bring up their sons. This boy was given to the care of his mother's father. It was the custom in that country at that time, about 1420, for boys to marry young, so Giles de Rais was married at 16 years of age, his wife having been selected by his grandfather. His wife lived many years after him, and never complained of cruelty from her husband. Giled de Rais went to war shortly after he was married. Brittany was at war with England. He was a brave soldier, and advanced rapidly. He became Dean of the nobles, and was sent to see the King of France, Charles VII. It is said that Giles de Rais was one of the body-guards of Joan of Arc. He became a Marshal of France, but returned to Brittany, where he had several castles. He was very extravagant, and at last used up all his money, and became a poor miser. He sought the philosopher's stone, that was supposed to bring great wealth to the finder. He met a priest who was a matchemist. Together the priest and Giles worked day and night in one of Bluebeard's gloomy castles to find the magic stone. The priest at last said that they must have the blood of innocent young men and women. Then Giles became the mysterious monster who gave rise to the famous tale, and men and women disappeared in his castle. The people were roused, and the guilt of Bluebeard, an assistant, and the priest was proven. They were executed, and at this day the peasants show the place. There were no newspapers to print the story at that time, so people told it one to the other. Probably some unwise parents made it even more terrible in order to frighten little children. It was in this telling from one to the other that the story was changed. Prof. Wilson has studied the stories of that olden time, called folk-lore, until he has found the true stories, as people of that far-away time told them.

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

# CHESS.

Solutions of problems and chess correspondence should be addressed "Chess Editor, Montreal Herald."

**MEETINGS OF CHESS CLUBS IN MONTREAL.**

Montreal Chess Club—Rooms, corner of St. Catherine and University Streets. Meet every afternoon and evening (except Sunday.)

Heather Chess Club—Rooms, corner of Greene Avenue and St. Catherine Street, Westmount. Meet Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

Cercle St. Denis Chess Club — Rooms, corner of St. Denis and St. Catherine Streets. Meet Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

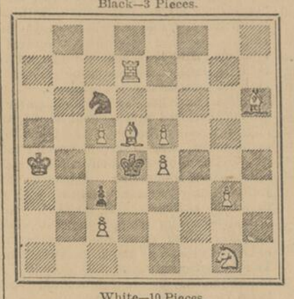
Y.M.C.A. Chess Club—Rooms, Association Buildings, Dominion Square. Meet Tuesday and Thursday afternoon and evening and Saturday afternoons.

—

Correct solution to problem 75 received from C. E. St. Maurice, Montreal; J. A. W., St. Hyacinthe P.T., London.

C. E. St. Maurice, Montreal,—Yours received. Many thanks. Will publish problem in next issue, and will be glad to hear from you often.

PROBLEM No. 76.
By A. J. Hamblin, From Weekly Times, London.
Black—3 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

—

SIXTEENTH GAME AT MOSCOW.

| Lasker. White. | Steinitz. Black. |
|---|---|
| 1. P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2. Kt to K B3 | Kt to Q B3 |
| 3. B to Kt5 | P to QR3 |
| 4. B to R4 | P to Q3 |
| 5. P to Q4 | B to Q2 |
| 6. B to Kt3 | P x P |
| 7. Kt x P | Kt to B3 |
| 8. Kt to QB3 | B to K2 |
| 9. K Kt to K2 | Kt to Q R4 |
| 10. Castles | Castles |
| 11. P to B3 | R to K sq |
| 12. B to K3 | B to K B sq |
| 13. Q to Q 2 | Kt x B |
| 14. R P x Kt | B to K3 |
| 15. Kt to B4 | Kt to Q2 |
| 16. Q R to Q sq | P to Q B3 |
| 17. Q to B2 | Q to R4 |
| 18. Q to Kt3 | Kt to K4 |
| 19. K Kt to K2 | B to Q2 |
| 20. Kt to Q4 | P to Q Kt4 |
| 21. P to R3 | P to Kt5 |
| 22. Kt to Kt sq | P to Q B4 |
| 23. Kt to K2 | Q to R7 |
| 24. P to K B4 | Kt to B3 |
| 25. R x P | R x P |
| 26. Q Kt to B3 | P x Kt |
| 27. Kt x P | Q x Kt P |
| 28. Kt x R | Q x B P |
| 29. Kt to B6 ch | K to R sq |
| 30. Kt x B | P x B |
| 31. Q to K B3 | P to R sq |
| 32. Kt to K5 | Kt x Kt |
| 33. P x Kt | P to B5 |
| 34. P x P | Q x P |
| 35. K to R sq | P to Q R4 |
| 36. R to Q7 | P to R5 |
| 37. R x P | R to Kt5 |
| 38. R to B4 | Q to B4 |
| 39. Q to Kt4 | R to B6 |
| 40. R x P | R to Q sq |
| 41. Q to R3 | R to K17 |
| 42. R to R8 | Resigns. |

Lasker won this game, a Ruy Lopez, opened, similarly to the twelfth game, by himself.

Steinitz, however, avoided the trap laid him in that game by 5....P x P, thus preving his centre pawns from being doubled.

The game goes on evenly afterwards until Steinitz got his queen among Lasker's queen's side pawns—a manoeuvre which must be of questionable value, as Lasker did not even attempt to prevent it, there being no danger whatever.

Steinitz eventually got his desired QKtP. Lasker replying 24 P to KB4 and 25. BxP. Under the circumstances Black had no other alternative than 25....P x B; but he captured the KP instead, overlooking that it cost him the exchange through 26. Kt x B23; or if he did see this move when he went pawn hunting with his queen, he overlooked 29 Kt to B6 ch.

Steinitz struggled on for a few more moves after this, but the position was hopeless.

—

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT.

Lasker has again proved his title as champion of the world, having beaten Steinitz with a score of 10 to 2. A great deal has been said about the difficulties under which Steinitz labored during the progress of this match from sickness, climatic influences, etc., and, but little so far as Lasker is concerned, although it is generally known that the latter has been far from well. In fact, in a recent letter he states it is his intention to put himself immediately under the care of his physician. Great stress has been laid upon the fact that Steinitz's ill-health, his age, etc., have been important factors in losing this and the previous match. Now that the match is finished, and Lasker again the champion, would it not be fair and just to give him all the credit he is deserving of, and say, as Steinitz himself said, in a letter written to a friend, "that he has proven himself a better player than any one he has yet encountered." This is honest and well meant, therefore, let the full meed of credit be given Lasker, and frankly acknowledge that he is the chess champion by right of superior chess skill and resource. Let such remarks as "Steinitz is getting old," "He is a sick man," etc., be dropped, and let him take his defeat as Lasker says he does, "like a man." Steinitz's record is a wonderful one, and every credit is due him for retaining the proud title of champion for 28 years, but now that another champion has arisen, who bids fair to equal, at any rate, his predecessor, let the same honor be paid him as was accorded the great Steinitz. It is not improbable if Lasker devotes himself to the game, and illness does not interfere, that he will hold his title against all comers, and if in the near future he vanquishes Tschigorin, Tarrasch, and other celebrities, than those who now carp about the "disparity of years," etc. between Steinitz and him will be compelled to yield the credit they now accord him with so great a grudge. Lasker, when he came to New York first, was termed an "an unknown quantity." Since then he has become well known, and his record is something he may well be proud of.

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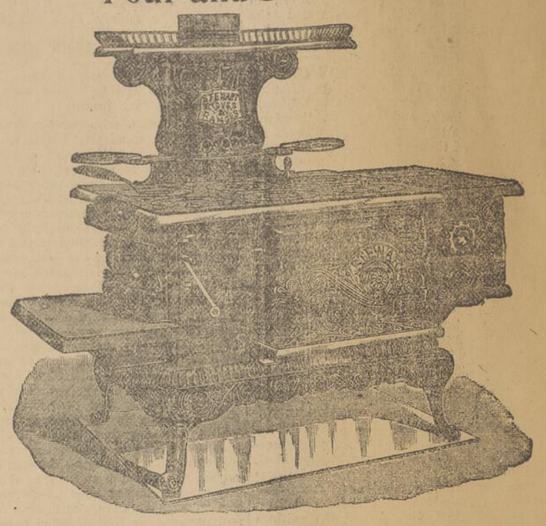
2. The competition will close the last day of each month during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., and their families are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of winners in competitor's district will be forwarded to competitors 21 days after each competition closes.

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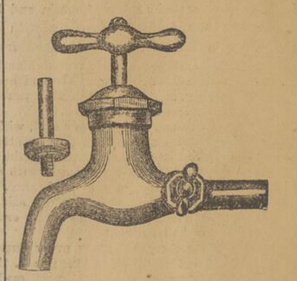
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**Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.**

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne and the whole story of the defendant, Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COL

# Books and Those Who Make Them.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and a lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

Christianity and Idealism. By John Watson, LL.D., Profesor of Moral Philosophy in Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. (New York, TheMacMillan Company, 1897: $1.25).

This book is another gratifying illustration of the substantial work that is being done by our Canadian universities in carrying on the higher thought of the world. It represents the new idealism which has been gaining ground during the present generation among the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic. Among the exponents of this philosophical movement, Professor Watson took a prominent place some years ago by his well-known work on "Kant and his English Critics." A more recent work of his on Comte, Mill and Spencer had attracted the interest of a society of Western thinkers, the Philosophical Union of the University of California. It had been made their special subject of study during the session of 1895-6, with the result that the author was invited to lecture last summer before the Union; and the present volume contains the substance of his lectures.

The title of the volume is indication of its general drift. It has long been seen, and was pointed out with special clearness by Hegel, that philosophy can but give a reflective form to endeavours and attainments of spiritual life, which find their unreflective, or less reflective expression in religion; and, as Christianity is the highest point which the religious life of man has reached,—as it is, in fact, when properly interpreted the highest point that can be reached,—philosophic thought fulfils its task only when it finds an explanation of the world in harmony with the demands of Christian life. It is such a conception of philosophy that runs through Professor Watson's book, and there is, therefore, something peculiarly invigorating in the atmosphere of thought into which it elevates the reader. So much of the war of religious controversy has of late been carried on in the comparatively low and narrow enclosures of literary and historical criticisms, that it is like an escape into the bracing air of the higher altitudes of life, to be reminded of the eternal verities of which literature and history can be at best but the exponents in time.

The work is divided into two parts. The first treats of the Christian ideal of life in relation to the Greek and Jewish ideals: the second of modern idealism in its relation to the Christian ideal of life. The former of these divisions, after a chapter on the historical connection of morality and religion, sketches the three ideals referred to in its title. Although each of the three is disposed of in a single chapter, the author has contrived, by his peculiar method of treating the Christian ideal, to bring out its characteristic features with extraordinary fulness and force. The peculiar interest of his method consists in taking the reader beyond the writings of the great Christian moralists and theologians, even beyond the writings of the Apostles, to the infinitely fruitful teaching of the Master himself. One cannot but be struck by the profound significance which that teaching at times receives, when viewed in the light of the highest thought to which philosophic reflection has struggled. Some may even be startled by being told that "the principle of evolution, of which so much is now said, has never been applied more precisely to the development of religious ideas than by Jesus." And yet what else is the essential drift of those parables which form such a large proportion of the whole teaching of Jesus, in which the development of life is compared to the processes of organic growth? It seems evidently His clear recognition of this analogy that led him to resist the vulgar clamor for a "sign" of Messianic power, as if the reign of God could be brought about by a violent physical catastrophe, by any other means, in fact, than "the persistent labors of those who live in the truth." At the same time evolution would never mean progress if it never allowed the introduction of anything new. And, therefore, Dr. Watson points out clearly that the moral ideal of Christ was—indeed, what He calls it Himself, "a new commandment." "Even Plato reached the conception that 'it was better to suffer than to do injustice.' Jesus goes altogether beyond this negative attitude. 'Love your enemies, and pray for them that persecute you.' This is, indeed, 'a new commandment.' It is the very core of Christian ethics—that which gives it its superiority, and makes it inconceivable that its principle can ever be transcended."

The first part of Dr. Watson's book may be enjoyed by any intellectual reader. The other is necessarily more technical. Here it is impossible to enter into a detailed explanation. It must suffice to say that the author seeks to show how the Christian idea is identical with that interpretation of the world, to which idealistic philosophy points. True, the Church has too often limited the function of Christianity, as if it had to do merely with the moral life of man. "But," says our author in closing his work, "the Christian ideal, as embodied in the teaching of Jesus, was free from this limitation. It saw God in the orderly processes of nature and in the beauty of the world, as well as in the loving service of humanity. In principle it therefore embraced all that makes for the higher life. The Christianity of our day must free itself from the narrow conception of life by which Protestantism has tended to limit its principle. It must recognize that the ideal of Christian manhood includes within it the Greek ideal of clear thought and the love of beauty, as well as the Jewish ideal of righteousness, and the Roman ideal of law and order, harmonizing all by the divine spirit of love to God and man, on the basis of that free spirit which has come to us mainly from our Teutone ancestors."

J. CLARK MURRAY.

The Inn By the Shore. Florence Warden (Macmillan and Co., New York; Copp Clark and Co., Toronto).

Pretty Nell Claris, the heroine, is the nicee of an innkeeper. Nell has lovers rich and poor, trifling and earnest, and she sets them to work—pitching the cow-house, caulking the boats and fetching and carrying. The result is that the idle young summering men, golf players come for the golf at the famous links near by, artists on a holiday, scribblers and such, do much heavy work for the host, cheered on by Nell's smile and rewarded not at all. Nell's education had fitted her to adorn a higher sphere. Miss Bostal, the angular, elderly daughter of a retired colonel, on starvation pay, takes a high-bred interest in the girl, and treats her to much good advice and sundry cups of tea. Clifford King, one of a trio of holidaying young men, falls in love with her, so suddenly and deeply that even the girl's repeated refusals do not dissuade him from wishing to marry her. He is caught in a rain-storm, and is obliged to remain all night at the inn. During the night he is robbed of his watch and a sum of money. The thief awakened him: he discovered it was a woman, gave chase, was cluded, and suspects his Nell of being hypnotically influenced to commit crime. George Claus is indignant, Nell pained into furious anger, and detective after detective fails to unravel the mystery. Finally, a rough would-be lover of Nell's declares he saw the thief. He tells Nell he will inform the detective, and one night the fellow is shot. The weapon is discovered in the house of the colonel, and Nell had been shown this curious old pistol only a few days before. She was left alone in the colonel's house at the time the man was killed. She swore she did not stir from the house, but the chain of evidence tightened until everyone except her lover, from whom she has hidden, believes her guilty. But the detectives are still dark, and finally they discover that Miss Bostal, the dignified spinster, who talks so glibly of the classes and masses, is a kleptomaniac, that she asked Nell to let her sleep with her at the inn because her father was away so late at his club, and enjoined the girl herself was accused of the thefts.

The plot is well worked out, though the that, as her presence was never even suspected by anyone except Nell, the poor girl herself was accused of the thefts. The plot is well worked out, though the perverse silence maintained by Nell borders on stupidity. Miss Bostal was not worth the price her protege paid to shield her. The obstinate refusal to tell the whole truth has a parallel in the conduct of Dora in Ibsen's Doll's House. The reader grows so out of patience with the obduracy of these people that what is gained for the author's plot is lost in the reader's interest. Florence Warden is more successful in unravelling the tangled threads of a plot than in making the thread of any especial strength, or beauty, or fineness. But the little story is good, and has all the essentials of a book picked up to while away the time.

Palladia—Mrs. Hugh Fraser (MacMillan & Co., N.Y., Copp, Clark, & Co., Toronto.)

The opening chapter has a sweet air of "once upon a time." There is a castle and two princesses, and, presently a royal husband. At the beginning, interest is awakened and it is held through all the troubles until true love runs smooth in the last line of the last chapter.

Palladia, the heroine, is the daughter of an impoverished prince, connected laterally with the sovereign of the Carinthian principality. The sovereign Carolus marries Palladia on the advice of his right-hand villain Mouravieff. Dynamite and jealousy keep the scenes shifting with remarkable swiftness. A love-lorn young idiot, son of an eastern potentate, commands a slave to murder Carolus, the unloved husband of the Princess Palladia. The dramatic nature of the plot with its sensationalism, its red-hot love and redder blood, is curiously combined with latter-day methods and bernacular. The "ending" is not satisfactory, the sorting into couples is not finished. It is that style of book which should have a sequel, just to smooth down the reader's animated interest into dreary disgust. With all the strained details of the plot, all the highly colored romancing, there is a mollifying touch of humor in some of the dialogue, that, as in a good play, lifts the sadness with a laugh.

Jehangire, the tawny-cheeked foreigner was seeing England under the guardianship of Colonel Denzil, who had served officially in his country. In the flowery language of his land this piece of rogal rubbish is dubbed "The shining preciousness," and a fine life he leads his suite and the colonel. He wanted the Albert Memorial and the Koh-i-noor, and had decided to carry home several handsome women of high estate, until the English marriage law was explained to him. He thought it a terrible bore, and since husbands must be considered first, he called in his chief "killer" and had the husband of the bewitching princess removed.

His retinue is thus spoken of: "He brought as many footmen as waited on the young ladies in the Island of Fogo, but their livery was a good deal mixed up with knife and rifle trimmings, and it seemed doubtful whether the magnificent head-men in turban and scimitar were intended to carve the Shah's beefsteaks or the Shah's enemies. His religion being what our narrow-minded ancestors called 'infidel,' he could not trust the unclean knife of the British butcher to slay his food, and two awful-looking 'killers' converted the stables of the beautiful house which had been taken for him into a never-cleaned-up shambles."

Aggie Sanderson is an English girl who became a warm friend of the Princess during the latter's stay in England. She was a ray of sunshine on the sombre pattern of interwoven lives, being "one of those delightful people who live from day to day, feeling and reflecting the mood or event of the moment, and quite sure that everything is going to be 'ripping' to-morrow, even if that same everything is a 'beastly bore' to-day." In this connection the author says:—"A few happy women come into the world with the loan for life of the light heart that most boys carry for two or three years before the crammer and the examiner take it out of them."

There are head winds and trade winds, icebergs, rocks, and dead calms in the lives of all the men and women. At the end the principal comes safely into port with her consort, but the smaller craft are left tossing out on the sea, and that is where the reader with an eye to the happiness of all concerned finds grave fault with the author. If it must be an old-fashioned plot, why not an old-fashioned ending, with a marriage or so and conversions, in place of corpses?

### The Gaiety Club.

Editor of the Herald:

Sir—In your issue of to-night there is a paragraph in the column headed "Personal and Pertinent" which contains several errors.

The Gaiety Club was not started two or three years ago, but in 1878. Besides Prof. Henry Drummond, Rev. John Watson, Prof. G. A. Smith and Rev. Dr. Stalkes and other leading clericals was the late Provost Swan of Kirkcaldy, the friend of Thomas Carlyle.

They have been accustomed to meet once a year, not generally in Glasgow, but in some country place, where they remained for five or six days.

The identity of "Ian Maclaren" was not betrayed in the manner mentioned in your paper. Prof. G. A. Smith recognized the author on reading the first story that appeared in the British Weekly, the first of the series which afterwards appeared in book form as "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." He sent a telegram to Dr. Watson in the following words, "Bravo, Ian Maclaren."

Soon afterwards the secret was made public.

I am, yours, etc.,

SCOTO-CANADIAN.

January 16, 1897.

### Dr. Rand's Poems

Yet another book of poems and one that promises much, if we may judge by the many exquisite things from the writer's pen that have from time to time appeared in the magazines, is announced for early issue by William Briggs. "At Minas Basin and Other Poems" is the title given to the collection by the author, Theodore H. Rand, D.C.L., of McMaster University, Toronto. Dr. Rand, as is generally known, hails from the Maritime Provinces, those sea-girt sections of Canada that have given us, besides, Roberts, Bliss Carman, Pastor Felix, Francis Sherman, and other bards of made or making fame. It is now some twelve years since Dr. Rand resigned the superintendency of the schools of New Brunswick to accept his onerous duties in connection with McMaster University. Most of the poems of this book are inspired by the romance-haunted land of Evangeline, within sight and sound of the "murmuring ocean," of stately Blomidon, and of the smiling valleys of storied Acadia. One wonders not that the soul of the poet was stirred to the creation of images of poetic beauty by the weird and mighty waters of the Bay of Fundy. This Bay has long been waiting for its singer.

### Stevenson at Saranac Lake.

The London Academy gives an account of Robert Louis Stevenson when he was at Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, during 1887-8. He was living there with Dr. E. L. Trudeau, who was both friend and physician. To Dr. Trudeau he gave a copy of all his books, and on them wrote impromptu verses in amusing doggerel. In "Treasure Island" he wrote what shows that Stevenson's idea was that this book was intended rather for young men than for old readers:

"I could not choose a patron for each one,
But this, perhaps, is chiefly for your son."

"Kidnapped," we know, Stevenson liked the best of his books, and here is the verse:

"Here is the one sound page of all my writing,
The one I'm proud of and that I delight in."

Of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" he says:

"Trudeau was all the winter at my side,
I never spied the nose of Dr. Hyde."

This is the rhyme on "Prince Otto."

"This is my only love tale, this 'Prince Otto.'
Which some folks like to read and others not to."

Then in that inimitable volume, "Travels with a Donkey," this is the amusing couplet:

"It blew, it rained, it thawed, it snowed,
It thundered—
Which was the Donkey? I have often wondered."

### On Book Bindings.

Is fine book-binding now in general demand in the United States? At once the distinction must be made between what is fine book-binding and artistic binding. In the latter is to be included the chief d'oeuvres of elegance and of admirable hand-craft. This highest development of the bookbinder's art is a luxury which demands a great deal of money and in which a majority of book owners do not indulge. It is rather questionable whether real artists in book-binding could find the means of existence in New York, did they depend exclusively on such special work. Whether the demand for the magnificence of book-binding may not take on larger proportions in the future as far as we are concerned cannot be answered. Taste among amateurs for precious bindings seems to incline rather toward purchasing fine specimens of the work of the past.

When fine book-binding in the United States is examined, it is of a general higher excellence than English work. The reasons for this are many. The most important cause is that we buy more books than any other people, and we purchase for ourselves. We do not rely as much on public libraries or lending libraries as do people in England. We do not re-bind as much as is done in other countries. Under general conditions a book once brought here is expected to last: therefore, when the publisher turns out his volume as far as the manufacturing processes concern him, the best conditions are observed.

Of late years greater attention has been paid to the decoration of books, and on this account the foundation of the volume, which is the cover, had to be of the best. Our muslin-covered books, in an art sense, surpass those of all other nations. If formerly we imported textile fabrics suited to our wants to be used on book covers, we do so no longer, or to a very limited extent. Our manufacturers quickly responded to the demand made on them, and now furnish excellent materials, not only as to make but as to colors.

It might thought that linen used as a cover would be more lasting than cotton, but experience shows the contrary. It used to be thought, too, that for the sewing of the book, linen thread had great advantages over cotton. In many old books the linen thread often is discoverable and is pointed to as indicative of its superior excellence, but that only arose because cotton was not then in common use. To-day cotton thread is known to resist strain and usage better than linen, and is generally used in the United States.

There are many returns to the old-fashioned binding in plain boards, that is, board covered with paper. As to the question of the durability of a book covered with muslin, that is all in favor of the muslin because it gives an additional protection to that board which, in one shape or another, always is present.—New York Times.

### More Readers for History and Fiction

The official list of English books published in 1896 has just appeared. Like the lists for the two preceding years, it shows an increase—the number was 60 greater than for 1895. The respective totals were 6,573 and 6,513, the new editions of old books for 1896 being 1,339, (which are included in the total of 6,573).

As to the classes of books, there were a few striking changes. Books of theology, poetry, and education remain about the same, but there was an increase of of 200 among new historical books and one of 100 among new novels, while the increase among reprinted novels was still greater—200. These increases will not surprise those who are accustomed to observe the tendencies of literature. That novel-reading is a growing pursuit has been a familiar fact for some years, and as yet no signs of diminution appear. No writers find such rewards as do writers of fiction, and nowhere, we may add, is finer art now shown. Men and women after all, are interested in nothing so deeply as in human nature—its fortunes, its manifestations, its possibilities. To the end of time this theme will be of inexhaustible interest. The tales of early Egypt, the folk-lore that pervades the literature of every land and every epoch proclaim how wide is this interest and how permanent.

### Johanna Ambrosius.

Professor Herman Grimm has written an essay to accompany this book of poems. The essay differs from any other that he has given to the world, says a writer in The Outlook. It is about a poor laboring woman in East Prussia who works hard to keep the household from going behind hand. She is now forty years old and looks as if she were sixty; she has been slaving since she was eleven years old. Prior to that time she had some scant schooling. Some years ago the poems of an unknown person began to be published in the well-known German periodical "Die Gartenlaube," and so quickly did they wend their way into the hearts of many readers that they finally reached the Empress Augusta Victoria, who taught them to the young princes at her knee. Then came the publication in the paper of "The Last Song" (which we reprint below), and there was an instant response. Who was this woman, and was this her last song? No, indeed. Her poems were collected; they were published. Editions of the book appeared in rapid succession, and it became known that the woman's name was Johanna Ambrosius; that she lived in the remote village of Gross-Wersmeninken, close to the Russian border; that she was poor and ill. The kind-hearted Empress was moved by this rumor and sent a messenger, not only with decorations and honors, but also with food and clothing, to the far-away village where Johanna Ambrosius lay almost dying. It is fitting that the American edition of the poems should be dedicated to the woman who in her palace heard and held a helping hand to her sister woman, the peasant in the hut. This peasant had been obliged to perform the hardest and most menial labor, yet those scarred and toil-hardened hands had penned poetry which within the past two years has moved all Germany. The introduction of Johanna Ambrosius to the world is due for the most part to Prof. Karl Weiss-Schrattenthal, who compiled and published the poems of the woman bowed by toil and illness. Prof. Grimm compares her work with that of the splendid Italian poet-woman, Ada Negri, who sprang, not from a remote country district, but from the restless mass of those who throng the factories. In the lives of these women we see embodied historical elements which require measurement and formulation, and in other poems we, like Grimm, must not depart from the phrase "the spirit of the present." Out of that far-away Russian border, where winter reigns most of the year, where the forests are thick and dark, and where many villages seem almost hopeless in their poverty, where the winds are icy, have come cheer for the cheerless and courage for the weak. What braver song was ever written by a lonely, oppresed woman than this:

A song of my creating,
A wondrous song, I'd sing,
Which, like the fragrant breeze of May,
O'er earth its flight would wing.
From north, to south, from east to west,
A way break in a trice
And give to all mankind sweet rest,
Joy, peace, and Paradise.

Unto the sick and dying,
Sweet cordial it should bring,
The sound of its sweet vibration's stroke
Still grief and suffering.
'Mid clank of arms an conflict b
Fanning courage to a flame;
For woe men comprehended not
Comfort it should proclaim.

But where sin is lurking
With cruel serpent e'e,
To hurricane swiftly rising
'Twill sweep it in the sea,
On every chink in house of pain
A cooling balm distill,
The temple cleanse from every stain,
And every want fulfill.

And if this song succeeded
Nor fame nor gold to gain,
I'd wish but throw my lyre down
And sing no other strain,
Unto the pine woods stealing,
Lay me for death's repose,
To no one e'er revealing
Who did this song compose.

### Sale of Autograph Letters.

In London last week there was a sale of autograph letters of distinguished persons, which brought good prices. In the collection there were these: A series of autograph leters of John Locke, the celebrated philosopher, mostly referring to business matters, £155; letter of Robert Burns, signed, to James Candlish, a student of physic, Glasgow, 10 guineas; another letter, signed, sent to Col. Fullarton on October 3, 1791, £12 5s; signed letter of Dr. Samuel Johnson to Thomas Cumins, May 25, 1774, £5 17s 6d; signed letter to Alexander Hamilton on political matters, of George Washington, 1790, £6 15s; Gen. John Burgoyne, General in American war, to Lord North, an interesting letter, signed, and dated October 10, 1775, £8; signed letter of Edgar Allan Poe to Leonard Wilkins, £4 18s; letter of Mrs. Sarah Siddons to Lord Edward Fitzgerald, signed, sending him a waistcoat of her own working, which she begs he will do her the honor to accept, £10; Nelson correspondence: Lord Nelson, A. L. S. Victory, March 20, 1805, to Gen. Villettes, complaining of the want of sloops of war, £6 15s; another, signed, to the Rev. Dixon Hoste, at Godwic Hall, Norfolk, written with his left hand, November 18, 1800, £5 5s; letter of Lord Nelson to T. Pollard, referring to the "Sale of a postboat," signed "Horatio Nelson," Agamemnon, at sea, June 10, 1794, £5 5s; Nelson, (Lord), A. L., (with his left hand), signed "Horatio Nelson," to his wife, written before he became acquainted with Lady Hamilton, £8 15s; autograph letter of Lady Emma Hamilton, of March 4, 1813, signed, to the Right Hon. George Rose, refering "to a most infamous falsehood raised against mine Honor and that of the Brave and Virtuous Nelson," £21.

### A Stephen Crane Croquette.

A soldier led a charging troop across a war-stained field.

They charged $13 per month.

A garish smudge of smoke hovered overhead, the exultant thrum of battle resounded and sizzling bullets sped hotly through the perforated atmosphere.

"Forward!" shouted the soldier, and his voice sounded strangely tense and mild to the troops—they saw a horsefly on his uplifted sword.

Suddenly a dull pause ensued—a silencing hiatus in the strife—and the air cringed in expectancy.

"Forward!" again sounded the soldier—but a thunderous crash came from the front, the intervening space was shattered into shapeless fragments and the gallant soldier went down.

"A-g-g-g-h-h!" arose a vast guttural murmur from the ranks, and they pressed onward with whitening faces.

The stilled figure stirred uneasily. A shout of victory arose from the form and the soldier arose and peered ahead.

"Never touched me," he said. And they made him a major-general.—Chicago Record.

### Sequel to the Prisoner of Zenda.

Anthony Hope is just finishing a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." It is a novel of the same high, romantic kind as "The Prisoner of Zenda" itself, bearing the title of "The Constable of Zenda," and carrying the attractive personages of the earlier story through a new series of strange and moving incidents. It will appear in McClure's magazine in the course of a few months.

### Personal and Pertinent.

Miss Harraden, the author of "Ships That Pass in the Night," being in bad health, has spent many month sin Southern California. To write being now impossible, she, in conjunction with Dr. William A. Edwards, has a book entitled "Two Health Seekers in Southern California," to be published by the J. B. Lippincott Company.

When M. Emile Zola heard that he got only four votes this time in the election of members for the French Academy, instead of eight the last time, he said:—"What! I have really four! I am surprised, for I never expected it, having taken no part in the poll. The election was arranged beforehand, and therefore it was useless to pay any attention to it. To tell the truth, these academic elections have no effect on me. I confine myself to putting up for every seat vacant, and then I wait to see the result without the slightest emotion. Of course I shall continue a candidate, but I no longer pay the traditional visits. I paid them once, and that is enopgh. I am again a candidate for the seat of Jules Simon. As regards that of M. Challemel-Lacour, the customary period of mourning has only just expired, and I shall wait a few days more before coming forward for his seat. And I shall continue to go on in this way. Where it will lead me to, goodness only knows."

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons announce a superb edition of the "Works of Rudyard Kipling," to be called the Outward Bound edition. Paper, printing and binding will be in unison as to excellence. Mr. John Lockwood Kipling, the father of the author, has prepared for this edition of his son's books a series of vignettes, forty in number, modeled in clay, which are to be embossed on the covers of the volumes. Of the edition on Japan paper, of which 200 only are to be made, almost all have been already taken. The edition is to be complete in twelve volumes.

### Five O'clock Tea.

Saucers and insincerity;
Clatter of tongues and spoons;
Gossip and spiced asperity,
Atmosphere—good for swoons.
Move, if the swift dexterity
Known to the clown be thine,
That's what you see
At a five o'clock tea
Served in a social shrine.

This is the Game Society
(Spelt with a big, big S),
Plays to dispel satiety,
Weariness dispossess,
Tannical insobriety
Varies the dreary round,
Therefore you roam
To a crammed At Home,
Carefully groomed or gowned.

"Awfully glad to see you!"
"Awfully good to come!"
The rest, as the damsels tea you,
Is lost in the 'wildering hum,
Nobody comes to free you
Of saucer and spoon and cup;
So you stand and smile
In a vacant style,
And long to be out and up.

Give me an A B C shop,
Lead me to Lockhart's bowers;
Take me to any tea shop
Scorned by the social powers,
Rather, I swear by Aesop,
I'd munch at a penny bun,
Than the cakes and gush
Of a five o'clock crush
Where a hard day's work is done.
—London Sketch.

# TWO COMPLETE SHORT STORIES

## A Very Limited Monarchy

## A Hasty Conclusion

### A VERY LIMITED MONARCHY.

It was a glorious night. The stars were thick, and the sea which surged and gurgled under La Republique's counter was full of phosphorescence. On the calm level of the water the streams of light from our port-holes rested like yellow oars. I could hear the crank, crank of the engines, and feel the throbbing of the heart of the steamer.

We were seated aft, the Captain and I. He lay on a lounge deck chair, with a spittoon by his side, which was necessary, for he was smoking a full-flavored Manilla, and he was an American. We had had a good dinner, and we both felt at peace with the whole world.

"Yaas, Britisher," the Captain said, with a curious nasal drawl, "that thur smutty line under the blessed stars is the Republic of San Jose, a tarnation small crib with a pretty high notion of its own importance."

"I never heard of it before," I said, lighting a new cigarette at the stump end of the one I had finished.

"You Britishers don't know every dustbin in this terrestrial globe, you bet! What does your own all-fired poet say? 'There are more things in this blessed globe than ever a county court judge managed to swaller.' And he was about right. I guess he sized the whole thing up purty well."

"You have been there?" I asked. I scented a story, and life was rather monotonous on a steamer in ballast.

"You hev hit it, Colonel. I hev bin thar. There are mighty few places Uriah P. Hitchins hasn't kinder interviewed."

"Nice place?" I asked.

"Nice? See here, it's a fairly long yarn, but if you want to know what sort of a shanty the Republic of San Jose is I guess I can tell you. This rye whiskey is middlin' good," he added by way of parenthesis.

In deference to the hint I called a boy and ordered up a bottle. I used to order glasses, but I found that the salt air made Captain Uriah P. Hitchins thirsty, so I saved time and had the bottle up at once.

"It was some years ago now when I first took charge of this here old steam kettle. I kin jest remember the kinder bottled enthusiasm which swelled my coat when I first planted my shoe on her bridge as boss. Well, I had made one run with her across the herring pond with notions, and back with emigrants. Dirty lot they were, too, and I had sorter shaken down and taken in a reef of my coat. I hadn't been cruisin' round New York a couple of days when the owner asked me to meet him at McCloskey's store on important bizness. I didn't kinder freeze onto that, for McCloskey was tarnation low down, and I reckoned a captain was worth a little more gildin' and less dirt than McCloskey figgered; but an owner is some pumpkins, so I went. McCloskey was at the door. He was an Irishman, and as big a blackguard as you'd find anywhere on this globe.

"Wall, he ushers me upstairs to a room where a good-sized infant would have suffocated, and in the room was the owner and a tall, furrin-lookin' stranger rigged out somethin' like a Methody parson. I bows and starves, and they bows and stares. Then the owner looked at McClosky, and he went. I heard him swearin' pretty powerful in the bar a few minutes after. He had a natural gift at swearin' had that man. When McClosky had slid the owner said:

"'This the captain, Senor Garcia.'

"The senor bowed again. How he managed it beat me. I bowed once—when I came in—and nearly removed one side of the room, and after that I gave over. I felt I had no call to the job.

"I said: 'Happy to see you, senor.'

"He was a queer-lookin' man. He had a habit of smilin' in a sorrowful sort of way, kinder as though his uncle had gone to the blessed regions above and forgot to leave him the dollars.

"He was dark as a burnt corn cob—I sized it that he was one of those mongrel Spanishers who are tolerable frequent round these parts.

"Wall, after a lot of palaver I found out he was a kind of king on the limited liability line. It appeared that his grandfather had been in the same bizness years afore, but had gone bust. Wull, this young feller sort o' reckoned he had a first mortgage on the bizness, although the shareholders had repudiated, elected new directors and re-christened the company 'The Republic of San Jose,' and he was determined to go over and try and run the concarn. He had never bin there since he was two years old, but he guessed that it was about time to put in an appearance. The owner had offered him a passage, and he was backed by some of those coves on Wall street. If he succeeded they were goin' to float some loan or somethin'. However, that was not my concarn. I got my orders, and went aboard with the senor.

"He was a harmles sort of critter, and I took to him very kindly, but from the first I guessed he'd never put in his claim. He was very fond of watching the sky and I saw him one night write a note by the pinnacle light.

"It was poetry, Colonel, and I knew he had about finished with this mortal earth. I had an old aunt who was a respectable, God-fearin' woman all her life. One day she wrote a hymn, and the next week we read her will. There's no sailin' against the laws of Providence, British-er."

Captain Uriah P. Hitchins poured out some more whisky and solemnly mixed it with water. The hum of the engines continued, and far out at sea I could make out the starboard light of a boat I knew must be the mail packet.

"He died, Colonel, two days after. We did as well as we could under the circumstances. I read the service over him, barrin' a page which was missin' out of my prayer-book (I kinder calculate I must hev bin in a hurry for a light one day), and we dropped him overboard with hardly any splash. In memory of the Senor, who was as decent and as inoffensive a critter as any I ever set eyes on, I doubled the grog rations and read his poem very solemnly to the hands. As it was in Spanish—a language unbeknown to me—I spelled it out, but the effect was the same.

After his death I was in a quandary. I was to get five hundred dollars for the job if carried through slick.

"As I figgered the thing out it seemed to me that that there five hundred dollars was just as good as lost.

"Uriah P. Hitchins is not a man to be left on a lee shore, however, so I sat down and thought. I spent a whole day thinkin' and drinkin', keepin' a straight course for San Jose, which is the capital and the country of the Republic the Senor was gcin' to persuade into the limited monarchy again. Then towards sundown I hit upon a plan."

He paused to swear at a sailor passing us. He apologized to me directly afterwards.

"They like to hear it," he explained. "It shows them there is someone who has their welfare at heart. Wall, the plan was simple but dangerous. I guessed that as the Spanisher had not seen his domains since he was two years old—and I calculated he had changed mighty much in that time—the free and enlightened voters of San Jose would receive Uriah P. Hitchins as their king as readily as the Senor Garcia. I had got a bit friendly with the poor critter over some rye whiskey I had, and after I sang him 'The Star Spangled Banner,' we grew quite confidential, so I knew the ropes of the whole notion.

"The electorate were quite prepared to receive him; they had revolutionized, or something, and had boiled their former directors in oil so as to leave no unpleasant feelin' behind. There was some money in the exchequer, and it was these dollars that the Wall Street howlers were after. The more I thought of the plan the better it seemed. I reasoned that it would be a sin to let those dollars go beggin', beside the temptation they would be to the greasers. Then there was the commission. I felt that a scheme like mine would stand at least 10 per cent.

"Two days after I hove to alongside the quay at San Jose. The old steam kettle looked quite gay, for I had every stitch of colored calico in her stuck all over her sticks. I dressed myself in the best rig-out I had, and, by gum! I looked big enough to run the whole of Europe, with the British Isles thrown in. I had the Spanisher's frock coat, which I left open because the tarnation thing wouldn't hook together nohow; a white satin waist coat, with a brass curtain chain to my watch, a pair of continuations of a lavender shade (they were a bit off color through bein' worn in the sun for a few years, then, above all, I had a stovepipe hat, which the cook had greased till I could see my face in it. When dressed I went ashore.

"The town ain't a big catch. There's a square, and a few streets, and a few trees, and that's all. I got about the middle of the square when I met the elders of the place in a body. They bowed, and I took off the stove-pipe hat—which were a ticklish job, for the brim was no great shakes and had a kinder notion of divorcing itself from the tile. Then they gabbled a lot and shouted and made such a row that I thought I must have hit on their Thanksgivin' day.

"'If you want to speak, speak straight,' I said.

"Then they shoved a loose-limbed critter to the front. I learnt afterwards that he was the son of the managing director or president who had been boiled for the preservation of the peace.

"'You know not Spanish?' he said.

"'You have hit it. I speak American.'

"'It is curious—the language of your birthplace.'

"'I guess you know something of my early history. If you remember, I left hurriedly when you and your friends were beheadin' my father and my grand-father with appropriate ceremony. I was only two, and my nurse thought the show a bit too excitin' for my youthful feelin's. For any seemin' discourtesy shown you I apologise. I say seemin', fellow-citizens, because my tender age at the time must prove to you that I had no voice in the matter. My nurse was in such a hurry that the grammar was left behind. I am sorry, I frankly admit. A free and enlightened monarch cannot say more.'

"They seemed a bit impressed by that. Then the loose-limbed critter spoke again:

"'But why did you not learn in the country of your adoption the language of your fathers?'

"'Gentlemen,' I answered, 'I come from New York. Bein' forced to earn' my livin'—first as a lift-boy and then as a sailor—owin' to the misappropriation of the funds of this all-fired and glorious country, amen' (I looked very hard at the loose-limbed critter, whose brown skin grew a shade lighter), 'I found I had no time for the pursuit of languages.'

"Then I showed them a ring poor old Garcia wore, and a bit of marble with some figgerin' on it which he called the Great Seal, and they escorted me to the Town Hall, where I was proclaimed king, or emperor, or something.

"All this was very agreeable, but I couldn't help feelin' a bit shivery down the back when I noticed that the critters who were shoutin' themselves hoarse carried arsenals about them in an uncomfortably suggestive manner.

"I found out that the loose-limbed cuss was the cashier of the establishment, but I pretty soon relieved him of all responsibility, and promoted him to an honorary position. When we retired to rest—I was careful to see that the critters were screamin' drunk before I gave the signal for turnin' in—I packed up the dollars still remainin' to the credit of the monarchy, went down to the old steam kettle, got some of the hands up, and had it all stowed 'tween decks before the stars gave over winking.

"I might have gone off quietly then, but duty is duty, and I felt I had a call to remove more of the pernicious gold. In the mornin' I told my ministers that I had determined to rule after the enlightened and civilized manner of the United States of America. They kicked against this at first, bein' unnateral and ungrateful critters, and not understandin' the glorious nature of our free government, but I was firm. I went into the Town Hall, which they called the House of Assembly, sat down on the throne which had been newly faked up with some Judson's gold paint, and settled to bizness.

"I tell you, Colonel, it made my marrow creep about in a mighty unpleasant manner to see those greasers fingerin' their six-shooters. I called up the loose-limbed critter as interpreter, and addressed the constituency.

"Gentlemen of this glorious and hail Columbia monarchy, I hev called you here on a matter of bizness. It sims to me that this yere throne hez bin to let too long. Now, Uriah P——, I mean Garcia, has come here to locate. Am I right, or am I wrong?'

"The loose-limbed cuss, whose all-fired name was Senor Josef Gomez, translated my speech, and the whole bilin' of them rose up and shouted.

"I continued, pausing now and then to let Gomez make the thing straight for them.

"'Gentlemen, fellow senators, and citizens, this is the proudest moment of my life. If you want a firm, a wise, a just king, I guess you couldn't hev found a better one if you had thrown the thing open to a blamed competition. I mean to rule wisely, to carry out the law in a judicial and commercial manner, accordin' to the way in which it is undertaken in the United States of America. I hev here drawn up a tariff, which will be hung in a conspicuous place, and published in your daily rag. The tariff is as follows:—

"'Murder—capital punishment. Bribes allowed by law—Judge, from 500 dollars to 1,000; jury, from 50 dollars to 100 each; and so on. Ten per cent. of the bribes will be payable to the Imperial Exchequer. Any judge, officer of the Crown, or juryman found guilty of stickin' out for a higher price will be fined treble the amount.'

"This arrangement met with general approval. They howled themselves hoarse. I never heard such a screechin' in my life. Then I asked for a list of the officers of the Crown, the Ministers, and other appointments. This was given to me. Then I rose.

"'Gentlemen,' I said, 'I will now proceed to offer you a lot of appointments, orders, positions, and sich like for your approval. There is absolutely no reserve the whole must be got rid of owin' to the recent large purchases of the firm. The payments will be made in cash, no promises on paper being recognised by me. What shall we say for the Lord High Judge:

"This staggered them a bit, but they simmered down a little, and bizness was very brisk for an hour or so. I sat Gomez down making out certificates of appointments which I signed. I took the dollars, you bet, Colonel."

He paused, and looked sorrowfully up at the stars.

"How did it end?" I asked.

"Pretty soon after, Britisher. When I had sold the whole lot I conveyed the dollars down to the steam kettle, the whole crowd of my newly-appointed ministers escorting me. I had given orders to hev steam up in case there wur any hitch in the amicable proceedings. When I got down to the quay I went aboard with the dollars, leavin' the greasers ashore. While I was in my cabin stowin' away the stuff, I heard a regular babble, and lookin' out of the port-hole I saw Mr. Gomez haranguin' the crowd. I reckoned some mischief was up, so I hurried on deck. When I appeared the whole crew of them shouted: 'Who was your nurse?'

"By gum, Colonel, they had me. I was coon enough never to have asked Garcia her name. I knew the job was bust, so I shouted to the engineer, cut the warps, and we were surgin ahead before they guessed what was up. Without any warnin' they whipped out their six-shooters, and I was busy doogin' bullets for the next minute. Luckily they had been givin' the ship a clean up, and the hose was lyin' handy. I had it playin' on them in a jiffy. By gum, they cleared—I never knew a greaser who would stand clean water. That country went to the dogs afterwards, became a Republic with Gomez at the head. I hev never put foot there since, calculating that the climate would be a little unhealthy."

"And how about the dollars?" I asked.

"If you gained so much, how is it you are still captain of La Republique?"

"Excuse me, colonel," he answered, jumping up. "There's a tarnation light on our port bow!"—Walter E. Grogan.

### A HASTY CONCLUSION.

"Well, what did the mail bring you tonight?" asked Col. Fremont of young Bancroft, as he sauntered up the platform.

"Another applicant, and what am I to do? Every house in town is over-crowded now, and the school begins to-morrow."

"You see, Uncle, this is the first year we have ever had a summer school in our town, and every one has tried so hard to make it a success. The people have been more than kind in opening their doors, but every cranny has been filled, and still the requests come."

"This is what came just now," handing a letter to his uncle, who read:

Riverside, N.Y., July 10, 1896.

Mr. F. L. Bancroft,

Dear Sir,—Please procure me a boarding place for two weeks. A pleasant roommate not objectionable.

Yours truly,

CECIL PAUL.

"If it were a lady now, I guess I