

Snow—Rain—Wind.

In this weather, E. B. Eddy's "Flamer" matches, for smokers, are much used. They burn brightly, and cannot be extinguished in any wind or storm.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH YEAR NO. 61.

MONTREAL DAILY HERALD, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1895.

PRICE ONE CENT.

TORONTO MADE NOISY PROTEST

AGAINST GRANTING REMEDIAL LEGISLATION TO MANITOBA CATHOLICS.

DALTON MCCARTHY MADE THE PRINCIPAL SPEECH OF THE EVENING.

Peter Ryan, a prominent Roman Catholic, given a Poor Hearing—The Resolution Adopted.

(Special to the Herald.)

Toronto, March 11.—The meeting convened by the Mayor to protest against the Dominion Government granting remedial legislation on the Manitoba School issue was held in the Pavilion to-night and was attended by a large number of persons. It was an old time rally, the big hall being crowded to the doors and the audience in the most enthusiastic trim.

Warring Kennedy, the Mayor who presided, made a very guarded opening speech, strictly confining himself to the legal position on his side for calling the meeting. He read the opinion of the City Solicitor, declaring the legality of the gathering as a civic meeting. Then he introduced Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., who was received with shouts of cheer.

Mr. McCarthy at the outset referred to the Mayor's description of the meeting as a political one. He said it was not only a political matter but a question of the very highest political import to the Dominion of Canada. (Applause.) If the Privy Council at Ottawa, who have now reserved their judgment, were a court of law this meeting would be an insult to the law-abiding people of Toronto, because when a matter is put before a court of law it is bound to discharge its duty without fear, favor or affection. The attempt to create an impression that this was a judicial question was done in order to blind the people. To some extent the attempt had been successful and many people believed that the decision of the Privy Council has left no alternative to the Government of Canada but to pass the remedial order which the minority in Manitoba have applied for.

Having outlined the history of the school question in Manitoba, Mr. McCarthy declared the question now be dealt with by the people of Canada upon the ground of expediency and of justice. This was not a party question, and when the voice of this great city went forth from the Governor-General-in-Council would pause before laying his hand on the legislation of the Province of Manitoba. (Applause.) Some people appear to think that the Government of Canada has no other course than to redress the grievance which the judgment says has been done to the minority in Manitoba. But it should be borne in mind that the grievance was not only technical. The main point is that the Government of Canada could not check Manitoba. (Great cheering.) Two hundred thousand free people were not going to be checked at the behest of the French Hierarchy of Quebec. The people of Manitoba have succeeded in framing an educational act and any check imposed upon them could not be for long. The education law has been adopted by both parties as the only course for the Province to pursue. The man who would lay a ruthless hand upon the law will be undertaking a task for which he will yet have cause to rue the day.

Mr. McCarthy spoke at some length upon the inefficiency of the Separate Schools in Manitoba. A first-class certificate was granted to a teacher in the answering sets of questions, of which the following were examples: What is the capital of England? How would you address a bishop? (Great laughter.) Could people wonder what kind of a service was to be rendered by such teachers. Mr. McCarthy took the opportunity to praise John O'Donoghue, of Winnipeg, a Roman Catholic, who had gone to Ottawa to speak for the Manitoba public schools.

A man in the audience declared O'Donoghue was looking for a Government job.

On the contrary, said Mr. McCarthy, he was trying to stop a Government job. (Great cheering.) He was insinuating that the decision at Ottawa had been arrived at before the argument was heard. It was said the Government was desperately anxious to stave off the session of Parliament which the Quebec hierarchy was determined should be held in order to give effect to the remedial order. The hierarchy would never be content with the remedial order alone, well knowing that the session of Parliament would be held before the order was not held before dissolution, gentlemen who were sure of their seats for four years more were sure of their seats for four years more by carrying out their promises. That was the reason Mr. Angers had gone through all the Diocese of Quebec to satisfy their Graces, and their Lordships about this policy of postponement and delay. But still their Graces and their Lordships are suspicious of the Government. It was said that the Government quite understood the possibility of their dodging the question. Relief was determined on, but the Government, thinking it the better policy to delay the French vote, and hoping at the same time that the intelligent English electors would interest themselves in other questions at issue.

This meeting, said Mr. McCarthy, is held to arouse the free and independent opinion of Ontario. (Great cheering.) That will carry weight throughout the Dominion. The law of Manitoba is to be vetoed because 5,000 of its constituents and 5,000 patient roadsters, the half-breeds of the Northwest thought in 1887 that the separate school system was best for them. The Government found it best, pinched and in a difficult place, find a large vote can be purchased at the expense of the freedom of Manitoba. The speech closed with great excitement.

Then Peter Ryan, a Roman Catholic, and one of the foremost Liberals in Toronto, arose and asked for the sympathy of the audience for the poor minority in Manitoba as described by Mr. McCarthy. He had rights. When Roman Catholics were in the majority in Manitoba they had always been just to Protestants. This statement was greeted with howls and cries of "After that Mr. Ryan spoke amid constant interruption. Several times the Mayor appealed for British fair play, but the order continued. Mr. Ryan gave the example of the intolerance which had often disgraced Toronto. (Howls.) It was the spirit of the few and a disgrace to the intelligent public opinion of the city. (Cries of "throw him out.") This would be throughout the Dominion. The Mayor said continued interruptions, and Mr. Ryan, amid continued interruptions, argued that

the schools of Manitoba were Protestant schools. If they were not to remain Protestant there should be no prayers, and every sign of Christianity or of God. (Howls.) When the North-West Government was defeated in Manitoba and Mr. Greenway came to power Greenway was introduced to Mr. Taché, to whom he pledged himself to uphold the school system of the minority. Mr. Ryan had that on the authority of Mr. Alloway, a banker of Winnipeg, and son-in-law of Mr. Taché, of Buckingham. Mr. Joseph Martin at St. Francis Xavier also pledged himself not to interfere with the rights of the Catholics of Manitoba. Mr. Ryan had that on the authority of Hon. S. C. Biggs, formerly of Winnipeg, one of the signers of the petition calling the present meeting. Therefore he denounced the abolition of the Catholic schools as based on false pledges and discreditable to Mr. Greenway and Mr. Martin.

The disorder grew so general at this stage that Mr. Ryan was told to confine himself within five minutes to wind up. This he did, denouncing again the untruthfulness of Mr. Greenway and Mr. Martin. The meeting had treated him with unfair and unmanly opposition. A resolution and amendment were then put to the meeting. The resolution proposed by Mr. Dalton McCarthy and seconded by Wm. Mortimer Clark, Q. C., read:

"In the opinion of this meeting the subject of education is a matter of essential local concern and though the right of appeal to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council is, by the British North America act, and in the case of Manitoba, by its constitutional act, given in certain cases, yet it is a power supposed to the governing principle which regulates the distribution of legislative authority between the Dominion and the Provinces, and its enforcement would be so humiliating to the Province that it is in a just opinion which should never be assumed except in cases of the most flagrant abuses of Provincial power."

The amendment proposed by Mr. Ryan, and seconded by W. T. R. Preston, another prominent Liberal, read:

"That this meeting, while not desiring to abridge the rights of Manitoba to legislate on and administer all laws of a Provincial character, is of the opinion that inasmuch as the Catholics of Manitoba desire to continue the maintenance of their own schools and cannot constitutionally take advantage of the public schools for the education of their children, and that the double burden of supporting their own schools and being taxed for the support of the public schools of the Province at the same time is manifestly an act of injustice to the Catholics of our sister Province, be it resolved that the meeting memorialize the Manitoba Government to relieve the Catholics of the Province from the payment of their school taxes to the public schools when they have their own educational institutions and signify their desire to pay their taxes in their support."

Only half a dozen people present voted for the amendment and Mr. McCarthy's resolution was carried with great cheering. Further resolutions were then passed, declaring determined opposition on the part of the people of Ontario to the exercise of the Federal power, the readiness of Ontario to defend the rights and interests of the sister Province, and that no just ground or pretence has been alleged and none at all exists for interference with Manitoba and that the representative of Toronto to Parliament should represent local feeling to the Governor-General.

Among the other speakers was Stapleton Caldwell, President of the Board of Trade, who declared that if the Government were to send the Queen's Own and the Grenadiers up to Manitoba to enforce the remedial order, the volunteers would not act, and that the course of the Federal Government was calculated to drive Manitoba towards annexation. He advised them to leave Manitoba alone.

A. T. Hunter, Rev. Principal Caven, Ald. Graham, E. Lamb, and ex-Mayor Pearson, of Winnipeg, delivered short speeches. The meeting closed amid excitement, the audience cheering for Manitoba, for British freedom and for the Queen.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS.

(Special to the Herald.)

Ottawa, March 11.—The Supreme Court met to-day to deliver judgments. There were present on the bench Chief-Justice Strong and Justices Taschereau, Gwynne, Sedgewick and King. The constitutionality of an act of the Legislature of Quebec, chapter 10, was the first case, as to the collection of a double license, was again upheld. The case is that of Fortier vs. Lambe. The act was sustained in the lower Court and again in the Supreme Court to-day.

The case of the Queen vs. Filion, which is dismissed, involves the right of the Crown for the negligence of its employees while on duty. The action of the Crown was dismissed. The following are other judgments: Irvine vs. Archibald, dismissed with costs; Fortie vs. Lamb, dismissed with costs; British Columbia Mills Co. vs. Scott, allowed with costs, giving a new trial; Armstrong vs. Nason, allowed with costs; Armstrong vs. Wright, dismissed with costs; Osgood vs. York, dismissed with costs; Ferguson vs. Innes, dismissed appeal and cross appeal with costs; French River Tug Co. vs. Kerr Engine Co., dismissed with costs; Footh vs. Killredge, allowed with costs; Headford vs. McClary, dismissed with costs; Michigan Central Railway vs. Weallens, allowed with costs; Cornwall vs. Deroche, dismissed with costs; Gooderham vs. Toronto, allowed with costs; McDonald vs. Cumming, allowed with costs; Murdoch vs. West, allowed with costs; Queen vs. Filion, dismissed with costs.

OBITUARY.

London, March 11.—Admiral Beechey is dead.

London, March 11.—Rev. Dr. Greaves, a well-known Wesleyan clergyman, is dead. Listowel, Ont., March 11.—John Thompson, a leading merchant and a resident of this town for thirty years, died very suddenly at his home this afternoon of aneurism. Mr. Thompson was in the 73rd year of his age. He was a Liberal in politics and a prominent member and elder of Knox Church here. An aged wife, three sons and two daughters survive him.

Toronto, March 11.—Wm. Spotten died at his residence, 2 Wellington Place, last night, aged 91. He came to America from Ireland when he was 19. He taught school at Port Hope for ten years and for over 40 years was a teacher in the old Victoria and York Street schools in this city. He was over 80 when he quit teaching.

THE OREGON OVERDUE.

Halifax, N.S., March 11.—The regular mail steamer Oregon is 48 hours overdue from Liverpool. Other reports from the weather passage. It is feared that an accident has happened to the Oregon's machinery.

Patronize Citizens' Gas Control Co., 317 St. James Street.

OPPOSING FORCES MEET.

JOINT MEETING OF HACKETT AND COWHARD SUPPORTERS AT MAGOG.

EX-TREASURER HALL TELLS STANSTEAD ELECTIONS ABOUT THE NOTED LOAN.

Mr. Hackett Defends His Course and Mr. Cowhard Makes a Straightforward Address.

(Special to the Herald.)

Magog, Que., March 11.—The Town Hall was crowded to its doors this evening by an enthusiastic audience in favor of Mr. W. A. Cowhard, the candidate who has been nominated to oppose the return of Hon. M. F. Hackett. A distinguished party arrived from Montreal by the evening train, and the people crowded to the hall in which the meeting was announced to take place, to hear the discussion of Mr. Hackett's custody of the interests of his constituents since his election to the Provincial Legislature in 1892.

Mr. Hackett himself arrived shortly after the Montreal party and, in company with Mr. A. H. Moore and several other supporters, proceeded to the hall.

Among the visitors from Montreal were Hon. J. S. Hall, M.P.P., Geo. W. Washington, M.P.P., Ald. G. G. Penny and several other gentlemen. They were greeted with applause upon their making their appearance on the platform.

L. A. Odette, of Magog, was chosen to the chair and he immediately introduced Hon. Mr. Hackett. The Honorable gentleman made a few remarks in French and afterwards proceeded to address the audience in English. He outlined the course which he had pursued while in the Legislature and dwelt on the reforms which he had supported during that time. "I went," said he, "to the old city of Quebec, gentlemen, with your mandate as a representative to support an honest Government and to do good measures for the welfare of the Province. It has been my pride, gentlemen, to carry out that mandate in every instance to the best of my ability, and I now appear before you to answer for my actions. I do not think that there is a single man in the country, no matter what party it supports, that says I have not been true to the duty you entrusted me with. True to my trust, I was the first to support by my vote and opposition. They are on the record. I voted three times to cut down the amount of the sessional indemnity. It was upon the million loan that my return as a Minister of the Crown was opposed. There are two reasons now gentlemen for my opposition. They are on the grounds of the objection of the million loan and the fact that I am a Roman Catholic. This is why I am opposed by men from Montreal, not people of my own country. It is for this that Montreal people do not pretend to be a representative of the Protestant in the sense of a Protestant Minister of the Crown. But I do say that I have always been a faithful guardian of your interests."

Mr. W. A. Cowhard, who was the first to speak, said he was a representative of the Protestant in the sense of a Protestant Minister of the Crown. But I do say that I have always been a faithful guardian of your interests. He spoke of the various men who were mentioned and said that he was a representative of the Protestant in the sense of a Protestant Minister of the Crown. But I do say that I have always been a faithful guardian of your interests. He spoke of the various men who were mentioned and said that he was a representative of the Protestant in the sense of a Protestant Minister of the Crown. But I do say that I have always been a faithful guardian of your interests.

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you must take the responsibility of taxation on your own shoulders. He stated that in every day he had doled out had asked for competition from five or six banks. Mr. A. F. Savaria, M.P., addressed the meeting in support of Mr. Hackett and his conduct, and was followed by Mr. G. W. Stephen, M.P.P., who with facts and figures brought out a strong condemnation of the Tailon ministry. "It wants a few more hard handed mechanics like our friend in the House, gentlemen," said he, and the statement was greeted with great applause. The meeting broke up with applause for Mr. Cowhard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Tarte Replies. To the Editor of the Herald: Sir,—On my return from L'Islet to-night, I find in the Montreal Gazette of Saturday last the following sentence:

"Mr. Tarte, whose name is intricately mixed up in the very worst of the corrupt dealings that brought disgrace on Quebec, goes about the country with Mr. Laurier unreluctant, speaks from the same platform and is sent on confidential missions to his associates by the Liberal leader."

I do not expect any fairness or justice from the gentlemen of the Montreal Gazette. Since the day I severed my connections with the Conservative party, they have devoted themselves to the task of disgracing me in the public esteem by perfidious insinuations and statements that they know to be false. I have repeatedly answered their accusations; but all in vain. For after waiting a certain time, they have made them over again.

The one specifically contained in the Gazette of the 9th inst. reads as follows:

"Mr. Tarte, who is a notorious swindler, goes about the country with Mr. Laurier unreluctant, speaks from the same platform and is sent on confidential missions to his associates by the Liberal leader."

That statement is altogether misleading. After the fall of the 1891, I endorsed, jointly with the Hon. Senator Pelletier and the Hon. Francois Langellier, Mr. Pacaud's notes to the amount of \$10,000, the proceeds of those notes being to file election petitions and counter petitions. If there is any crime in this, it is the crime of Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Langellier, and not mine. I may safely appeal to the judgment of all fair-minded people on this point. Mr. Pacaud claims in his evidence that he paid those notes out of the proceeds of his transaction with Mr. Armstrong re Bale des Chaleurs. Does that fact in any way incriminate me? I do not think so. As a matter of fact, neither Mr. Pelletier nor Mr. Langellier or myself ever got a cent out of the deposits that were made later on.

It is then ungenerous, unfair and untrue to say that the gentlemen of the Montreal Gazette, to try to soil my reputation by their efforts to establish that I was in any way connected with or that I was in any way benefited by Mr. Pacaud's transactions with Mr. Armstrong.

What is true of the notes that I endorsed with Messrs. Pelletier and Francois Langellier, is equally true of a note of Mr. Charles Langellier, for a smaller amount that I endorsed during the election, which note Mr. Pacaud also claims to have paid. When I endorsed that note, Mr. Langellier, who was then a Minister in Quebec, told me that he would take charge of it and that I would not have to bother about it.

I may have been wrong in signing and endorsing papers for political purposes. I would like to ask Mr. Richard White whether he has never collected and used money for the same purpose. I need not tell you that neither Senator Pelletier, nor Mr. Langellier, nor myself were ever spoken a word, when we endorsed those notes about the Bale des Chaleurs business. We put down our names on the paper as a matter of political accommodation with the Liberal party, that I stated, feeling sure at the same time, that the proceeds of our notes would remain as a security for the payment of the same.

J. ISRAEL TARTE.

Montreal, March 11th, 1895.

Court of Queen's Bench.

At the afternoon session of the Court John Patterson was put on his trial on a charge of having attempted to pick a lady's pocket on St. Catherine Street on the night of November 22 last. The special constable who arrested him was the only witness, and he admitted in cross-examination that he had been discharged from the police force for making a false charge. Frank Curran, who defended him, made a motion that there was no evidence to go before the jury. Mr. Quinn, for the Crown, said there was nothing else against the prisoner, and the judge directed a verdict of "not guilty." The prisoner was then discharged.

This was Mr. Curran's first case, and he was congratulated on having conducted it so successfully.

John McLaughlin, alias John Hayes, was then put in the dock charged with breaking and entering the premises of Ferdinand Corvieux, 101 St. Lawrence Street, on the night of February 23rd. Constable Riopel gave evidence as to seeing prisoner on a barrel, and hearing the breaking of glass, but there was no proof of entering. Frank Curran, who defended the prisoner, addressed the jury on his behalf. After a short deliberation they returned verdict of guilty of attempting to break and enter, and the prisoner was put back.

A Good Start for Erne.

New York, March 11.—Frank Erne, the spry Buffalo featherweight, who is now in England, began his first career in that country last Saturday night, according to a cable to-day, by defeating Billy Berry, whom Arthur Valentine, the British lightweight champion, fought recently. Yesterday Erne met Willie Smith at the National Sporting Club for the purpose of making a match, but could not agree upon a date. The Club offers a \$1,000 purse. George Johnson, who is coming to this country to fight Dixon, will be secured to fight Erne in private.

To Form a Sporting League. Baltimore, March 11.—Sidney W. Giles, Secretary of the Cleveland Driving Park Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, has sent out a call for a convention on Monday, April 9th, in the city to organize the American Sporting League, similar to that which exists in England. The call asks each sporting association to send one or more delegates, and says: "The object of the League will be to promote racing, and all legitimate sport, honestly conducted."

MR. WALLACE MAY RESIGN

IF THE CABINET PASSES A REMEDIAL ORDER ON FRIDAY.

MR. LE BARON'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE SHERBROOKE NOMINATION.

Ministers Leave the Capital to Attend Banquets—The Provincial Campaign in Stansfeld County.

(Special to the Herald.)

Ottawa, March 11.—It is reported here to-night that should the Cabinet pass a remedial order on Friday next Controller Wallace will resign his position in the ministry. When Mr. Wallace entered the ministry as Controller it was on the distinct understanding that there was to be no interference with the Manitoba School Legislation.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, accompanied by Sir Adolphe Caron, Messrs. Oulmet, Daly, Dickson, Curran, Wallace and Wood, left for Belleville to-night, where the Premier is to be entertained to a banquet by the Board of Trade tomorrow night. Sir Charles Tupper, Messrs. Haggart, Ives and Dr. Montague left for Coblenz to attend the banquet tomorrow night to R. H. Pope, M.P. Mr. Patterson is in Western Ontario, and Messrs. Foster and Costigan are in New Brunswick.

Mr. Angers is indisposed. It is said he has a severe pain in his right arm ever since the Government decided not to disallow the Manitoba School Act of 1894. He is the only minister in town to-night.

MR. LE BARON ACCEPTS.

He Will Do His Best to Win Sherbrooke From the Conservatives.

(Special to the Herald.)

Sherbrooke, March 11.—A large and representative meeting of delegates from all parts of the constituency met this afternoon at the Grand Central to receive Mr. Le Baron's answer as to whether he would accept the nomination to oppose the Hon. W. B. Ives. Promptly at three o'clock, Mr. Le Baron entered the hall, and the large and commodious parlor A, which was filled to overflowing. He was greeted with a warm reception and upon taking the stand addressed the meeting as follows:

"Gentlemen, I am of the County of Sherbrooke; on the 21st of February, during my absence from the city, when at a meeting convened for the purpose of choosing a candidate to oppose the Hon. W. B. Ives I was unanimously chosen as the Liberal standard-bearer. It was with no small feelings of pride that I received the news. While being assured that I had the confidence of the public, let me frankly say that my opinion of politics was not of the highest, and as stated to you before, I had no desire for public life, was not in need of, nor would I accept any Government favors, and while I realized the necessity of a strenuous effort being made to bring about a better state of things than now exist I could not entertain the idea of securing my seat by gentlemen I am happy to tell you to-day that my mind has changed. Letters from all parts of the Dominion, including manufacturers as well as farmers, have asked me to carefully consider the duty I owe my country, and now gentlemen, feeling that you are not asking me to take a seat in a corrupt Government but under the leadership of one of the most honorable and greatest statesmen of the 19th century, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, who I accept the nomination." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Le Baron continuing said he would stand by the Liberal party, that if he was elected his efforts would be in the interest of the masses rather than the classes, that he would support any measure in the best interests of our country. He failed to see how a man could become so devoted to his party as to lose sight of principle.

The meeting broke up, all feeling satisfied that the keynote to success had been sounded, and that Mr. Le Baron will most certainly be Sherbrooke's next representative in the House of Commons.

MR. MATHER DECLINES TO RUN.

Winnipeg, March 11.—John Mather, of Keewatin, has declined to be the Liberal candidate for Algoma.

DIED IN AFRICA.

A Toronto Young Man Meets Death in Sudan.

(Special to the Herald.)

Toronto, March 11.—Word has been received of the death of Walter Gowans, son of John C. Gowans, Gloucester Street, at Ghirke, Western Sudan, Africa, November 17. The deceased left here two years ago as a pioneer settler in the Sudan. He was pushing into the interior when he was attacked by disease. This, together with the desertion of all but one of the blacks who accompanied him, caused his death. He tried to reach the coast, but died only one faithful negro by him.

Suicide at Halifax.

Halifax, N.S., March 11.—John Baile, fifty-seven years old, a wealthy retired merchant of this city, committed suicide this evening by cutting his throat with a razor. The act resulted from temporary insanity. He leaves a widow and family.

Gold Mine Works Destroyed.

Winnipeg, Man., March 11.—The shaft house at the famous Sullivan gold mine, 14 miles from Rat Portage, caught fire early this afternoon, and before the flames were discovered, they completely enveloped the building. This, of course, shut off the air supply to the mine, and the result was that 20 or 25 miners, who were all rescued except one foreigner, who was suffocated.

Gardeners and Florists Club. "Galaclaria and Cuernavaca" was the subject of an interesting paper read by J. Eddy before a large gathering of the Gardeners and Florists Club last evening. The Club decided to hold another chrysanthemum show next November. A resolution was unanimously adopted as follows: That when in early spring and summer a very large number of plants are annually sold on the streets of this city by non-residents who neither pay taxes nor license; and whereas, the retail florists are constantly being driven out of business by these persons of the year, owing to this unfair competition, steps should be taken by this Club to protect the interests of its members in this branch of trade. A committee was appointed to act as a deputation to wait on the Market Committee to get the grievance righted.



THE... English Garter.

Made from the finest

Quality Silk Elastic,

Assorted Colors . . .

256 PER PAIR 256

R. J. TOOKE,

177 St. James Street.

SAYING AND DOING ARE DIFFERENT THINGS.

Look into this matter now, To-morrow never comes.

Moral—"INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS."

OFFICE: Temple Building — MONTREAL. FRANK F. PARKINS, Chief Agt.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

BOSTON.

OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION

\$500,000 First Mortgage 5 per cent 40 Years Gold Bonds
\$500,000 Second Mortgage 6 per cent 15 Years Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
\$200,000 Stock

—OF THE—

Ellicott Square Company of Buffalo, N.Y.

The company has bought the property known as "Ellicott Square," situated in the heart of the city of Buffalo, N.Y., and has let the contract for erecting thereon a store and office building, to cost, including architect's fees and carrying charges, about \$1,750,000.

THE SECURITIES ARE OFFERED IN BLOCKS, ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

\$500 First Mortgage Bonds
\$500 Second Mortgage Bonds
\$200 Stock

For \$1,175

Payments to be made on each block: \$75 on Application; \$200 on Allotment; \$200 on July 15, 1895; \$200 on October 15, 1895; \$200 on January 15, 1896; \$200 on April 15, 1896.

Payments in full made to be made under discount at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The subscription lists will be opened on Thursday, March 14, and will close on or before Saturday, March 16, 1895.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce the amount of any subscription. Negotiable block certificates will be issued on allotment. It will be seen that the average date of payment is about October 10, 1895; therefore interest on the First Mortgage Bonds delivered to subscribers will begin to accrue from September 1, 1894, and on the Second Mortgage Bonds from November 1, 1893.

CAPITALIZATION OF THE COMPANY.

\$1,500,000 First Mortgage 5 Per Cent Bonds.
500,000 Second Mortgage 6 Per Cent Bonds.
1,250,000 Stock.

all of which have been sold by the company, a large proportion of the stock in the city of Buffalo.

The trustee for each issue of bonds is the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, at whose office they will be payable. Application will be made to have these securities listed upon the Boston Stock Exchange.

The location of the city of Buffalo, at the foot of the Great Lakes, and the fact that it is the terminus of twenty-six railways and of the Erie Canal, factors in causing its great development.

The population of Buffalo in 1870 was 117,714. The population of Buffalo in 1880 was 153,130. The population of Buffalo in 1890 was 254,467. The population of Buffalo in 1893 was 300,000.

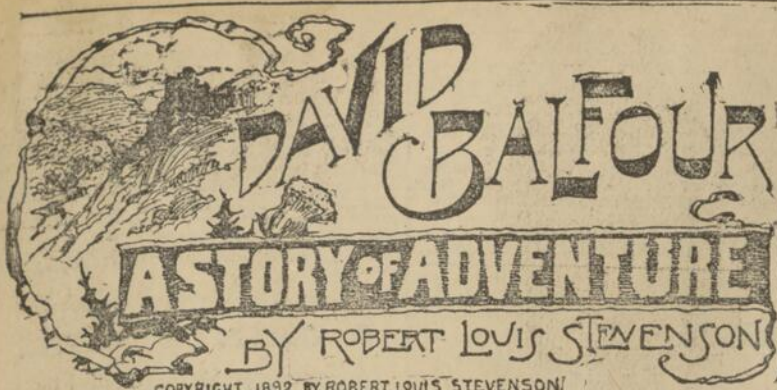
The Ellicott Square property is situated in the very heart of the retail and office district of the city. We believe it is true that there is not a whole block of this kind of property, bounded by important business streets on every side, in the business center of New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Chicago, which is in one holding. The company was enabled to buy this lot owing to the termination of a 60 years' ground lease.

The land is bounded by Main, Swan, Washington and South Division Streets, and measures 240 by 200 feet. The single interior court, which is covered by glass above, is 100 by 70 feet; its great size makes every room opening upon this court equal to an outside room, and, owing to its quiet, better for some purposes.

The contract for a building ten stories high, superior to any now existing in Buffalo, and equal in quality to the demands of the building contractors of the cities of New York and Boston, is to be completed and ready for occupancy on April 10, 1896. Messrs. D. H. Burnham & Co., of Chicago, are the architects. The builders, Messrs. Jonathan & Sons Co., of Chicago, give bonds in the sum of \$400,000. The mortgages provided for the insurance of the building in favor of the Mortgage Trustees.

The following estimate is based upon rentals at present obtained in the neighborhood of this block, such as it seems reasonable to expect when the building shall have been erected. Owing to the superiority of this building over any in the city, a better result is hoped for:

ESTIMATED INCOME.	
Basement.....	\$ 10,000
Street floor, shops.....	1

CHAPTER XXVII.
IN WHICH I AM LEFT ALONE.

I opened the door to Catriona and

stopped her on the threshold.

"Your father wishes us to take our

walk," said I.

She looked at James More, who nod-

ded, and at that, like a trained soldier,

she turned to go with me.

We took one of our old ways, where

we had gone often together and been

much happier than I can tell of in the

past. I came a half a step behind so that

I could watch her unobserved. The

knocking of her little shoes upon the

way sounded extraordinary pretty and

said, and I thought it a strange moment

that I should be so near both ends of it

at once and walk in the midst between

two destinies and could not tell whether

I was hearing these steps for the last

time or whether the sound of them was

to go in and out with me all my life.

She avoided even to look at me, only

walked before her, like one who had a

guess of what was coming. I saw I must

speak soon before my courage was run

out, but where to begin I knew not. In

this painful situation, when the girl was

as good as forced into my arms and had

already besought my forbearance, any

excess of pressure must have seemed in-

dignant, yet to avoid it wholly would

have been a very cold appearance. Between

these extremes I stood helpless and

could have bitten my fingers, so that

when at last I managed to speak at all it

may be said I spoke at random.

"Catriona," said I, "I am in a very

painful situation—or rather so we are

both—and I would be glad obliged to

you if you would promise to let me

speak through first of all and not to in-

terrupt till I have done."

She promised me that simply.

"Well," said I, "this that I have got to

say is very difficult, and I know very

well that I have no right to be saying it.

After what passed between the two of us

last Friday I have no more of right.

We have got so raveled up (and all by

my fault) that I know very well the least

I could do is just to hold my tongue,

which was what I intended fully, and

there was nothing further from my

thoughts than to have troubled you

again. But, my dear, it has become

merely necessary and no way by it. You

see this estate of mine has fallen fairly

flat, which makes of me rather a better

man, and the business would not ap-

pearance that it would be. Besides

which it's supposed that our affairs have

got so much raveled up (as I was saying)

that it would be better to let them be the

way they are.

"In my view this part of the thing is

vastly exaggerated, and if I were you I

would not wear two thoughts on it. Only

it's right I should mention the same be-

cause there's no doubt it has some influ-

ence on James More. Then I think we

were none so unhappy when we dwelt

together in this town before. I think we

did pretty well together. If you would

look back my dear—

"I will look neither back nor forward,"

she interrupted, "that's the one thing.

This is my father's doing."

"He approves of it," said I. "He ap-

proved that I should ask your hand in

marriage," and was going on again with

some more of an appeal upon her

feelings, but she marked me not and

struck into the midst.

"He told you to?" she cried. "It is no

use denying it. You said yourself that

there was nothing further from your

thoughts. He told you to?"

"He spoke of it the first, if that is

what you mean," I began.

"She was waiting even the faster and

looking fair in front of her, but at this

she made a little noise in her head, and

I thought she would have run.

"Without which," I went on, "after

what you said last Friday I would never

have been so troublesome as make the

offer. But when he as good as asked

me, what was I to do?"

She stopped and turned round upon

me.

"Well, it is refused at all events," she

cried, "and there will be an end of that."

And she began again to walk forward.

"I suppose I could expect no better,"

said I, "but I think you might try and

be a little kind to me for the last end of

it. I see not why you should be harsh.

I have loved you very well, Catriona—

no harm that I should ask you so for the

last time. I have done the best that I

could manage; I am trying the same still

and I am vexed that I can do no better.

It is a strange thing to me that you can

take any pleasure to be hard to me."

"I am not thinking of you," she said.

"Well, and that way, too," said I. "I

can be of use to you that way, too; I will

have to be. It is very useful, my dear,

that we should consult about your fa-

ther. For the way this talk has gone on

any man will be James More."

She stopped again. "It is because I am

disgraced?" she asked.

"That is what I am thinking," I re-

plied, "but I have told you already to

think naught of it."

"It will be all one to me," she cried.

"I did not know very well what to an-

swer and stood silent."

There seemed to be something working

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Phillips Square.

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Kensington Art Squares, in newest shades and in all sizes.

Ingrains, all wool Carpets, in delicate tints, for Bedrooms—such
as Pink, Sky Blue, Green, etc., etc.

Plain Felts and Durries, for Surrounds, in best shades.

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St. Paul, 8:00 a.m., 8:20 p.m.

St. James, 8:00 a.m., 8:20 p.m.

St. John, 8:00 a.m., 8:20 p.m.

St. Peter, 8:00 a.m., 8:20 p.m.

St. Mary, 8:00 a.m., 8:20 p.m.

St. George, 8:00 a.m., 8:20 p.m.

St. David, 8:00 a.m., 8:20 p.m.

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St. Basil, 8:00 a.m., 8:20 p.m.

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The Montreal Herald

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MONTREAL, MARCH 12.

QUERIES: AFTER THE GAZETTE.

Will the National Policy shortly enable the farmers of the Northwest to export 640,000,000 of No. 1 hard?

Will it ever again give us \$1 a bushel for our wheat?

Will it shortly plant forests of chimneys on the banks of the Grand River?

Will it shortly give employment to 300,000 stalwart iron workers?

Will it shortly enable some manufacturer to live without protection?

Will it shortly give the Canadian consumer his necessities at prices as cheap as obtain in other countries?

Will it settle the Northwest with teeming millions?

Will it shortly enable us to deposit to the National credit the small sum of \$58,000,000 as the proceeds of the sale of lands in the Northwest?

If not shortly, when may we expect it to do these things, long since pledged to be among its first fruits?

TARIFF REFORM.

"That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

"That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the Government, as a fighting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

"It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

"It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

"It has checked immigration;

"It has caused great loss of population;

"It has impeded commerce;

"It has discriminated against Great Britain.

"In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force.

"That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to the country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

"That to that end the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government;

"That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessities of life, and should be so arranged as to promote free trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

"We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

"The issue between the two political parties on the question is now clearly defined.

"The Government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes, but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

"We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and most unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

"This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada."

The Liberal party in passing the above Tariff Reform resolution at the convention of 1893 did not, as is often falsely alleged, create a new policy for the party. The Liberal party has always been consistent in its advocacy of a tariff as low as the revenue necessities of the country will permit. In 1878 the Mackenzie Government was defeated because it refused to increase the tariff and put it upon a protective basis. In 1879 upon the introduction of the National Policy tariff, the Liberal party in the House of Commons supported an amendment moved by its leader, Mr. Mackenzie, to the effect "that while this House is prepared to make ample provision for the requirements of the public service, and the maintenance of the public credit, it regards the scheme now under consideration as calculated to distribute unequally and, therefore, unjustly, the burden of taxation; to divert capital from its natural and most profitable employment; to benefit special classes at the expense of the whole community; tends towards rendering futile the costly and persistent efforts of the country to secure a share of the immense and growing carrying trade of this continent and creates an antagonism between the commercial policy of Great Britain and that of Canada that might lead to consequences deeply to be deplored."

This resolution was voted down of course, together with other amendments in favor of free wheat, wheat flour, corn meal, coal and pig iron, and of a reduction of the duty on bar iron and certain manufactures of iron. It will thus be seen that the Liberal party to-day occupies precisely the same ground as those taken by Mr. Mackenzie in 1879. Indeed it has never varied from them.

In 1884, 1886, 1889, and 1890, the Liberal party supported amendments in the House of Commons in favor of placing artificial fertilizers, grains and seeds for food for cattle, etc., mining machinery and barbed wire on the free list, and for reducing the duties of crockery and earthenware.

In 1890 Sir Richard Cartwright moved that "Instead of adding to the existing oppressive taxation the House should apply

itself to the reduction of burdens, by abolishing or reducing the taxes now imposed on prime necessities to farmers, miners, fishermen and other producers."

A somewhat similar resolution was supported by the Liberals in 1891, in which it was stated "That the situation of the country requires that the Government should forthwith reduce all duties on articles of prime necessity and more particularly on those most generally consumed by artisans, miners, fishermen and farmers."

In 1893 the Liberals moved a resolution which said: "The present Customs tariff bears heavily and unjustly upon the great consuming classes of the Dominion and should be at once thoroughly reformed in the direction of free trade, and that the amount of taxes collected be limited to the sum required to meet the necessities of the Government efficiently and economically administered."

At the last Session of Parliament of 1894 the Liberal party supported a resolution moved by Sir Richard Cartwright, which stated, "That the highest interests of Canada demand the adoption of a sound fiscal policy which will not do injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return to prosperity of our people; That to that end the tariff should be reduced to the needs of the honest, economical and efficient Government; should have eliminated from it the principle of protection to particular industries at the expense of the community at large, and should be imposed for a revenue only; That it should be so adjusted as to make free or bear as lightly as possible upon the necessities of life and to promote free trade with the whole world, particularly with Great Britain and the United States."

In this record will be found the answer to the absurd statement, very frequently made, that the Liberal policy of to-day is a matter of recent adoption.

WHY MR. HACKETT IS OPPOSED.

The attempt to identify the opposition to Mr. Hackett with that which Mr. Coburn encountered in Stansfeld after his Ottawa speech on the Jesuits' Estates Bill must fail. Mr. Hackett is not opposed on account of his creed, although his elevation was a violation of the de Boucherville pledge that the representation of the English Protestant minority by two Cabinet Ministers would be maintained. He is opposed on his record as a consistent and unswerving partizan and supporter of a Government which has been guilty of such extravagance as he was sent to Quebec to prevent. That record may be left with confidence to the good sense of the honest electors of Stansfeld.

TO THE LIBERALS OF STANSELD.

The Liberals of Stansfeld will, on the twenty-first of this month be given the choice of voting for Hon. Mr. Hackett or approval of the Paris loan, or for Mr. Coward, an Independent Conservative, and condemnation of that ruinous piece of financing. No Liberal should be for one moment in doubt as to his duty in this matter. The loss of Conservative support to Mr. Hackett consequent upon his betrayal of his English-speaking colleagues, will be sought to be made up by Liberals, who will be adjured on personal grounds, on sectional grounds, and perhaps on indefinite promises of doing as much for them on some future occasion to vote for the Hon. Mr. Hackett in the present emergency. These appeals should fall on deaf ears, and the Liberal voters of Stansfeld to a man should pronounce for Mr. Coward.

Mr. Hackett received many Liberal votes in 1892. On that occasion a large proportion of Liberals in Stansfeld, as elsewhere, voted for the Conservative candidate, as the best means of expressing their dissatisfaction at the wrongdoings of the Mercier Government, even when their own candidate was guilty of any share of responsibility for them. To this laudable independence Mr. Hackett owed his large majority; and it is pleasant to know that the good example then set is now being emulated by the Conservatives who are opposing the re-election of Mr. Hackett, because he has been proved unworthy of the confidence reposed in him three years ago. This is an encouraging sign for the Argus stable at Quebec will never be purged, and honest government established, without the union for that purpose of men who, whatever they may call themselves politically, are determined that those reforms shall be effected.

Stansfeld has a great opportunity and a great responsibility. The Tailon Government has gone the way of every government this Province has had since the lamentable defeat of Mr. Joly. It has fallen under the control of unscrupulous and corrupt men. The chief of its misdeeds is the late loan—a transaction which enabled the Paris bankers on their first turn-over to make a clean half-million dollars profit, with a prospective profit almost as great to these middlemen when they dispose of it to the public. Thus this Government has added a million dollars to the Province's debt in order to make a present of that amount to certain bankers in Paris whose only claim to consideration is that they have some influential friends in this Province. This is the chief issue before the electors of Stansfeld. They must approve of this transaction, and thereby encourage further extravagance of the same nature, or they must condemn it. We have no doubt as to where the Liberals of Stansfeld will be on election day. They will vote solidly for condemnation.

General Booth promises to keep his 10,000 settlers in Canada once he gets them here.

Probably, by that time there will be greater inducements for settlers to stay in the country.

When Mowat cannot do better than a majority of 37 it should be plain to all fair-minded men that he must go.

We haven't been hearing much lately of "the defensive system," "the home market," or "preferential trade."

There is one thing that free trade, as they have it in England, does not do. It does not enable any Government to peddle protective duties in return for support at the polls.

SHERBROOKE MURDER TRIAL.

JOSEPHINE BEGIN, THE MURDERESS, TELLS ABOUT HER DOWN-FALL.

HER AGED FATHER ALSO TELLS ABOUT HER CONDUCT.

The Deceased Man's Record, as Described by the Witnesses, a Bad One.

(Special to the Herald).

Sherbrooke, Que., March 11.—The Court House was packed this morning when the proceedings in the Begin murder trial were resumed.

Pierre Gagnon resides in the same street as the prisoner's father, whom he is in the habit of visiting, and knew Josephine Begin very well. Before the shooting she lived with her father. He also knew Hebert, whom he had seen at Mr. Begin's house. He appeared to be on very good terms with the prisoner. The two were very intimate. He called on Mr. Begin alone. The prisoner arrived as he was about to go out. She seemed very despondent. After she sat down she began to cry. When he asked what was the matter with her she answered: "If you were in my place you would also have grief." She said she was sick and was giving him her some whiskey, which he did with her money. She treated him and her father and also took some. He then returned home. Her father is an invalid of 75 years of age and she supported him.

The defense next tried to impeach the evidence of Coulture, the co-witness of the shooting, by showing that he could not be believed on oath, but the Crown objected and the objection was maintained.

It was the most heartrending scene ever witnessed in the Court House, when the next witness, the aged and infirm father of the prisoner, was carried in, in the trembling voice of old age choked with emotion, he related the life of his beloved daughter, Josephine. His wife died twenty years ago. Josephine was only eight years old. After his wife's death he sent Josephine to a convent, where she remained two years. She left the convent to go to work in the mill. He had three sons, one of whom was killed four years ago at Victoria Bridge while employed on the Grand Trunk. His sons left home thirteen years ago. Since that time he had lived alone with his daughter Josephine, and he had not been working for six years. His daughter had been giving him his living ever since. He had known deceased for thirteen or fourteen years.

When the Court resumed proceedings this afternoon in the Begin murder trial, the father of the prisoner continued his evidence. Josephine, he said, began counting his daughter when she was thirteen or fourteen years of age. Soon after he accomplished his ruin. To hide her shame she was obliged to go to Montreal, where she gave birth to a child. While she was there Hebert married another woman. His daughter remained in Montreal about nineteen months, when she returned home, and soon after he renewed his intimacy with Josephine. He came to the (Begin's) home almost every evening. He had no suspicion of what was going on. He thought his daughter now old enough to know what she was doing, and as they conversed in English, and he could not understand the language, he would leave them alone and go to bed. On Tuesday he went to the factory as usual, but got hurt. That evening Hebert did not come to the house as usual. On the day of the shooting, in the afternoon, his daughter went out for two or three hours. When she returned she cried for a while. He asked her what was the matter, and she answered that her trouble was enough to grieve anyone. She said she was cold and asked Mr. Pierre Gagnon, who was there at the time, to get her some whiskey. He did so and the three of them drank. Hebert then went out again. She put on her hat to go out again. He showed him a revolver which she said she had bought. While she was showing it to him it went off. He told her not to shoot in the house. She said: "Good-bye father, I must come back and I may come back dead." He said: "For God's sake do not rush." The reason he said this was because she told him she was going to shoot Joe Hebert. He was an invalid, and could not let the police know of this in order to prevent her accomplishing the rash act. She went out and the next he heard of her she was in jail. She was pregnant at the time. Deceased had been furnishing them with meat. She had told him the night before to Hebert was trying all sorts of devices to kill her.

Hebert's brother, a prisoner, testified to having found a bullet mark in his father's home. He said his sister had been his father's only support for years. Drs. Camirand and Elie gave medical evidence very much to the advantage of the prisoner. Josephine Begin was the next witness and her disclosures were somewhat sensational. After telling about her early history and supporting her father, she described how Hebert under promises of marriage in 1885 accompanied her to Montreal, afterwards marrying under pressure another woman in the same unfortunate position. On returning home from Montreal some months after the birth of her child, Hebert wanted to renew their friendship, but she repulsed him. After that time she and her wife some years later Hebert again sought to renew their relations and after several refusals he swore solemnly to marry her, upon which they resumed intimate relations. A compact of marriage was even signed by both. He afterwards told her that the paper was not his and that he had never intended to marry her. He told her that he had treated her coldly. He sent her money from his stall and told her to call on him if in need of anything. Several days previous to the shooting Hebert promised to visit her, but did not. On Sunday she told him about her delicate condition and said she did not want to be fooled a second time. On Wednesday she dropped into Hebert's stall in the market and after several efforts managed to find him alone. He was very angry and spoke in a foul manner, also using her with violence. She reminded him of his promise, but he said he had been forced into one marriage and he had determined to avoid a repetition of that. She then threatened to denounce him to certain husbands, whereupon he threatened to kill her. He told her to go back to the Sisters in Montreal. Her pleadings were in vain and she threatened to go and buy a revolver, and he said, "All right."

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the evidence of the prisoner will be continued.

BREVITIES.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. return of traffic earnings from March 1 to March 7 is as follows: 1895, \$264,000; 1894, \$308,000; decrease, \$44,000.

A pleasant smoking concert was given by the Vigil Bugle Band last evening in the Victoria Hall. The entertainment was under the direction of Ed. Quivry, bandmaster. St. Patrick's Society held a special meeting last evening, and completed arrangements for their grand entertainment on the night of St. Patrick's Day, or at least Monday, 18th inst. The announcement of Hon. Mr. Laurier's address that night has been attractive enough to assist in the sale of 1,200 tickets already.

Duke of York Lodge Canadian Order of Foresters had an open meeting, attended by nearly 100, last night in Walford Hall. The programme consisted of addresses by Bros. Gibb and Renshaw, songs by Bros. Holladay, O'Brien, and Carthy, Banquet, McGlynn, McAndrew, Lynch and others; instrumental music by Bros. Gillespie, Howe and Cole, piano solo by Bro. Moody.

That Tired Feeling

So common at this season, is a serious ailment, liable to lead to disastrous results. It is a sure sign of declining health tone, and that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best and most successful remedy is found in

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, healthy blood, and thus gives strength to the nerves, elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health to the whole body. In truth, Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes the Weak Strong

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by O. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

SOCIAL WORLD.

With the advent of Lent, there has been the usual lull in the social world. The little folks seemed to be the only ones whose pleasure has not been impeded by the restrictions of the penitential season. This last week has been especially prolific of children's parties and the next week to come promises equally well.

Mrs. J. A. Wright gave a very pretty children's party on Friday night. The decorations were pink and white. A merry party of over seventy folks took part in the progressive games. Tiddly Winks and Jack Straw, etc. There were seventeen tables. The prizes were allotted to Master Tom Hyam, who won a camera, a laughing camera. The Misses' prizes were won by Marie Lacy, who was presented with a box of dainty confectionery; Miss Ida Tooke, a book, and Miss Lucy Bennett, a fancy basket. Miss Polly Hollins, of Shuter Street, gave a very pretty children's party last Thursday.

Mrs. James McShane has left for Plattsburg, on a visit to her mother. Mrs. I. G. Shaugnessy, who has been for some time confined to her apartments with cold, is convalescent.

LA REVUE NATIONALE.

La Revue Nationale's second number, which has just been issued from the press, is in every way worthy of the brilliant debut which this young publication made in the Canadian literary world. Mr. John Hagar continues his interesting discussions on banking and financial questions. This month he devotes his attention to a brief but very clear review of the American banking system. Mr. Adolphe Poisson, the popular French Canadian poet, has an original story entitled "Le Billet de loterie." Mr. Faucher de St. Marie, member of the Royal Society, writes entertainingly of a voyage to Venice in 1881. Mr. Joseph Marquette's story of Canadian life in Quebec is continued, while Mr. Chartrand, the author of "Le Bonheur," has a story of the French army and a review of the history of the month. One of the new features is a song with music by Mr. Ernest Lavigne. Francaise Chronique, on fashions and people, will be found in its accustomed place, with the scientific review of Dr. E. V. Lachapelle.

Death of Miss Mackay.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mackay, 1059 Sherbrooke Street, suffered the sad loss yesterday afternoon of their eldest daughter, Isabella Oliver (Olive), a bright and promising girl of seventeen years of age. Miss Mackay was taken ill last summer at Brighton, England, where she was attending school. Her parents brought her home, and everything that skill and attention could do was done; but unavailing. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay will have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends in their bereavement.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 from the residence of Mr. Mackay.

Try the "Hawthorn" Luncheon.

A Juvenile Party.

The annual meeting of A. Roy McDonald, Jr.'s, School of Dancing and Deportment took place last evening and was a grand success. The scene was very gay, about 150 children dressed in exceedingly pretty costumes lending a bright appearance to the hall, which is eminently fitted for the exercises carried on there. In Mr. MacDonald, though a little late in making his appearance, owing to his having been in Quebec yesterday, was however, on hand in time to help in the general success of the evening. The manner in which the young folks executed the various portions of the programme was highly creditable. A special feature of the evening was the Viennese dance by Miss Lottie Fulton, which might well compare with some of the professional talent to be seen in Montreal.

A cold in the throat is cured by using Adams' Horchound Tuffi Frutti. Refuse imitations.

Electricity Reaches St. Laurent.

The municipality of St. Laurent had a special meeting of Council yesterday to discuss the question of electric railway and electric lighting. The meeting was largely attended by ratepayers, and great enthusiasm was displayed. Francois Deguire, the Mayor, was in the chair, and all the councillors were present. A. J. Corrivier, of the Park and Island Railway, was present and presented the interests of his Company. After some discussion the Council granted the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company a thirty years franchise for the establishment of an electric railway and electric lighting system for the whole of the municipality, and also exemption from taxation for 25 years and an exclusive right for the erection of poles and carrying of wires through the municipality for the transmission of electric power and light. In addition to this the corporation of St. Laurent undertakes to furnish the whole of the right of way gratuitously for their lines through the municipality. This is a very valuable franchise, inasmuch as the municipality covers an area of about 1500 square miles. It comprises the Town of St. Laurent, Carletonville, Bord au Pion, Cote Verte, Cote Liesse, and the Lower Village of Cote des Neiges. The company agrees to have its road in operation before the end of 1895.

TO LET.

On William Street, No. 175, Brick Warehouse, suitable for storage at a very low rent to a desirable tenant.

On St. Paul Street, Large Building, suitable for either storage or manufacturing purposes; good light; Low rent to desirable tenant.

Other buildings to rent on William Street. Apply

The Wm. Glendinning & Son Co., Ltd.

Montreal Board of Trade Building

TO LET

A Few Offices, single or en suite, rent reasonable, including ordinary assessments. Electric lighting, heating and caretaking. Apply at Secretary's Office.

(By Order)

GEO. HADRIEL, Secretary.

NOTICE.

HENRY PALMER, Gate Board of Trade Hall Dressing Parlor has removed to

104 St. Francis Xavier St.

"EMPIRE BUILDING," Where he will be pleased to receive his many patrons.

TO RENT

No. 2337 St. Catherine St.

This shop is unsurpassed by any on St. Catherine Street. It is on the north side between Mansfield and Metcalfe Streets. The dwelling above is also very good.

Apply to

H. JOSEPH & CO., No. 10 St. Sacrament Street.

WALTER BAKER & CO.
The Largest Manufacturers of
PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great
Industrial and Food
EXPOSITIONS
In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Lyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than our competitors.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

A TORTURED CHILD

FOR TWO YEARS.

Its Head Rendered a Volcano of Fiery, Itching, Burning Pains.

So speaks Maxwell Johnson, 112 Ann St., Toronto: "My six-year-old daughter, Bella, was afflicted with eczema for 24 months, the principal seat of eruption being behind her ears and on her face; her head was on fire with painful, burning itching, which was made worse by constant scratching and tearing it with her hands. We spent money without stint in constant endeavor to afford the little sufferer relief, every advertised remedy was tried; innumerable treatments with soaps and medicines and specific treatment by physicians having high endorsements in curing such diseases were of no relief in her case. A short time ago I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, the first application of which showed the curative effect of the ointment; only one half of the box has been used, with the marked change of an entire disappearance of the eruptions, and I can confidently say my child is permanently cured. An enquiry cheerfully answered with enclosed stamp.

THOMAS SONNE, JR., & CO.
Flags, Bunting, Streamers.

(Decorating done for Balls, Meetings, Etc.)
Fancy Driving Rugs,
Horse and Wagon Covers,
Awnings, Tents, Sails

24 VICTORIA SQUARE, Montreal
TELEPHONE 772.

TO THE TRADE

Send for samples and prices of our Building Papers and Roofing Materials. Prices low. Quality guaranteed.

GEO. W. REED,
MANUFACTURER,
783 and 785 Craig St.

CLOCKS
of Precision, old Timepieces and Clocks to run on year with but one winding made to order; also Movements and Gears for Clocks.

TIN PLATE.
LYBROOK, ALLWAYS, DOMINION,
And other favorite brands.

IMPORT ORDERS ONLY.

A. C. LESLIE & CO.
WHY?

Pay 50 Cents a Quart for Oysters when

E. DESJARDINS...
Sells them for 35c?

Fresh Malpeques and Fresh Boiled Lobsters constantly on hand.

Telephone 2571.
Corner Windsor and St. Antoine Streets

For Sale by Hutchins and Rainey.

223—Fine Double Stone Residence, Stable and Coach House, with 10,000 feet of ground, Durocher St. 115 Acres. \$13,000

224—A fine new house, Brick, 12 rooms, and Coach House. Lot 50 x 115 Feet. \$10,000

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CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
On Wellington Street for Unreserved Sale, at our Auction Room, No. 320 St. James Street, on Tuesday morning, 12th March.
Two fine building lots on Wellington Street, each 30x120 ft., next to Mr. Constant

Chase & Sanborn's



Seal Brand Coffee

Universally accepted as the
Leading Fine Coffee of the World.

The only coffee served at the
WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON, MONTREAL, CHICAGO.

NOT MUCH DONE.

THE CITY COUNCIL POSTPONES A
FEW MATTERS AND THEN
ADJOURNS.

Peddlers of the Antiquarian Society to
use the Chateau de Ramenay.

The regular monthly meeting of the City
Council was held last night.

A petition was read from the Numismatic
and Antiquarian Society, asking for
permission to place their interesting collection
in the Chateau de Ramenay.

Ald. Wilson Smith moved that the petition
should be accepted, and that the
necessary temporary arrangements should
be made therefor.

Ald. Beausoleil objected to the motion as
being irregular. It was not on the orders
of the day.

Ald. Leclercq shouted "Send it to Finance!"

Ald. Cotnam did not see why it should
be sent to the Finance Committee, as no
financial conditions were involved.

Ald. Leclercq becoming again noisy the
Mayor called him to order.

Ald. Leclercq then pleaded that the petition
should be granted. If the Council did
so—and the society only asked for the
temporary use of the building—the whole
public of Montreal would be grateful and so
would posterity. The learned judge gave a
brief sketch of the history of the society
connected with the old chateau.

Ald. Leclercq and Ald. Beausoleil demanded
that the petition should be sent to the
Finance Committee; and this was done.

The report from the Health Committee
asked the permission of the Council for the
expenditure of \$200 for the purchase of
apparatus in the Protestant ward of the
civil hospital, caused a lively discussion. In
the ordinary course of business it would have
been sent to the Finance Committee. Ald.
Beausoleil, however, moved that the work
should be done on the spot, subject to the
sanction of the Finance Committee.

Ald. Kennedy promptly called out "next
meeting."

Ald. Wilson Smith—"Mr. Mayor, is this
a joke? The chairman of the Health Com-
mittee, Ald. Beausoleil, asks the permission
of the Council for the expenditure of \$200
for work on the Civil Hospital, after over
\$11,000 have been spent on that same hos-
pital without the sanction of either the
Health Committee, Finance Committee, or
Council."

Ald. Kennedy—"There are too many
jokes like this in this Council."

The report was held over till next
meeting. The report of the same committee,
asking for the purchase of the contractors
for the repairs to the Civil Hospital, was
sent to the Finance Committee.

Ald. McBride—"Who is that report
signed by?"

The City Clerk stated that it was signed
by Ald. Beausoleil, Ald. Nolan, Ald. Le-
clercq and Ald. Hurlbut.

Ald. McBride—"Then it is not signed by
all the members of the sub-committee."

Ald. Leclercq—"He was sick."

Mayor Villeneuve asked if the City Clerk
was authorized to sign the five years' contract
with the R. O. Company to supply a
fire service between the city and St.
Helens Island.

The first order of the day—the report of
the Finance Committee recommending the
reappointment of the present assessors—was
not reached. Its adoption was moved
by Ald. Savigneau and seconded by Ald.
Farrell.

Ald. Jacques asked if the assessors were
changed annually from one ward to another;
and he was told that they were.

The report was adopted unanimously.

The early closing by-law was the next
order; but it was read Ald. Leclercq,
seconded by Ald. Beausoleil, moved an
adjournment. The motion was lost by 12
to 8.

Ald. Cotnam moved that the 47th order
of the day—consider the petition of
"The Quebec Race Union for leave to be
incorporated"—should be discussed; but
his motion was lost by 12 to 7.

A good deal of opposition was manifested
to the taking up of the early closing by-law.
Ald. Wilson Smith questioned the power
of the Council to deal with the subject; and
Ald. Kennedy maintained that the subject
should be included in the list of orders to
be read early, if any of them were closed
early, and that the City Council had the
necessary legal power to close saloons at a
given time.

On a division, however, it was decided by
10 to 6 to take up the question; but on a
further division the motion to read it a first
time was lost.

The Council then adjourned.

TRAIN WRECKING.

Diabolical Attempt on a Grand Trunk
Express Near Windsor.

Windsor, Ont., March 11.—What appears to
have been an attempt to wreck the 12
day, is being investigated by Detectives
Reed, of Hamilton, and Logan, of London.
At midnight a freight train pulled
out, and just below the Little Creek Bridge,
about five miles from Windsor, it ran into
an obstruction. Owing to the slow rate at
which it travelled no serious damage was
done. Engineer Golder found that a thirty
foot steel rail had been thrown to the side
by the pilot. There were foot prints of two
men in the snow and hand marks of the heavy
detonator having been dragged to the place. The
men, where the men had evidently taken a
buggy and driven towards Windsor. An
official of the Grand Trunk said to-day
every indication is that the men had ar-
ranged to hold up the midnight express and
loot it, as the freight was a special and
valuable one.

WANTED TO BORROW.

Wanted to borrow \$100 or \$200 for four or five
years, will pay 7 per cent. Address "Security,"
Herald.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

Wanted to exchange for real
estate, clear or encumbered; also stock
of W. H. Evans, 1562 Notre Dame St.
D. S. Evans.

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REAL ESTATE COLUMNS

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
One Cent a Word.

F. D. S. Kennedy's List.

MONTREAL WEST—OWN YOUR HOME.
Salaried men should see this property
before renting.

MONTREAL WEST—HOUSES FROM \$1,800
to \$3,500. New and substantially built.

MONTREAL WEST—HAS \$50,000 worth of
improvements, including water, drainage,
and electric light.

MONTREAL WEST—30 TRAINS EACH
way from 6.30 a.m. till 11.30 p.m. Fare 24
cents.

MONTREAL WEST—OUR INSTALLMENT
prices will suit your pocket.

MONTREAL WEST—FREE TRIP TO SEE
property.

F. D. S. KENNEDY,
75 Imperial Bldg., 18 St. James St.

St. Denis and Graham's List.

STOP PAYING RENT. BUY A LOT 50
feet frontage by 120 feet deep, at Lachine.
No interest to pay.

300 LOTS ALREADY SOLD. LACHINE
has sewers, waterworks and electric light.

12 MINUTES TO ST. HENRY. 11 TO STE.
Lachine, 10 to 10 Donatienne Station.
No interest to pay.

\$1300 ON EASY PAYMENTS. WITH-
out interest will pay for your home.

\$10 DOWN AND \$3.00 PER MONTH.
until paid, without interest, are the
terms.

FREE BUS EACH DAY AT 2 P.M.

TULIP HOUSES AND SECURE A SEAT
in the bus.

MONTREAL WEST—HOUSES \$1,800,
\$2,800, and \$3,800. Monthly payments
from \$10.00.

ST. DENIS AND GRAHAM,
3225 Notre Dame Street,
St. Cuneo, Que.

A. D. Canac-Margus's List.

\$6,500—SPLENDID COUNTRY RESI-
dence, with all modern conveniences,
beautiful park in front, and nice cottage in
rear. Twenty-five minutes ride by G.T.R.
Twenty minutes walk from St. Laurent Station.
Brick case double cottage, with extension
kitchen, daily hot water furnace, water bath,
2,500 feet of land. Built two years ago. Every
thing in first-class order.

BUILDING LOTS.

ON RIVER DE DES PRACHES (BACK
of the city) lots all covered with
beautiful large trees, all fronting on the
river, and running to the main road, being
the Richelieu River and opposite St.
Anne's. A unique speculation.

\$2,500—WILL BUY 100,125 FEET, 236
feet on the river.

\$2,500—WILL BUY 17,300 FEET, 260
feet on the river.

\$3,000—WILL BUY 219,000 FEET, 230
feet on the river.

\$4,500—WILL BUY 107,000 FEET, 580
feet on the river. This lot is a
unique one, and has no equal for miles
along the Richelieu River and opposite St.
Anne's. A unique speculation.

Telephone, 2,930.

FOR SALE—AT DORVILLE—27,000 FEET
of land near the Central Vermont Station,
near the Richelieu River and opposite St.
Anne's. A unique speculation.

Telephone, 2,930.

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Estate Late J. S. Evans.

CIVIC HOSPITAL.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE AUTHORITIES AT NOTRE DAME AND THE GENERAL.

The Herald's Article Correct, But Nothing Better Could Be Done Under the Circumstances.

Mr. Hammond's strictures on the hygienic condition of the Civic Hospital after the repairs and improvements which have been executed upon it, formed the subject of interviews by a Herald reporter on Saturday with the medical gentlemen in charge of it.

Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, of the Notre Dame Hospital, said: "Personally, I have no reason whatever to take notice of Mr. Hammond's criticism. But as you have come to my opinion, I am glad to have the occasion to correct some statements which might leave the public under a false impression. Mr. Hammond, who is a stranger here, must not think that he has made a new discovery, when he says that the hospital is not all that it should be. We are aware of that fact, and it has been generally recognized in this city for years by the medical and by the civic authorities that the building had not been erected in accordance with all the rules of hygiene.

"But we must consider circumstances. Until a few months ago we had no hospital for contagious diseases. The building on Moreau Street, which is now used temporarily, was erected in a hurry in 1885 to meet an emergency, the smallpox epidemic, and since that time it had been used and unused for patients from epidemic diseases had to be cared for at their homes or in our ordinary hospitals, so that they were a constant danger to the lives of the public at large, and of the other patients, with whom they come in contact.

"Last year we found ourselves face to face with a widespread epidemic of scarlatina and diphtheria. Something had to be done, and it had to be done promptly. It was not a question of what we would do but of what we could do. At the instance of the hospital authorities, supported in their demands by the press and by the public, the City Council undertook to fit out the old smallpox hospital so that it might receive patients suffering from diphtheria and scarlatina.

"The question of religion had to be considered. One wing was fitted up and placed under the control of the General Hospital, the other was placed under our management.

"It was intended then to receive only patients suffering from scarlatina and diphtheria, and the arrangements were made with that object in view. When Mr. Hammond came, suffering from the measles, he was admitted by law only. There was no ward provided for the treatment of a third disease, and he had to be placed in the part of the building reserved to the administration, so that he can not judge of the accommodation provided for diphtheria and scarlatina patients.

"But for all that I quite agree with him that the hospital is not modern; that it has many defects. Only must be remembered that it is not intended to be permanent. The City Council is now looking for a site for a new hospital; plans are being prepared, and in two or three years we hope to be able to show to the critics a building worthy of their steel.

"It is to get over that period only that the hospital was re-opened, and as it is, I believe it is a vast improvement over the condition of affairs which existed previously.

"Now, Mr. Hammond criticises the repairs made. As to the electric lights, he says that they should be at the heads of the bed. That is all right when you are building a new hospital. You arrange them to have only one row of beds in a room. But in this old building we had to put two rows of beds in each room, and we had no choice but to place the lights in the centre to distribute it evenly.

"As to the cost of the repairs, Mr. Hammond has evidently no idea of the extent of the work which had to be done. When we took possession of the building the wind coming in through the walls would blow a match out. It was impossible to heat the wards under such circumstances. I ascertained that the walls consisted of a single brick, over which had been laid the wainscoting. The only thing to do was to remove this wainscoting, to put boarding longitudinally all around, and to re-lay the wainscoting over these boards. This had to be done in both wings, each of which is 40 by 100 feet. Down-stairs wainscoting had to be put over the rough stone walls to stop the moisture. As to the drainage, there was a great deal of excavating to be done, and the old pipes had to be replaced by iron ones. The heating apparatus was put in, and a new pavilion was erected to receive smallpox patients in case of an emergency. A good deal of this work does not appear on the surface.

"We have done the best, and the proof of it is that Mr. Hammond has nothing to suggest but the erection of a series of pavilions. That is a serious matter. It meant a vast expenditure of money on a building the construction of which Mr. Hammond himself declares to be very bad. The public must not be needlessly alarmed. If there are many cities which are better equipped in this respect than we are, there are many others which are worse off. Besides the authorities are awake and they intend to make all required improvements as fast as circumstances will allow."

Dr. Ridley McKenzie, of the General Hospital said: "I have no answer to make. Of course we know it is not a silver-plated hospital. But the plumbing is fair, and is new in some parts. There is no system of ventilation, but while that would be a very serious defect in a congested district, it is very different when you have a building in the centre of fields. On the north side you can open a window and get the fresh air blowing across the fields. There is not a house in sight. We are satisfied to open up our section, and the patients there will be sufficiently isolated, and will get good treatment. Hereafter, we had to look after the patients suffering from contagious diseases here, and we feel quite relieved. The city is in a much better position than it was a year ago.

"Mr. Hammond is surprised that he could find a place where he could get treatment in a private ward. If he had been in New York, he would likely have to go to Blackwell's Island, and to take a bed in the public wards. The expense connected with private wards would be enormous, and here in Montreal you would not be allowed to start an institution of the kind. All the people in the neighborhood would revolt. The build-

THE CIVIC HOSPITAL.

Mr. Thomas Writes a Letter—An Appropriation Asked For.

The Health Committee held a special meeting yesterday to receive the report of the visit to the Civic Hospital.

Ald. Beausoleil said that all the aldermen who have been there express great satisfaction at the quality of the work done.

In connection with that he read the following letter addressed to him by Mr. Wolferstan Thomas.

Montreal, 9th March, 1895.

My Dear Sir,—I trust you will not consider it an intrusion in my venturing an expression of satisfaction at the near approach to a finality of suitable provision for contagious diseases. Citizens generally who have spoken to me in relation to the building and the proposed arrangement of administration are contented. It is not contended that perfection or even an approximation thereto has been reached, but in view of straitened finances they consider the arrangement will suffice for some years to come. To yourself is largely owing the success which has been achieved, backed up as you have been by Dr. Lachapelle and members of your Committee. For the Montreal General Hospital and myself I heartily thank you for your services, and am, faithfully,

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS.

The question now, continued Ald. Beausoleil, is to dispose of the accounts.

Ald. Hurlbut moved that the Committee ask Council for an appropriation of \$11,171.80 to pay these accounts.

Ald. Turner moved an amendment that the accounts be referred to the sanitary engineer and the city physician.

Ald. Beausoleil—The engineer has been called and the account. Mr. Garth and the doctors who supervised the work certify that it is done in a first-class manner.

Ald. Brunet—They do not say anything about prices. I know nothing about it, and I cannot accept the accounts.

Ald. Nolan—What will the engineer and Dr. Lachapelle know about it. The work is done and covered up.

Ald. Beausoleil—I don't see any object for the amendment except the delay, and I cannot accept the accounts.

The vote being taken, the amendment was lost, Ald. Nolan, Hurlbut and Leclerc voting in the negative, and Ald. Turner and Brunet in the affirmative. Ald. Lyle was absent. The main motion was adopted on the same division.

It was then unanimously agreed to ask for \$200 to put the electric lights in the Protestant wing of the Hospital.

MONTREAL OPERATIC CLUB.

The Cast for "Iolanthe" Now Completed.

The Montreal Operatic Club have completed their cast for "Iolanthe" by the engagement of Mr. Clayton C. Ferguson, the well-known New York tenor, for the part of Lord Tolliver. Mr. Ferguson arrives in Montreal Monday and devotes next week to rehearsals with the club. Mr. Ferguson has a voice of exceptional quality and has made a reputation for himself in oratoric work as well as opera. Mr. Rochester, stage manager of the club, says that "Iolanthe" could be put on next week with complete success but nightly rehearsals are to be held next week for the purpose of perfecting the stage business. The male chorus of the club this year is, it is claimed, the best that has ever been seen on a Montreal stage.

THE ASSIZES.

Eugene Flynn Arraigned—A Plea of Not Guilty Entered.

Judge Bely re-opened the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday sharp at ten o'clock.

The first business done was the arraignment of Eugene P. Flynn, ex G.T.R. detective, against whom the Grand Jury on Saturday had brought in a true bill for perjury.

The accused was on hand and on his appearance in the dock he feebly remarked "not guilty" to the charge laid against him.

Mr. W. A. Weir asked for a renewal of bail, at the same time producing a doctor's certificate to the effect that a detention in jail at the present time would endanger the prisoner's life.

The Judge, after reading the certificate, agreed to allow the accused out on bail, but the amount must be increased.

The former bail was only \$1,000 all told, but the Judge raised it to \$1,200 personal and two sureties of \$600 each.

John Taylor was placed on trial on a charge of attempting to rob a man unknown on King Street on the night of December 8th last. This man is one of the gang of four men who were suspected of safe-cracking, and who were being shadowed by Detective Carpenter on the night in question. Three of the men were arrested, but two of them escaped later, while being taken from the Police Court to the prison van. The prisoner was defended by Philip Sheridan.

Constable Daigault told the story of the occurrence. While at the corner of King and Wing Streets he saw the four men approach an old man. The prisoner held him and gagged him, while the others seemed to be going through his pockets.

Constable Curran, Alphonse Hamelin, and Albert Lavoie, corroborated this evidence.

Mr. Beausoleil submitted that the offence of attempt to rob was not an offence within the meaning of the statute.

His Honor replied that he would reserve the point of law for the full bench, and instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty, which was done. The legal point will be argued on the 15th instant.

Before the adjournment Mr. Weir returned to court and informed His Honor that he could not raise the amount of bail required for Flynn, and asked for an early trial. Crown Prosecutor Quinn promised to bring it on on Wednesday morning if possible.

COMMERCIAL BANK CASE.

The Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, in ordering the winding up of the affairs of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, ordered also that Mr. Duane McArthur, of the district of Montreal, pay to the liquidator of the Commercial Bank the sum of \$102,960, the amount of certain shares.

The Superior Court has rendered this order of the Manitoba Courts executory in this Province, and an execution was issued yesterday against the goods and chattels of Mr. McArthur for the sum of \$102,960.

TO TRY AND RELEASE FAHEY.

Another effort is being made to secure the release of Fahey from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. The ex-detective is undoubtedly ill, but not nearly so bad as his friends have given out. The renewed effort will likely be made in the shape of a petition which it is thought many well-known citizens will sign.

THE OXFORD CAFE, UNIVERSITY STREET.

Is the place for stall-fed Malpeque Oysters, bleeding fresh, 25c a dozen. Lunch from 12 till 2.30. Meals a la carte until midnight, everything first-class.

MONTREAL FOOD FAIR.

A Model Kitchen will be Operated—Lectures to Housewives and Nurses—To be Held in Windsor Hall.

Combining the three elements of novelty, instruction and entertainment, the Food Fair which will commence at Windsor Hall on April 15th, cannot fail to at once become popular with the thrifty and progressive housewife.

Food Fairs are something of a novelty in Canada. It is but a few years since the Pioneer Food Exposition was held on Mrs. Ison square, Garden, New York. America leads the world in the production of food products and the Food Expositions are the natural outgrowth of progress and development.

A model cooking school is to be an important feature of the exposition. All of the latest culinary appliances will be at hand and competent chefs will give daily lectures, illustrated by practical work on the preparation of inexpensive but appetizing meals and dishes.

Miss Emma F. Ithell, of New York, with assistants, has been engaged to give a series of lectures upon the advantages to be derived by scientific cooking and the relations of different foods to health.

There will be special features to which the nurses of every school and hospital will be invited, treating of foods especially adapted to the sickroom. Other lectures will be given daily, instructing the housewife in the preparation of appetizing yet inexpensive meals for small families.

A model kitchen will be constructed and furnished by F. H. Barry, of Montreal, wherein the lectures will be given and demonstrated. The visitors taste the food, learn how it was prepared for the table, and upon passing, at 2.30 a.m., to Notre Dame Church and thence to R.C. Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

BARCLAY—At 8 Salisbury Road, Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 5th instant, James Barclay, D.D., of this city.

CLARKE—At 114 Osborne Street, on the 9th inst., Ellen Conroy, beloved wife of the late Charles Clarke, Grocer. Funeral on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2.30 p.m., to St. Patrick's Church, and thence to the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

HEALZE—At 217 German Street, on Sunday the 10th inst., Benjamin Heazle, aged 36 years, 11 months. Funeral from his late residence, 11 months. Funeral from his late residence, 11 months. Funeral from his late residence, 11 months.

LAVERGNE—In this city, on the 8th March, at the age of 80 years and 7 months, Lucie Brodeur, wife of the late Hippolyte Lavergne.

LAVERGNE—At Three Rivers, March 8th, at the residence of her son, F. E. Farmer, ex United States Consul, Rebecca Caroline Young, wife of the late Capt. Thos. G. Farmer, of Lowell, Mass., for many years a resident of this city.

MILLEN—In this city, on March 9, Esther Thomkins, wife of the late Alexander Milten, B.A., of Co. Carlow, Ireland, aged 67 years and 4 months.

MAILLER—In this city, on the 9th inst., at 333 Rochester Street, the wife of Mr. Arthur Maillet, druggist, of a son.

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TREMBLAY—In this city, on the 5th March, at 22 Voltaire Street, Maxime Tremblay, aged 8 years.

CASSIDY—Very Reverend E. Cassidy, Dean of Toronto, at the Presbytery, St. Helen's Church, Brockton, on Sunday, the 3rd instant, in his 60th year. Requiem in mass.

PERSONAL.

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Before Judge Dugas.

Augustin Boder, the ex-Franciscan monk, who at the instance of the Rev. Arthur French, was arrested on Saturday morning by Special Constable Heaney, of No. 5 Police Station, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences, was first prisoner before Judge Dugas yesterday.

The accused had obtained money from the reverend gentleman on the strength of his being heir to some \$33,000 in the old country. He denied having made this statement and was remanded pending an investigation into his antecedents.

Leon Miron and Alf. Beausoleil were charged with stealing some \$60 worth of dry goods from the store of Edouard Labelle, St. Henri. The Judge found Miron not guilty. Beausoleil then pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' hard labor.

Cheese and Greengoods Pedlars.

The Market Committee met yesterday to consider the by-law concerning the selling of butter and cheese and greengoods pedlars. The secretary was instructed to draw up a concise statement of the petitions presented by the grocers and Butter and Cheese Association, and the Committee will proceed to consider the by-law clause by clause when the statement is ready.

Health and vigor maintained by using Adams' Tutti Frutti. It strengthens digestion. Refuse imitations.

GIBBS MURDER CASE.

Buffalo, March 11.—This morning the district attorney moved the trial in the Superior Court of the case of the Robins, Clarence and Sadie, indicted for murder in the first degree, for the killing of Montgomery Gibbs, a young lawyer on Delaware Avenue, a year ago.

FIRE AT FARNHAM.

Farnham, Que., March 11.—The Farnham Hotel was burnt out early this morning together with the adjoining building, which was occupied by Labonte's tin-smith store and Portelance's photograph gallery. The whole buildings were the property of E. Archambault and are a total loss of about \$7,000; insurance \$4,000.

COAL MINES ON FIRE.

Hazleton, Pa., March 11.—The worst mine fire in the anthracite region is now raging in the Hazel slope of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. When the fire broke out six weeks ago it was at first thought to be of little consequence. The slope was closed shortly afterward. Since then hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in efforts to subdue the flames. The chances of getting the fire out in the next six weeks are doubtful, and the probable loss of the company cannot be estimated.

BIRTHS.

CARDINAL—At 729 St. Denis Street, on the 5th instant, the wife of J. T. Cardinal, advocate, of a daughter.

DESBARATS—On Monday, March 4th, at 157 Duane Street, the wife of E. Desbarats, of a son.

DROUIN—On the 6th inst., at 478 St. Elizabeth Street, the wife of O. H. Drouin, of a son.

FRIEDMAN—At 41 Crescent Street, on the 5th instant, the wife of Mr. Ike Friedman, of a son.

SHAW—In Ottawa, on March 6, 1895, the wife of J. F. Shaw, Inland Revenue Department, of a daughter.

SMART—At Brockville, on Monday, March 4th, the wife of Geo. Hogue Smart, Deputy Sheriff, Leeds and Brockville, of a son.

WHELAN—At 4 Larin Ave. on March 5th, the wife of Mr. P. F. Whelan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN-STONEY—At Plantagenet, on March 5th, by Rev. Wm. Handie, M. A. John C. Brown, merchant, of the firm of Wm. Brown & Sons, Pointe Fort, Quebec, to Rhoda J. daughter of Mr. Wm. Stoney, of Plantagenet, Ont.

FOISY-BLAIS—On the 4th March, at St. James Church, by the Rev. M. Tron, Mr. J. H. Foisy, merchant, of this city to Miss Olive Blais, of a daughter.

THOMPSON-MORRISON—At the residence of Mr. W. H. Orr, the bride's uncle, 176 Bloor Street East, Toronto, on Tuesday, March 5th, by Rev. Dr. Workman, Archibald Ogilvie Thompson, of Escambia, Fla., formerly of Montreal, to Miss Margaret Winifred Morrison, of Bowmanville.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—In this city, March 10, Hilda Struberg, beloved wife of Charles Anderson, aged 49 years, 14 days.

BERTHAUME—In this city, on the 9th inst., Alfred Berthume, aged 20 years. Mr. Berthume was a member of the Sacred Heart Branch No. 149 C.M.B.A.

CHARLEBOIS—At 114 Osborne Street, on the 9th inst., Ellen Conroy, beloved wife of the late Charles Charlebois, Grocer. Funeral on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2.30 a.m., to Notre Dame Church and thence to R.C. Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

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Before Judge Dugas.

Augustin Boder, the ex-Franciscan monk, who at the instance of the Rev. Arthur French, was arrested on Saturday morning by Special Constable Heaney, of No. 5 Police Station, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences, was first prisoner before Judge Dugas yesterday.

The accused had obtained money from the reverend gentleman on the strength of his being heir to some \$33,000 in the old country. He denied having made this statement and was remanded pending an investigation into his antecedents.

Leon Miron and Alf. Beausoleil were charged with stealing some \$60 worth of dry goods from the store of Edouard Labelle, St. Henri. The Judge found Miron not guilty. Beausoleil then pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' hard labor.

Cheese and Greengoods Pedlars.

The Market Committee met yesterday to consider the by-law concerning the selling of butter and cheese and greengoods pedlars. The secretary was instructed to draw up a concise statement of the petitions presented by the grocers and Butter and Cheese Association, and the Committee will proceed to consider the by-law clause by clause when the statement is ready.

Health and vigor maintained by using Adams' Tutti Frutti. It strengthens digestion. Refuse imitations.

GIBBS MURDER CASE.

Buffalo, March 11.—This morning the district attorney moved the trial in the Superior Court of the case of the Robins, Clarence and Sadie, indicted for murder in the first degree, for the killing of Montgomery Gibbs, a young lawyer on Delaware Avenue, a year ago.

FIRE AT FARNHAM.

Farnham, Que., March 11.—The Farnham Hotel was burnt out early this morning together with the adjoining building, which was occupied by Labonte's tin-smith store and Portelance's photograph gallery. The whole buildings were the property of E. Archambault and are a total loss of about \$7,000; insurance \$4,000.

COAL MINES ON FIRE.

Hazleton, Pa., March 11.—The worst mine fire in the anthracite region is now raging in the Hazel slope of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. When the fire broke out six weeks ago it was at first thought to be of little consequence. The slope was closed shortly afterward. Since then hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in efforts to subdue the flames. The chances of getting the fire out in the next six weeks are doubtful, and the probable loss of the company cannot be estimated.

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