

GOSSIP FROM NEW YORK.

SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW—A LONDON SKEW.

John Needham's Double—Mr. Willard's Double—The Seney Pictures—A Great Army of Masterpieces—Music Notes—Alexander Hamilton, Miss Welch's Theme—The Seney Baquet—Winter Fashions.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

"Sunlight and Shadow" brought Mr. Palmer's company of skilful player again before the footlights on Tuesday evening last at the Madison-square theatre, with "A New Year's Call" as a curtain riser.

Mr. R. C. Carter is the author of "Sunlight and Shadow," which comes to us with a splendid London record.

The scene takes place in the home of a physician in an English village. There are two daughters to this household: one is sedate, amiable, contemplative; the other full of life, pert, careless.

Each girl has a lover; one is a man with mystery around him; the other an ordinary fellow, rather wanting in common sense. The good girl of course gets the mysterious man, and just as he is going to wed, a wife comes up from London, and troubles begin.

With this as the warp, the woof of the plot is crossed. The play is charmingly written, the dialogue abounds in epigrammatic wit, and many passages show decided pliancy.

The author has created a play full of pure sentiment, and good and wholesome in humor. The players have most skilfully interpreted the work; the manager has mounted "Sunlight and Shadow" in a splendid manner.

Joseph Hatton was produced at Palmer's theatre last evening for the first time on any stage. The financier and politician whose life and death inspired the play was a man of great repute and distinction in the political world of London.

An Irishman by birth and a figure of prominence in London society, Mr. Hatton's new play provides Mr. Willard with a dual part of varied and striking interest. In the early scenes of the drama he is an English country gentleman on the eve of making a trip to America; in the latter part of the play he impersonates the supposed suicide, a keen polished man of the world, whose ambition leads him down from step to step, and whose last desperate crime and efforts escape him from Mr. Willard in a line of historic business, in which he is said to have no competitor on the European stage.

The notes given me of Mr. Hatton's drama, and from what I have seen of Mr. Willard's promise a rare treat to the theatre-loving public. Next week I shall be able to tell you whether or not our faith was rightly placed.

The Seney Collection of Pictures. Numbering three hundred and seven now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, are to be sold at auction in the assembly room of the Madison-square Garden on the evenings of Feb. 11, 12 and 13.

Mr. Seney's collection is especially strong in works by Troyon, Cabot, Daubigny, Dupre, Diaz, Delacroix, Oudin, and Israels. The arrangement of the examples belonging to each artist, is a happy feature. Those of Troyon, nineteen in number, form a group that show the particular genius and spirit of nature, the painter. "Hounds," by this painter, represent two massive hounds seeking along a field for the scent of their quarry which they have lost. They are superbly painted showing in wonderful manner the movement and spirit of nature.

Troyon, as a painter of dogs is held to be at his best. The Dupre's are splendid examples. His marines give the sense of full movement, such broad strokes with sunlight and shade, one can almost scent the brim, and the spirit of nature.

"The Fugot Gleamer" by Diaz is a wood interior. A broken and rocky path from the right of the picture ascends towards the left through a dense forest. The glims of sunshine add to the mystery and richness of the scene. In the foreground a peasant woman gleaming dry brushwood and fallen twigs gives the title to the picture. It is a masterpiece of painting.

"The Attack," by Pasini, a remarkably spirited example of the great Italian, represents a party of Arab cavalry attacking a castle. The horsemen gallop out of the foreground on the right under a heavy fusillade from the fortresses, whose walls extend in perspective from the left.

"On the Marsh," by Adolphe Schreyer, is a characteristic painting of a war party of Arabs about to ford a stream. The canvas is instinct with life, bold and dashing.

Josef Israels is represented by eight canvases. He has done for the peasantry of the father land what Millet did for that of France. The pleasures and pains of the poor he treats with a tender brush. "The Frugal Meal," a splendid example, represents the family gathered at dinner in the kitchen of the farm. Father, mother, two children besides the baby in the high chair, and the family cat, Israels stands at the head of Dutch painters of modern times. And his fame has come to him through that handling of color, rich and subdued, but never sombre, which lending to his works a noble seriousness give to their human sentiment a distinct poetic charm.

Musical Notes. Miss Lillie Borg gave a musicale Monday afternoon at Hartman Hall, Fifth-avenue, corner of Fourth-street. She was artistically assisted by her pupils and a large program was skilfully rendered, speaking well for pupil and teacher.

Massenet's "Eve" will be given for the first time in New York this Thursday evening by the New York Chorus Society at the Lenox Lyceum. Massenet, who now ranks with the first of French

composers, shows this ecstatic musician at his best in every respect. The music falls in beauty, in melody and charm, and the picturesque vividness of the whole is delightful. Were it only for the brilliant orchestration it would be worth the study, but its ineffably tender themes and its most bewitching melodic grace make "Eve" a worthy representative of the modern French school.

The features of the Thomas Concert at the Lenox Lyceum on Sunday was the second appearance of the new prima Donna Miss Mary Howe. The quality of Miss Howe's voice especially in the lighter tones is pure, clear and unclouded.

A lecture by Miss Meade Welch at Mrs. Grover Cleveland's residence on Tuesday last was the occasion of bringing many good and gentle folk together who over cups of tea told how delighted they were with the lecturer on Buffalo, the friend of the hostess.

Miss Welch is a neat, intelligent, pleasant woman, with a winsome personality. She is enthusiastic on her subject, "American History for American Women." What with earnest study, keen observation, a ready imagination, and a clear, logical mind, she would seem to present attractively the facts of history. In the white and gold reception room, spoke the lecturer an hour. She spoke without notes and with delightful delivery. Miss Welch presented a pleasant surprise in his boyhood and youth in the revolution, the treasury and financial policy, in his professional life, and in the duel and death scene. The lecturer's strong points are her keen discernment of what is salient and interesting and her picturesque way of telling it.

The Seney Baquet, which took place a few days since in the white and gold ball room at Delmonico's, the ladies were limited to three minutes, while the men appointed to respond to them were allowed five. The ladies kept within the time prescribed, but the gentlemen went away beyond. After Dr. Lozier's happy talk on philanthropy, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler responded. He likened philanthropy to women's love for man. His response was well conceived and delivered in a most admirable manner. He was followed by Mrs. Clapp, chairman of the executive committee on "Woman's Executive Power," to which ex-judge Noah Davis responded. Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, who is chairman of literature and belles-lettres, responded. She is said to be able to improvise in rhyme upon any subject of a moment's notice. The lady closed her subject "Literature" thus:

"No end to books," cried Solomon, the wise, when he beheld the sea would stretch his eyes. How that much manna's sea would stretch his eyes. How that much manna's sea would stretch his eyes. How that much manna's sea would stretch his eyes.

After the treasurer had read the annual report of the club, Mr. A. M. Palmer was called upon to respond to Mrs. Ravenhill's three minutes talk in the drama. In his three minutes talk in the drama, he spoke in glowing terms of woman's superiority over man on the stage. Other reports and speech were then read and responded to, and the annual banquet was brought to a brilliant close.

The Winter Fashions. Broadcloths in delicate tones, such as fawn, silver-gray, cream, tan and cafe-au-lait are made up into promenade and visiting costumes without the least decoration to illuminate their somewhat cold tints. The choice of such light shades for outdoor gowns is an innovation originating with those who are continually seeking novelties.

The rough, shaggy effects that distinguished the goods recently in vogue are reproduced in the later weaves, for they are altogether popular to be rightly abandoned; but they are, of course, offered in weights suited to the season. The plaids are as well liked as ever, and their vogue seems assured for some time to come. In addition to the Scotch and French plaid fabrics, there is a plaid cloth that is woven as firmly as broadcloth and is presented in Scotch and French colorings. This material is very dressy and makes up beautifully in the fashionable sheath like skirt and the shawlly blouse that has a coat tail back and seamless front, without visible closing.

For early spring both plaid and broadcloth will be extensively worn. The latter is offered in all the most beautiful shades, prominent among them being cream, turquoise, sapphire, amethyst, heliotrope, shrimp-pink, Nile-green and other light tints that have heretofore appeared only in lightweight fabrics designed exclusively for evening wear; but although the material is heavy, it is used in these evening tints solely for house gowns, and occasionally for carriage toilettes, all sorts of extravagances being admissible in the latter.

Black and White Broken Plaids and blacks and stripes, once very much liked. These materials are refined and dressy and becoming alike to all ages and figures, and they are the more favored because of the prevailing penchant for bias effects. A handsome sample of serge has a black ground upon which blocks are formed by single cross-wise and double lengthwise lines. On another a large plaid is blocked by double lengthwise lines. On another a large plaid is blocked by wide mixed black and grayish-white stripes, a block of white being set in each corner. This can only be tastefully worn by a woman with a tall, imposing figure. A broken plaid shows wide, grayish-white lines outlined by white silken threads, and on a white and black broken striped fabric are glims of white silk. Rough black and white, a stylish homespun is mottled with white, and a black and white Irish frieze has knots of black all over its rather harsh surface. The latter fabric is exceptionally stylish for shopping and promenade gowns, and is always made up plainly. It is woven exactly like the Irish frieze of which men's clothing is made, but is of lighter weight.

A Visiting Toilette of Regent Cord. Regent cord is offered in a great variety of colors and suggests a honey-

comb in its evenness. The dressy qualities in a dark shade of garnet are admirably displayed in a visiting toilette belonging to a recently designed trousseau. The skirt is covered by a drapery that is dart-fitted like the gored to present the desired close adjustment, and at the back it is pressed in plaits that spread into a very slight train, for which both foundation and drapery are lengthened. The perfectly-fitting basque is slashed all round at the bottom to form square tabs, which are outlined with a row of garnet soutache. The neck edge is hollowed sufficiently to receive a very high and close-fitting standing collar, also edged with garnet soutache; and the coat-sleeves are raised fashionably high on the shoulders and are each encircled at the wrist by three rows of soutache. The severely plain development of this stylish toilette brings into greater prominence its faultless adjustment. It is worn a dress of orange flowers and that of garnet velvet trimmed with loops of garnet velvet ribbon and Liliputian tops to match. The gloves also are garnet; and although but a single color appears in the outfit, the effect is far from monotonous. Broadcloth of disposal will make up equally well in this way.

A beautiful velvet gown that will be often duplicated is made of rich, plain satin, a Quilting of orange flowers are set upon this drapery at the hips. At the next is a high Medici collar lined with ostrich bands that form a soft framing for the face and the sleeves reach to the elbow and are completed with ostrich bands. The ostrich bands are set upon this drapery at the hips. At the next is a high Medici collar lined with ostrich bands that form a soft framing for the face and the sleeves reach to the elbow and are completed with ostrich bands. The ostrich bands are set upon this drapery at the hips.

Much attention is now paid to the color of a costume with reference to the fur garment which is to accompany it. One of the prettiest combinations with sable is a wool chess of bright crimson. A dark brown dress with trimmings of deep blue velvet is particularly pretty with sable. The fair pianist's name is a well-known, but how could the public be expected to attend when they know nothing of the concert? Better advertising wouldn't have cost much and it

Madame Hoepfirk's recital at the Queen's Hall was attended by a very small audience and I think the reason is quite obvious. The fair pianist's name is a well-known, but how could the public be expected to attend when they know nothing of the concert? Better advertising wouldn't have cost much and it

Joseph Jefferson and W. J. Florence close their present tour April 4 in Chicago and begin their third season as joint stars in New York at the Garden Theatre early in October. Their repertory will probably include "The Bivouac," "The Heir at Law" and one or two other comedies.

Miss Minnie Palmer makes her first appearance in New York under the management of H. S. Taylor and Harry Williams next Monday night at the People's Theatre. She will be seen in "A Mile a Minute," the new melodrama which was so successfully produced last week in Newark, N. J.

The power of the Press, which manager Augustus Pitou is to give an elaborate production at the Star Theatre on March 16 will have a very strong cast including Minnie Seligman, Wilton Gray, John E. Kellard, Lorimer Stoddard and Joseph Holland.

Sarah Bernhard is with us again. She arrived in New York on Monday and judging from the press despatches is just as full of vivacity and charm as ever. One correspondent says that she has 100 trunks which are filled with her wardrobe. This is about 100 more than the ancient Cleopatra took along when she travelled unless she has been greatly lied about.

The Coffers in the Bank. The Bank of England is the custodian of a large number of boxes deposited by customers for safety during the past two hundred years, and in not a few instances forgotten. Many of these consignments are not only of rare intrinsic and historical value, but of great romantic interest. For instance, some years ago the servants of the bank discovered in its vaults a chest, which on being moved literally fell to pieces. On examining the contents a quantity of massive plate of the period of Charles II. was discovered, and a part of the same was indited during the period of the Restoration. The directors of the bank caused search to be made in their books, the representative of the original depositor of the box was discovered, and the plate and jewels letters handed over.—Chambers' Journal.

Contempt of Court. A stranger once walked into a Massachusetts court, and spent some time watching the proceedings. By-and-by a man was brought up for contempt of court and fined; whereupon the stranger arose and said: "How much was the fine?" "Five dollars," replied the clerk. "Well," said the stranger, laying down the money, "if that's all, I'd like to fine in. I've had a few hours' experience of this court, and no one can feel a greater contempt for it than I do, and I am willing to pay for it."—(Boston Traveller.)

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LATE GREEN ROOM GOSSIP

PAUL PRY DEFENDS RICHARD MANSFIELD.

In Hot Water Over Amateur Theatricals—Mr. H. R. Jacobs in Town—Many Answers to Enquiry Correspondents—A Little Joke at John L's Expense—Minute Palmer's Reappearance—The Boy Williams' Success—Bernhardt Again in America.

Do you ever notice how ready people are to ask you to tell them their faults and then get mad because you do as they request? I have noticed it and am at the present time in hot water because I gave it as my opinion that certain amateurs had aimed too high and in addition to this didn't even give themselves time to rehearse before appearance in public, now they must know that it was the truth, and why one of the members should threaten me because I criticized him is more than I can tell. He well knows that all I said was that his conception of the part was not good. The only two men who can act (outside the profession) are he and myself, and I am willing to admit that he is the best of the two.

Why people should think they can gull the public into believing the play bills in preference to the eyesight is more than I can explain. At the Royal this week there is a very clever young man who is an excellent gymnast, bicyclist and—well he doesn't take credit for his other act as he is announced by another name. Do the managers think that because he is on a slack wire and wears a mustache that his name should be changed. The public know what's what, and the profession ought to have better sense than to try such imposition when so little is to be gained. Perhaps the exact words are the correct one, but either way it is equally foolish.

The Dramatic News has alluded in a foolish manner to the fact that Richard Mansfield sent a Christmas present to certain dramatic critics. The New York Sunday Sun takes up the question and says:

Another thing for Mr. Mansfield to deny or for Editor Richardson to particularize is a charge in the Dramatic News that Mr. Mansfield spent a thousand dollars in Christmas gifts to five New York dramatic critics, some of whom sent the things back. What about that?

What about that? Is, then, the actor to be a man utterly without friends in the literary world? Are men of letters not to be known to him? Is he forbidden the friendship of men whom he regards and esteems because, perchance, they write dramatic critiques? Or does the opinion of the above hold so poor an authority in his brother's mind that he believes he ought not to exchange Christmas gifts with an actor without being influenced in their judgment of his work?

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OUR ANTIQUARIAN.

BRINGS TO LIGHT SOME INTERESTING MEMORANDUM.

Something More About Beaver Hall—An Old Time Election—Kingston in 1800—A Reminiscence of the Gavazzi Riots—Montreal's First Militia—An Ancient Petticoat.

We have since learned some new facts connected with "Beaver Hall" and its former owner, Joseph Frohisher. Last week we spoke of the death of the brother, after which we find:

"The commodious lot, house, outhouses, store and lands, the property of the late Benjamin Frohisher, deceased, to be sold or let, situate at the foot of the current St. Marie, at the entry of the Quebec Suburbs, Montreal; said lot consisting of about four arpents length by one foot in depth. The house built with stone two stories high, 35 feet by 12. The store built with stone, very conveniently situated for shipping wheat, with two rooms fitted up as a dwelling house 150 feet by 25; for further particulars apply to the undersigned, JOSEPH FROHISHER."

Montreal, Aug., 1788. Can any of our readers locate this building to-day? On a Monday in the latter part of July, 1804, the election for the County of Montreal took place at St. Laurent, when three persons were named as candidates, viz: Mr. Benjamin Joseph Frohisher, Mr. Roy dit Portelance and Mr. Viger. A poll was demanded and granted and lasted four days. On the Thursday about 6 o'clock, the poll stood thus: Mr. F., 1183; Mr. P., 769, and Mr. V., 445. The friends of the latter agreed to capitulate on the condition that the friends of Mr. Frohisher would not make any exultation by huzzas, etc. His friends (and they were numerous) insisted upon attending him home, which they did in a triumphant manner as they could.

The father, delighted at the success of his son, issued the following address:

To the Electors of the County of Montreal. GENTLEMEN:—The issue of the poll at St. Laurent after a contest of four days is a result of your attachment to me and my family, of your confidence in me, and of your desire to have me represent you in the next Provincial Parliament—a honor which I feel it my duty by his best exertions, endeavor to merit. I have the honor to thank you for the confidence you have placed in me, and to assure you that I will be your very obliged and obedient servant. JOSEPH FROHISHER. Montreal, July 21, 1804.

In the above we have an example of this gentleman's style of correspondence. On the 25th of August, 1793, the 25th Majest, 7th Regiment, or Royal Fusiliers, commanded by His Royal Highness Prince Edward, were reviewed on the historic Plains of Abraham, Quebec, by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Lord Dorchester.

The old Dorchester Street Cemetery, (now Dufferin Square) was in a very bad state in 1812. Here and for years afterwards, were buried some of the most prominent, public-spirited, and best men of the city. Among the names were those of the McGills, Froshisers, Mc Gillivray, Porteous, Clarke, Muoro, Millar, McCord, Armoldi, Pratt, Holmes, Gray, Griffin, Ermingford, McIner, Walker, and a whole host of others: Have we to-day given their sacred graves and made a market place of the site? No, we have not. We think not. At the above date mentioned, we read:

"A Card! Several members of the Protestant Societies in this city having witnessed for many years the sad and lamentable condition of their burial ground, having constantly overflowed, would wish to know the expense of having the same drained, so that a plan may be adopted to raise sufficient funds to have so desirable a measure carried into effect."

In 1808 Mrs. Everette Jane Auldjo, wife of Alexander Auldjo, a well known merchant of those times, died in this city in the month of July. Later on in a famous fast and popular clipper ship she was the "swallow," and was a favorite with our grandfathers and great-grandfathers. Her early advent here and her stay in England. Her early advent here and her stay in England. Her early advent here and her stay in England.

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will be a handsome ornament to this growing and important city." On a cold wintry morning of December 1856, its destruction took place by fire. Who, of the present generation, will ever forget the scene? We used to see the clock in its tall spire, which was the donation of John Shuter, in 1819, and after whom a street in this city has been named.

In 1822, the friends of the Reunion of the Province of Upper and Lower Canada were requested to meet at the exchange, on St. Joseph street "formerly the old Wesleyan church on St. Sulpice street" in the city of Montreal, on Monday the 14th day of October, instant, at noon, to consider what measures will be expedient to adopt for the promotion of that desirable object—John Richardson, Peter McGill, George Auldjo, John Fleming, Samuel Gale, Thomas Porteous, John Forsyth, Hector Mackenzie, C. W. Grant, D. David, Samuel Gerrard, etc.

A white marble monument, we recently saw in Mount Royal Cemetery at the head of the remains of a former dry goods merchant, brings to mind the recollections of a sad event, that took place at the door of the present Herald building, then old Zion Church, some 35 years ago. The inscription read:

Erected in memory of JAMES HAMILTON, Merchant of Montreal, who died July 3, 1855, aged 52 years. A musket shot from soldiers under incompetent command, on the occasion of the Gavazzi Riots, July 3, 1855, was the cause of the death of this distinguished citizen. Cut off in the prime of life Activity and usefulness. Deeply lamented. First Battalion Montreal Militia.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing within the city and banlieu of Montreal, and who by law are bound to enroll themselves militia men, that they forth with enter their names with one or the other of the captains or officers commanding in the district in the 1st Battalion of said militia, observing that by instructions from the Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Canada are considered subject to serve in the first battalion, but subjects and residents of all other denominations are bound thereto.

By the first section of the Provincial Statutes all men (under the age of 30) are declared to be militiamen, and bound to serve in the militia of the city, town, parish, or seignior, or division thereof, wherever they may reside.

By the second section, all men coming to this city and who are not enrolled themselves within three months after their arrival.

By order of the Colonel Commandant, R. Griffin, Capt. and Adjt. 1st Bat. M. M. Montreal, May 22, 1811.

All other public officers and all other citizens business with them were thus called together.

"Montreal." The next Court of General Session of the peace in and for the County of Montreal, was to be held at the Court House in the said County of Montreal, on the 10th day of October, instant, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, and of which all His Majesty's justices of the peace, and all other peace officers for the district aforesaid, as well as all other persons having business to do at the said court, are hereby notified and given the attendance accordingly.

EDWARD WILLIAM GRAY, Esq., J. P.

Mr. Gray died in this city in 1810, in the 58th year of his age. His remains were laid to rest in the old Dorchester-street cemetery. He was the first appointed in this city and served upwards of 40 years as sheriff of the District of Montreal, hence he must have been nominated about 1770—10 years after the conquest. It would be well if our present sheriff, the Hon. Mr. Thibault, were to have some copies made of a collection of portraits of such public officers, from this time to date. Gray was succeeded by F. W. Ermatinger, who at his death in 1827, gave place to Lewis Gregg, who also at his decease in 1840 was followed in turn by John B. Bacon, who served till 1862, when he was joined the great majority on the other side.

On Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1793, in the (Quebec House of Assembly, a petition from the church wardens and vestry of the said parish of Montreal, was presented to the House praying that a bill for giving effect to, and making valid the registry of marriages, baptisms and burials in the said parish, since the year 1775. The matter of the said petition was referred to a committee: This important matter was discussed about till the third session of the First Parliament, which met at Quebec for the despatch of public business, on Jan. 5, 1795, when an act to establish the form of registers of baptism, marriage, and burials, to conform to the provisions of law the register of the Protestant congregation of Christ Church, Montreal, and others which may have been informally kept, and to afford the means of remedying omissions in former registers. A petition has been presented to the House of Assembly from the church wardens and vestry of the Protestant Congregation of Christ Church, Montreal praying the interposition of the Legislature to legalize the register of baptisms, marriages and burials in the said congregation, which have not been kept agreeable to the rules and forms presented by the law of this Province, and which register has been exhibited to the Legislature and is in the hand, writing of the late Reverend David Gibrande Delle, rector of the said church, and is marked A, and certified by James McGill, Esq., (the founder of McGill College) who was chairman of a committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to report in the matter of the said petition; and whereas such informality, unless provided for, and remedied, may be attended with great prejudice to the rights of families and individuals of the same corporation and others, be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said register of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials of the said Protestant congregation of Christ Church, Montreal, in this Province, in the hand-writing, and so marked and certified as aforesaid, beginning in an entry of the marriage of Peter Paul Bonheur and Catharine Fehete Chaumont, on the 22nd day of November, 1766, and ending with an entry of the burial of Marguerite Wram, on the 5th day of January, which will be in the year subsequent to the passing of this Act be—and the same is hereby confirmed and made valid in law, to be received as evidence in all courts of justice."

Where was the "City Tavern" kept by Hamilton, a leading business public entertainment, and where some of the principal social events of the period took place in the beginning of this century?

NOTRE-DAME STREET THE CITY MONTREAL

by their undersigned Attorneys and Counsel, hereby give notice that on Thursday, the twelfth day of March next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon as counsel can be heard, the Court of Sessions of this city, they will by and through their said Attorneys and Counsel, present to the Superior Court, practice division, room No. 4, in and for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, sitting in term, a petition calling upon the said Court to decree and nominate in virtue of the Act of the Legislature, Chap. 75, and its amendments, three competent and disinterested persons to act as Commissioners, to fix and determine, in conformity with the said Act, the price of compensation to be allowed for the lots or pieces of ground or real property hereinafter mentioned or described, which said Corporation of the City of Montreal, by a resolution adopted on the twenty-ninth day of January last, determined to acquire for the purpose of widening Notre-Dame-street, from Lavoye-street to Papineau-avenue, on the north-west side, according to the homological plan of the said city, and to perform such other duties as are imposed by law upon the said Commissioners, viz:

1. A piece of land with a brick building thereon erected, bounded on the north-east side by lot cadastrial No. 7, said side measuring about 25.5 feet; on the south-east side by lot cadastrial No. 12, said side measuring about 25.5 feet; on the north-west side by lot cadastrial No. 11, said side measuring about 25.5 feet; on the south-west side by lot cadastrial No. 13, said side measuring about 25.5 feet; containing a superficial area of about 118.9 square feet; the said piece of land being a part of the southeast portion of lot cadastrial No. 10 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Mary's ward of the said city.

2. A piece of land with a brick building thereon erected, bounded on the north-east side by lot cadastrial No. 14, said side measuring about 25.5 feet; on the south-east side by lot cadastrial No. 15, said side measuring about 25.5 feet; on the north-west side by lot cadastrial No. 16, said side measuring about 25.5 feet; on the south-west side by lot cadastrial No. 17, said side measuring about 25.5 feet; containing a superficial area of about 118.9 square feet; the said piece of land being a part of the southeast portion of lot cadastrial No. 10 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Mary's ward of the said city.

3. A piece of land with a brick building thereon erected, bounded on the north-east side by lot cadastrial No. 18, said side measuring about 25.5 feet; on the south-east side by lot cadastrial No. 19, said side measuring about 25.5 feet; on the north-west side by lot cadastrial No. 20, said side measuring about 25.5 feet; on the south-west side by lot cadastrial No. 21, said side measuring about 25.5 feet; containing a superficial area of about 118.9 square feet; the said piece of land being a part of the southeast portion of lot cadastrial No. 10 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Mary's ward of the said city.

Benny McPherson & Co Wholesale Iron, Steel, and General Hardware Merchants. 388, 390 & 392 St. Paul Street Montreal, Iron & Steel Stores De Broscoles et

Egyptian Cigarettes Nestor Glanacis 10 IN A PACKAGE. PHILIP HENRY 134 St. James-street. TELEPHONE 759.

AVOID DECEPTION PURCHASING DIRECT FROM THE ENTIRE CHILDREN'S CLOTHING PARLOR Remember For the newest and most fashionable Suits and Overcoats go to The Empire.

Gentlemen's Clothing Business Suits, Morning Suits, A choice range of Trousers always kept in stock. Overcoats for Great and Small. Presented Free A Harmless Pistol with Vacuum-Tipped Arrow given with each Suit or Overcoat irrespective of price.

THE EMPIRE 2261 St. Catherine-st. WEST GEORGE S. ROONEY, Manager. SALES BY AUCTION VERY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS Water Color Drawings!

THOMAS HOCKING, Successor to Charles Childs, Machinist Model and Tool Maker 47 William Street. Manufacturer of Cutting Dies of every description, Steel Springs, Gutter Springs, Groove Spring Fasteners, etc., etc. Boot and Shoe Machinery, a Specialty. Machine Knives ground by Automatic Process.

Wm. M. Kellogg & Co MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS 411 ST. JAMES ST. SPECIALTIES: French and American hand-made Creams Five English Chocolates and medicated work. All orders promptly filled and satisfactions guaranteed.

THOMAS TRIMBLE ADJUSTER, APPRAISER & ARBITRATOR IN DRY GOODS, &c. 24 ST. JAMES-STREET. Room 2. LEONARD BALL'S Automatic Compound Condensing Engines. Stationary and Portable Engines. Leonard Tangey Engine. Leonard Engines. Stationary, Locomotive, and Bright Boilers. Portable Engines and Boilers.

CURE FOR MEN! THE TREATMENT IS A POSITIVE AND RADICAL CURE FOR ALL FORMS OF FISTULA, HEMORRHOIDS, STRICTURE, GLEET, SCALDING, PROSTITUTION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT. The Electric Time Stamp leaves the clock which marks the time entirely independent of the stamping machine thus avoiding the shocks and jars which it would otherwise be subjected to.

Why suffer rather than take nauseous medicine; and this is not strange as the remedy is often worse than the disease. Sufferers from coughs, influenza, sore throats or tendency to consumption will find in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effective in removing disease.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS. DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW ELECTRIC TIME STAMP.

What Has Been Accomplished Since Adam and Eve Used the First Human and Unpatented Invention This Faculty the Key of Progress.

The first invention recorded in this world was conceived in the garden of Eden when the primal pair invented the fig-leaf apron, and the spark of human genius that illumined that early day has brightened through all the cycles of time until the present when it is prominently the most potent factor in the world.

The first invention recorded in this world was conceived in the garden of Eden when the primal pair invented the fig-leaf apron, and the spark of human genius that illumined that early day has brightened through all the cycles of time until the present when it is prominently the most potent factor in the world.

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SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS CULLED FROM VARIOUS FIELDS.

A Parisian Carriage—A Noteworthy Book—A Death Warning—A Russian Work—Individuality in Thumbs—A Primitive Krupp—Jupiter's Rotation.

The problem of making a light steam-carriage has been attacked in a promising way by M. Serpollet, the French engineer whose instantaneous steam generator was brought to notice a year or two ago. This generator consists of a strong spiral tube from which a jet of water issues over a fire and instantly expands into steam, explosion being prevented by a valve which opens at once to full pressure. Such a boiler is especially adapted for light vehicles. M. Serpollet has been experimenting with it on tricycles, and in his latest effort he employs it on a large phantom engine, with a carrying six persons on a stool in front. The carriage is elegant in appearance, and very comfortable. The boiler is under the rear seat, and the box receives fuel automatically from chests on each side, while the water reservoir and the engine are placed under the front seat. The normal-horse power is 4, which may be instantaneously increased to 6. A speed of 15 miles an hour is obtained, and grades of 1 in 12 are easily surmounted with full power. Water may be carried for a trip of about 20 miles, fuel for 35 miles, and with a full charge of fuel and water the total weight of the carriage is 2750 pounds. Coke, of which about 30 pounds is consumed per horse-power hour, is preferred for fuel. The boiler is of iron, its smokelessness. This novel vehicle is readily guided through crowded thoroughfares, and is permitted on the streets of Paris with no restriction except that the speed shall not exceed 10 miles an hour.

Emerson's rule, "Never read any book that is not a year old," will be applied to scientific books, our Nineteenth Century progress would scarcely be as rapid as it is. A book which will not be antiquated at the end of a twelve-month is "Electricity in Daily Life" (Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York), which is so comprehensive in character that a large portion of it is at present out of print. An account of the applications of electricity to every day use is given by ten different writers—each a recognized authority by his special branch—and together they form a volume which is not only condensed, but also, in a most satisfactory manner, answers the questions that are constantly being asked concerning the principles and methods of producing and measuring electricity, the electric motor, the electric railway, electric lighting, naval and land warfare, electricity in the household, and the effects of electricity on the body.

A Death Warning. According to Dr. Chiappini, an extraordinary opening of the eyelids, which gives the eyes the appearance of protruding from their orbits, is sometimes seen in patients who apparently have long to live, and this is an unfailing sign of death in 24 hours. In some cases only one eye is affected, but even then death is certain to take place within 72 hours. The effect is described to a diseased state of the sympathetic nerve, but why it should always be a death-sympptom is unknown. The annual births per 1,000 inhabitants are given by Prof. Leon Le Fort as 42 in Hungary, 39 in Germany, 35 in England, and 25 in France. The number in France was 28.3 in 1778. The present rate of increase is about double that of 1840. In 45 years, of England in 52 years, of Prussia in 54 years, and of France in 198 years.

Out of 26,654 food samples recently analyzed in England and Wales, 5,006, or 11.3 per cent, were found to be adulterated. Only one per cent, 1888, has shown a smaller percentage. A Russian Work. One of the greatest and most commendable of modern engineering enterprises is being carried out by the government of Russia, which has had several thousand men employed since 1870 in the work of draining the Pinsk marshes. This immense uninhabitable district is situated about midway between the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea, and covers an area about equal to that of the State of Pennsylvania. The work performed includes the building of bridges and the digging of wells, in addition to the construction of canals, drains, and embankments. The latest report states that not less than 135 square miles have been drained, and the banks of the Pripiet, reclaiming more than 7,000,000 acres of meadow-land. Great forests have been made accessible, and are beginning to be profitable.

Individuality in Thumbs. The Chinese are credited with many things, including the use for a long time of thumb impressions as proofs of identity. This, however, Mr. Francis Galton, the eminent British anthropologist, pronounces an egregious error, inasmuch as the Chinese employ of thumb impressions only as a kind of oath signature. Such impressions showing the curves in the ridges of the bulbs of the thumbs or forefingers, are now known to be an unfailing mark of identity, since they do not vary from youth to age, and are different in different persons. Mr. Galton has the impression of the thumb of 100 persons, and in them he traces typical forms, of which the individual forms are simply varieties.

A Primitive Krupp. Near Apt, in the French department of Vaucluse, a retired inspector of forests has accidentally discovered some ancient work of peculiar interest. The remains consist of a bed of pebbles 8 feet below the surface, and seem to be those of a prehistoric workshop. The flint implements were so sharp and well-preserved as to indicate that they had never been taken from the place where they were shaped, and two needles were discovered upon which some students succeeded in replacing the pieces chipped off. Here, then, is a factory of the stone age with the materials in such position as to indicate exactly the procedure of the early workman.

Jupiter's Rotation. Among the analogies traced between the planet Jupiter and our sun is the rotation of the equator at a more rapid rate than the rest of the surface. A Russian astronomer, Biolski, has lately compared the observations and drawings of two different observers, and has been able to determine the true angular velocities at various latitudes. These indicate that a zone of 5° on either side of the equator rotates in 9h. 51 m., the surface beyond 10° to north or south in about 19h. 35 s., and the points between 5° and 10° north or south in an intermediate period.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take. Smoke Naisy Boys 1890 Cigars. Smoke Naisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

A PRICELESS WIFE.

Fiction Outdone by a Simple Tale Which Might Have Been True.

"My dear, you look worried," said Mrs. Fosdick to her husband, when he came home on a recent evening.

"Yes, and you have hardly eaten anything. What has gone wrong?" "I didn't intend to betray any anxiety, my dear," and Mr. Fosdick tried to look cheerful.

"But I can tell from your manner that something has gone wrong. You must tell me all about it." Mrs. Fosdick went over to her husband and entwined her arms about his neck coaxingly.

"What's the matter?" "Well, I have met with losses." "Never mind, cheer up!" "But I have lost all I possessed."

"Then don't worry." "Not at all," replied the sweet woman, "you have my net." "Yes, bless your loving little heart, I have."

"Then don't worry." "Not at all," replied the sweet woman, "you have my net." "Yes, bless your loving little heart, I have."

"Then don't worry." "Not at all," replied the sweet woman, "you have my net." "Yes, bless your loving little heart, I have."

"Then don't worry." "Not at all," replied the sweet woman, "you have my net." "Yes, bless your loving little heart, I have."

"Then don't worry." "Not at all," replied the sweet woman, "you have my net." "Yes, bless your loving little heart, I have."

BLEURY STREET

THE CITY

MONTREAL

by their undersigned Attorneys and Counsel hereby give notice that on Thursday the twelfth day of March next at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon as counsel can be heard at the Court House of this city, they will, by and with the aid of their Attorneys and Counsel, present to the Superior Court, practice division, room No. 4, in and for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, sitting in term, a petition calling upon the said Court to choose and nominate in virtue of the Act in that behalf made, Chapter 79 and its amendments, three competent and disinterested persons to act as Commissioners to fix and determine, in conformity with the said Act, the price or compensation to be allowed for the piece or pieces of ground or property hereinafter mentioned or therein, which the said Corporation of the City of Montreal have, by a resolution adopted on the twenty-ninth day of January last determined to acquire for the purpose of widening Bleury-street between Craig and Sherbrooke-streets, according to the homologated plan of the city, in the St. Lawrence ward of the said city, and to perform such other duties as are imposed by law upon the said Commissioners.

15. A piece of land with brick buildings thereon erected, bounded on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the south side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

16. A piece of land with brick buildings thereon erected, bounded on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the south side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

17. A piece of land with brick buildings thereon erected, bounded on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the south side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

18. A piece of land with brick buildings thereon erected, bounded on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the south side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

19. A piece of land with brick buildings thereon erected, bounded on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the south side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

20. A piece of land with brick buildings thereon erected, bounded on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the south side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

21. A piece of land with brick buildings thereon erected, bounded on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the south side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

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lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

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lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the north side by Bleury-street, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the west side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; on the east side by lot cadastal No. 212, said side measuring about 17.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1157.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-east portion of lot cadastal No. 517 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Lawrence ward of the said city.

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Beatrix Randolph

BY JULIAN HAWTHORNE

CHAPTER VI. Continued.

"You affect Pharisaeism in imitation of your Puritan ancestors. But this poor girl is neither a witch nor a Quaker. Her notoriety comes from her genius; the rest is mere hearsay, which it's none of your business to attend to. I intend that she shall leave New York without a spot on her reputation, and you must bear a hand. Otherwise you're not the fellow I took you for." Wallie knew Bellingham better and had more influence over him than any one else, and indeed it was that Bellingham consented to come.

There were less than twenty persons at the dinner. The dining room walls were of a soft Indian red hue, the woodwork being mahogany and maple. The flowers on the table were yellow and blue. The room was lighted by tinted wax candles, each provided with a little colored shade. Everything looked cool, fresh and sweet. The host and hostess received their guests in the adjoining drawing room. By previous arrangement Mlle. Marana and Mrs. Bemax were the first to arrive. The diva was dressed in something white, of a light and feathery effect, giving the impression of a beautiful great bird. Her heart was up, for this was her first irrevocable step in her assumed personality. She was a high spirited girl, and having entered upon her course she had laid aside fear and irresolution.

Whatever she did she would do with her might. Such a vision of purity and loveliness as she was did not often enter a New York drawing room. She gave her hand first to Mrs. Cadwalader and then to Wallie. The latter greeted her cordially, and seemed about to say something, but suddenly checked himself, and looked at her with an odd, perplexed expression, like a man who is taken by surprise. Doubtless so much beauty would be a surprise to any one. After a moment's hesitation he said, "I'm glad to welcome you to this country, mademoiselle. I hope you will learn to feel like an American as much as you already look like one."

"Thank you; it is an American to feel happy then I am one," she answered, and it was observable as she spoke that this foreign lady's pronunciation was remarkably accurate. Wallie forbore to make the observation, however; he only took his chin between his thumb and forefinger with a quietly smiling look.

Mrs. Cadwalader said: "What delicious lace, Mademoiselle Marana! It is like frost work on ivory. Will you take a couple of feet?" Mlle. Marana declined, and presently the other guests began to arrive. There was Mr. Barcliffe, a wool merchant, but for social purposes an amateur composer. He was a small, slender, lively man, with gray hair and an immense gray mustache, like a great bar across the lower part of his face; he had the air of always standing on tiptoe to peep across this bar with a sportive, twinkling expression. There was Mr. Bidgood, a rosy, roistering, spherical personage, bald headed and short of breath; he smiled at you with a penetrating look, as if there were a private joke between you and himself which it would not do to mention.

There was Mr. Gramere, tall, courtly and romantic, with a resonant voice and an occasional gleam from beneath his upper eyelids, as if his soul were kindling within him. He had married well, and was now the proprietor of an artist's weekly. There was Mr. Knight, a distinguished politician with fresh complexion, clear cut features, powerful black eyes and snow white hair; his bearing was covertly condescending, as though he were reluctant to have you realize how greatly he was your superior. There was Mr. Damon, also white haired and white bearded, a somewhat unsuccessful publisher, but gifted with a warm heart, a keen wit and a bitter tongue. There was a certain unconventional wrath and heat about him, mixed with laughter and mockery, and nothing seemed to delight him so much as to shock a fastidious person or to tully a humbug.

There was Mr. Plainter, a gentleman all profile and eyeglasses, with a grating voice, a retentive memory and an insatiable earnestness. He was president of the American branch of the Society for the Scientific Investigation of Supernatural Phenomena, and his normal condition was one of high argument and exposition. He spoke of himself as "two," and of the rest of the world as "you,"—implying that the reason and tonation significance of bigotry and prejudice. His neck projected forward, and his figure was thin and curved like the now moon. There was Mr. Beaufort, once a clergyman, now an actor, a large headed, small bodied man, with a big nose and deep set eyes, extremely graceful and delicate in his attitudes and gestures, wearing in repose an expression of thoughtful melancholy, as if reflecting that he had been a clergyman, but brightening when addressed, with a smile of almost excessive sweetness, as if remembering that he was an actor.

Such of these gentlemen as possessed wives were accompanied by them, but the latter were for the most part like the engravings of ladies in fashion papers—though their faces might be pretty, it was the dresses, you looked at and recollected. When an American lady is distinguished at all she is apt to appear almost too much so. Not to mention the hostess of the evening; there were, for example, Mrs. March, of the Women's Political Association, slim, erect, holding her elbows close to her sides, with a tight business month and yearning melancholy eyes; possessing an insufferable command of language, enhanced by a faculty of seeming to repress more than she uttered; Miss Korner, of German extraction, with short, sandy hair, pale prominent eyes, a snub nose and protruding jaw; her volubility was as great as that of Mrs. March, and her rapidity greater; but whereas the former lady's conversation was mainly explanatory and argumentative, Miss Korner's was interrogatory and anecdotal; Mrs. Bright, a beauty, the wife of a wealthy brewer, holding herself as if she were on horseback,

rushing at a topic or an enterprise as if it were a five barreled gun, and forgetting it the next moment, headstrong, enthusiastic, blase; she had embraced Herbert Spencer during the last season, and reproached him in jets and sparks; Mrs. Musgrave, the dramatic reader. But why continue? The peculiarity of New York society is that no two people are alike; you have to focus yourself anew for every person you meet; whereas abroad the difficulty is to distinguish Mr. Smith from Mr. Brown and Mrs. Jones from Mrs. Robinson. People there seem to be born, bred and molded in platoons; the various social grades each has the same traditions, the same prospects, the same resources, the same topics of conversation, the same tallors, and the same faces.

But in New York we have not settled down yet; our people have what may be called a New York look; but there is no New York type—the former being a trick of facial expression merely; the latter a matter of feature and structure. But we are preparing to people a hemisphere, while the European nations have to pack themselves together like sardines in a box or pickles in a jar, mathematically, economically and irrevocably, and by natural selection have long since lost their elbows and idiosyncrasies. We are all elbows on this side of the water, especially since we have ceased any longer to be all fists and shoulders.

In addition to the guests above mentioned there were several of our older acquaintances—Gen. Inigo, Hamilton Jocelyn and Bellingham. When dinner was announced Wallie Dinsmore took in Mlle. Marana and seated her at his right hand, and it turned out that Bellingham sat next below her, much to his displeasure. He told himself that he owed Wallie one. On the other side of him sat Mr. Bright, whom, indeed, he had taken into the table. The other gentleman thought that Bellingham had nothing to complain of. Mrs. Bright, who could not hear about it almost anything, however, he noticed that she had not heard it, so he told her that she should be glad to hear that her companion was good looking, and determined to exploit him on the subject of architecture. She had read Ruskin's "Stones of Venice," and had seen classic and medieval antiquities abroad.

Accordingly she rode at him with great dash and courage, and at first he answered her graciously enough. Before long, however, he perceived that she did not know the meaning of her own information, and then he became laconic. Young Mrs. Bright, on the other hand, was not accustomed to re-buffs, and Bellingham's reticence only stimulated her enterprise. She sparkled like cataract in a rainbow, determining that she should fall in love with her at any rate. Meanwhile his other ear was being visited occasionally by the low and varied music of a voice the freshest and most melodious, he thought, he had ever listened to.

At times, too, as the dishes were passed, the lovely speaker would lean toward him, so that her soft white plumage brushed his shoulder. The Marana and Wallie were having a most entertaining conversation. It was not about architecture, and yet Bellingham felt attracted by it. Wallie was smiling and chuckling, and ever and anon making some pithy or arch remark. The diva seemed to be attempting to describe the mental visions which certain kinds of music called up for her. At last she said, "The end is like the awful rose of dawn, and it seems to keep unfolding more and more, but the twilight darkens between, and you can only feel that the great flower blooms at last in the morning of the other world."

At the same moment Mrs. Bright was saying to Bellingham: "In that way, don't you see, the second and third boxes would have just as good a view of the stage as the first, and yet the parrot wouldn't lose anything. Now, isn't that a nice plan?"

Either Bellingham had not heard her or else he didn't think it worth while to answer. He turned to the young diva and said, "That must be Beethoven."

Wallie's eyebrows went up. He had been quietly watching Bellingham, and had been much amused by his evident distraction and final surrender. He said to Mrs. Knight, in the second seat on his left, whether it were true that Grant intended to found a college of politics in Mexico, and left the young people to arrange themselves as they liked.

Mrs. Bright turned pale, took up a silver pepper box, and overwhelmed her croquette de volaille with red pepper. Blinded by her indignation, she was on the point of putting a piece of the highly condimented viand in her mouth, when Gen. Inigo, who was on her left, and who had been assimilating his nourishment with knife, fork and forefinger, and with enjoyment of chewing and deglutition, hurriedly set down the glass of sherry he was raising to his lips, and with great good nature arrested the young lady's hand by laying his own fat paw upon it. "My dear madam," he exclaimed with his unctuous Hebrew drawl, "would you commit suicide at a table like this?"

"Oh, I'm awfully obliged," returned Mrs. Bright, really feeling so on more accounts than one, though she had never before been able to mature that horrible free and easy impression. She overcame her repugnance, and recouped herself for Bellingham's scant courtesy by extracting whole hogheads of it from the ample reservoirs of her other neighbor. After all it amounted to the same thing. So a woman receives attention, it is small odds whence it comes. Bellingham and the diva meantime had taken a shortcut to a mutual understanding, and would have been astonished, had they stopped to think about it, at the vision of sympathetic feeling that was opening up before them. Sunshine arose on their way; and they rambled onward at their will. To talk with the prima donna on a subject that attracted her was like drawing harmonies from some exquisite instrument. She responded to the lightest touch, and you could see the promise and invitation of music in her face before you spoke. Bellingham forgot that this was the woman whose adventures and audacities everybody had been discussing for weeks past; he was to him a delicious outlet for a part of his nature which he had heretofore repressed even when by himself; so the seed first discovers itself in the earth, and the flower in the sunlight.

When, half an hour ago, he had been presented to Mlle. Marana in the drawing room he had felt that she was beau-

tiful, but remembered that she must be repellent, and had passed on without a second look. She, on the other hand, had been sensitive to his hostility, told herself that he looked cross and frigid, and thought it fortunate that he was an architect instead of a singer. But now, to appear with her on the stage, and under the mingled persuasion of happy accident and the genial stimulus of lights, company and the table, their averted regards had unawares turned to accord which might prove temporary, but was certainly delightful. It was strange to both of them, but with the sort of strangeness that seems like a sweet familiarity till now forgotten. Now they would tell air and warmth into the secret chambers of their spirit-ridges, and said "Good night!"

At the end of the table Mrs. Cadwalader was prospering blithesomely with Mr. Gramere on one hand and Mr. Barcliffe on the other. The conversation was of an aesthetic cast—would the Wagnerian method of musical composition prevail, and if so, would not music ultimately be chargeable with infringing on the preserves of the other arts? Mr. Barcliffe, propping up his mustache occasionally with his napkin, was of opinion that music was the soul and reconciliation of all the arts, and that a knowledge of music would henceforth be indispensable to enable the painter, the sculptor and the poet to do their work intelligently. "As to architecture," added he, "we all know that in its higher manifestations it has been termed frozen music." "Some of Wagner's music that I have heard," retorted Mr. Gramere, "was dry enough to be called harrowed hay lofts."

This epigram was overheard by Mr. Damon at the center of the table, and he immediately called out, "There's a portrait of Gramere down at the club that is said to have been painted to the tune of the old cow died of." Hereupon Mr. Bidgood burst into a hearty laugh, and observed that the old cow probably died from feeding on the harmonious hay lofts. Mr. Gramere, who was propped up to his full height and said to Mrs. Cadwalader, with a gleam from beneath his eyelids, that such men as the last two speakers did more than vice or ignorance to delay civilization. Mrs. Cadwalader smiled with scarlet lips, and said in her small, caressing voice, "The proprietor of the 'Professional Amateur,' cannot believe that civilization is delayed."

If there was any further danger of a breach of the peace it was averted by the action of Wallie, who now arose in his place and proposed the health of the guest of the evening. "Though our guest to-night," he said, "she is a host in herself; and if she was born in a foreign land, we all know that some of the truest Americans have never set foot in the United States." The toast having been drunk with much cordiality, Wallie added, "I drink to the health of the heart, ladies and gentlemen, but that is where it came from."

When the applause had subsided there was a pause, and the prima donna, perceiving with a beating heart that everybody's eyes were fixed upon her, as if expecting a reply. She cast a dismayed look at Bellingham, but his eyes were cast down, and an expression of coldness drew a long breath, and rose, with a soft rustle of her white dress, and glanced down the table. She looked at the clapping of hands, and saw Jocelyn smiling and nodding encouragingly, and Inigo hammering the table and beaming unctuously. The thought passed through her mind, "I am not myself; they are applauding some one else." Instead of disconcerting her, this thought gave her self possession.

"Ladies and gentlemen," she began, "I did not learn a speech; where I came from we did not make them. Some time I shall sing you my thanks. But I feel now how kind you are. A little while ago I knew nothing of you, and now we are friends! Your belief in me will help me to deserve it. All this seems hardly real to me—as if it were not possible. It is not I who speak to you, but the music, that is the reason of my being here. And yet I should like to have you like me for myself—else I should feel very lonely. I have only my music to take the place of my mother and my father. It is a great deal, I know, but not quite everything. And I cannot help feeling almost as if it stood between me and you. It is a disguise that I must wear, and I know that the disguise is better than what it beareth it."

Here her eye happened to encounter Jocelyn's. He was gazing at her apparently in much anxiety, and his lips seemed to be forming some voiceless words. The prima donna did not know what he meant, but she stopped and reflected that she was thinking aloud instead of making a speech, and that what she was thinking had more reference to the blue-eyed man with the brown beard who sat on her right than to any one else in the room; whereupon a blush rose to her face, she murmured something hardly articulate, and sat down. Everybody smiled and seemed to be much pleased.

"My God, what an actress!" muttered Mr. Beaufort to his neighbor, Mrs. March. "The delicious audacity of that last sentence was inimitable!" "She must be very clever," returned the lady, veiling her business mouth with the bouquet she carried; "but how very noticeable her foreign accent is!" "Ach! well, my dear, it has been a long time before I could come to talk as one would not know I was German," put in Miss Korner cheerfully. "Mademoiselle speak very well for a beginner."

"They say the Russians are a very superstitious people," remarked Mr. Plainter, putting up his eye glasses; "I must remember to ask Miss Marana whether she has ever investigated any of the phenomena. She looks like a medium herself; I should like to investigate, under rigorous scientific tests, the range and quality of her abnormal capacities." "Since meeting Mlle. Marana," said Mr. Knight, addressing Wallie, but graciously pitching his voice so as to be overheard by the diva, "I no longer marvel at Russian despotism. I should be a slave myself were I her countryman—my, my slavery has begun even as it is!" "By George! old fellow," whispered Jocelyn aside to the general, "hanged if I didn't think for a moment the girl was going to give us away!" "Don't you believe it," the general mumbled in reply. "She ain't going to

give us away, nor give herself away, neither—not to you, anyhow, and don't you forget it!"

The dinner came to an end, the ladies withdrew, and the gentlemen presently followed them to the drawing room. People were already arriving for the reception, and the room was getting



TOOK HER HAND, LOOKED IN HER EYES AND SAID, "GOOD NIGHT!"

crowded. A number of immaculate young gentlemen, in tight fitting evening dress, were reaching over their shirt collars to get a glimpse of the notorious Marana. There was an unintermittent buzz of talk that made it difficult to hear anything that was said. The ladies were numerous and brilliantly dressed, but many of them looked a little uneasy, as if they suspected they were assisting at a somewhat hazardous enterprise. The prima donna wore on her breast a locket set with diamonds that had belonged to her mother.

"Say, Witman," said one of the young gentlemen above mentioned to another, "did you notice the locket?" "Haven't been able to get up to her yet, confound it! Does she speak English?"

"Pretty well, I believe; I spoke French with her. Fall of the devil!" "What about the locket?" "Given to her by the czar of Russia, before he came into the business."

"By Jove! Say, does a fellow have to be introduced, or can you go right up and talk to her?" "Oh, sail in! She won't mind. These women always like to be taken by storm." So Mr. Witman struggled forward, and said, "I have a word to say to you, Mlle. Marana."

Bellingham, after wandering about restlessly in the crowd trying to keep his back turned toward the diva, and finding himself, nevertheless, constantly brought up within a few feet of her, at length made up his mind to go home. But just as he was on the point of bidding adieu to Mrs. Cadwalader, another man struck a chord on the piano, a harsh fell upon the assembly, and it became evident that the Marana was going to sing. And there she stood at the piano, the pure loveliness of her countenance looking across the crowd, and looking at him. He folded his arms and stood still, and no one but he knew that she sang to him.

When the song was over there was a great stir of admiration and surprise and comment; for though everybody had expected something very good, nobody seemed to have anticipated that it would be good precisely in the way it was; and they all tried to express what they thought in suitable language, with indifferent results. It takes the world some time to formulate its opinion accurately about a new thing. As for Bellingham, whatever he may have thought, he expressed nothing. He simply pushed his way through the throng that surrounded the singer, took her hand, looked in her eyes and said, "Good night!"

Strange to say this unceremonious behavior seemed to satisfy her; a glow of pleasure mounted to her face, and thereafter she appeared light hearted and content. Bellingham went away immediately afterward, and without saying good night to any one else.

At the end of the evening Jocelyn sauntered up to Wallie, and patting both hands on his host's shoulders, said, "Well, old man, what do you think of her?"

"I think a great deal," Wallie replied. "You say her abroad, didn't you?" "No, the general did. Why?" "Nothing," said Wallie, quietly fixing his gray eyes upon the other's dismayed visage, "except that I saw Mlle. Marana last year in Vienna, and I think her greatly improved."

CHAPTER VII. HER FRIENDS, HER ENEMIES, AND HER LOVERS. Within the next few days everybody in New York could quote a more or less authoritative opinion as to the merits of Mlle. Marana; for the guests at the Dinsmore's dinner and reception had been so selected that their various reports could reach all sections of polite society. The verdict on the part of both sexes was almost universally favorable, and every one consequently made preparations to extend further invitations to her. The only noteworthy dissentient voice was that of Mrs. Bright, who affirmed that the great prima donna was undervalued and presumed. Even this critic, however, admitted that she had redeeming traits.

"In her proper place she is very well. She is a professional singer; and, though she is very professional she is really a very good singer, too." Mr. Barcliffe, the amateur composer, contributed an able article to a leading journal, in which he attempted to assign Mlle. Marana her place among the great singers of the last forty years. "To the culture, the vivacity, and the subtlety of the present," he wrote, "our Russian guest unites the training, the knowledge, and the solidity of the past. Rooted in the soil of the best traditions of her predecessors, the flower of her genius blossoms in the new sunshine of today. The grandeur and dignity of her method are vivified and sweetened by rare personal charms of manner, and by that seeming artlessness of execution which is the finest triumph of art. Her appearance among us is another proof, not only of the reputation which we of the western world have attained, but of being the final tribunal in matters of the greatest taste and judgment, but of the great fact that real genius is always unique."

"Mlle. Marana recalls no other singer; she is herself! and to say this is (as those who have heard her will testify) to pay her the highest compliment. She does not accentuate an epoch—she makes one. Of her dramatic capacities we have yet to judge, but simple and unassuming as is her bearing in private society it is easy for the initiated to discern in the grace, effectiveness and precision of her gestures and carriage the results of that long training upon the stage and command of its resources which alone can make the poetry of movement a second nature. Our only misgiving is," added the writer, "that the ordinary repertoire of operas may fail to afford Mlle. Marana an adequate opportunity for the manifestation of her powers. While yielding to none in our reverence and admiration for the operatic production of the great composers, from Mozart to Wagner we may be permitted to wish that some new work might be forthcoming, essentially modern in its scope and quality, and then by answering more completely to the requirements of modern culture. It would indeed be a matter of congratulation were such a work to claim an American origin!"

Those who know the authorship of this article made merry over the operation, and inquired archly whether Barcliffe had at last found somebody capable of appreciating his musical accomplishments. But by the majority it was accepted with becoming docility; and the impresario, it is needless to say, was especially grateful to him.

"I'll just tell you how it is," he said to Jocelyn; "you play off a little game on the public; and you feel nervous because there's one or two weak points in it. Well, sir, Jupiter! those weak points are just the very ones the public swallows the quickest. Now, here's this girl—she can sing; we all know that; but she's a born American, and she's never been on the stage. Well, sir, there was old Lucretia March at the dinner, who said she could hardly understand her on account of her Russian accent; and now Barcliffe comes out and swears she must have been born behind the footlights! The next thing'll be we shall have some woman turning up and vowing the Marana has run off with her husband and a hundred thousand dollars!"

"Are you aware, Moses," inquired his friend, "that Wallie Dinsmore has seen the real woman in Vienna, and knows this one to be a fraud?"

The general set down the cocktail with which he was about to celebrate his good fortune. "Are you lying, or what's the matter?" he demanded brusquely.

"I had it from the man himself, you old blackguard," rejoined the other composedly.

"Does he know who this one is?" "If he doesn't he probably will be for long."

The general reflected. At last he said, "Well, I ain't scared. What should he make a row for? It ain't going to hurt him, and what's more, he's taken up the girl himself. It may tickle him to find out the facts, but he ain't a fellow to talk. If it was you, now, I might want to buy you off; but he's another sort." And Gen. Inigo tossed off his cocktail with renewed energy.

"I'll bet you're mistaken," said Jocelyn.

"I don't bet with you, my good friend, replied the impresario, shaking his head and changing position on his seat. "I'll tell you what I will do, though; if he added a moment. He took from his pockets a check book and a Mackinon pen, and wrote a check, which he showed to Jocelyn. It was \$10,000, and was drawn to Jocelyn's order.

"You can have that check," said Inigo, "and be fingering the bank notes in half an hour from now, on one condition."

"Go on," said Jocelyn.

"On condition that you take yourself out of the business; and leave me to deal with the girl direct. It's a damned shame, by Jupiter, that you should be putting 30 per cent. of her money into your pocket every time she sings, and making her think I pay her that much less than I do. I'll buy you out for \$10,000, cash down, to-day, and take the risk of her bursting up, and everything else. I'm talking money that's what I'm doing; and there it is! Will you do it?"

"You may go to the devil!" said Jocelyn, pushing the check book back, though not without an effort. "I'll have you to know that money's not the only thing I'm after. I've got my own views about the girl, and I'll manage the business my own way."

The impresario detached the check from the book, and having rolled it into an allumette lit his cigar with it. "That's all right," said he, crushing the burnt remnant under his foot, "only don't you talk to me no more about betting! I know a man when I clap eyes on him, and I know a woman, too; and I guess you'll have time to grow to be a bigger rascal than you are before you rope in my prima donna. She's met for your better; my boy, and they're not far to look for!"

WHY!
WHEREFORE?
The virtues of a remedy for pain do not consist in its being as good for relief as other remedies, but in its being more prompt and sure, and therefore the best for the specific purpose. It is not an idle catch-line that strikes the eye thus:

'ST. JACOBS OIL
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN,
IS THE BEST.

It is the best cure for all aches and pains, and it holds:

THE TRUE PROOF.

To the specific fact Archbishops, Bishops, Clergymen, Lawyers, Doctors, Governors, Generals, Senators, Members of Congress and Legislatures, U.S. Consuls, Army and Navy Officers, Majors and Officials, testify and unite in saying: "We suffered vainly."

OTHER REMEDIES FAILED,
and St. Jacobs Oil cured promptly and permanently. For the same reason:

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Bell Telephone, No. 235. References by permission to Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, M.P., Toronto; Geo. Hague Esq., general Manager Merchants' Bank of Canada, Montreal; J. Murray Smith, Esq., Manager Bank of Toronto, Montreal; A. M. Crombie, Esq., Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal.

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buy and sell all securities quoted in Montreal New York and Eastern Bids of all kinds bought and sold. Bond business especially looked after.

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Lightest, Strongest and Most Practical Cant Hook made.

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STREETS,
TORONTO.

This new and elegantly furnished hotel, under the management of Mr. E. M. Mathews, late of Montreal, is ready for the reception of guests, and will be found equal to any first-class hotel in the Dominion.

H.M. MATHEWS
MANAGER.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL
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This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and locality in Quebec, has just been completely transformed and modernized throughout, being refitted with new systems of drainage and ventilation, passenger elevator, electric bells and lights, etc. In fact, all that modern industry and practical science can devise to promote the comfort and convenience of guests has been supplied.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT
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The most popular restaurant in the city. Meals served a la Carte. The best of liquors on hand. All at moderate prices.

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55 and 60 JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE

The new Riendeau Hotel is in close proximity to the R. & O. Navigation Co.'s steamers, the City Hall and Court House.

The rooms are large, airy and elegantly furnished.

JOS. RIENDEAU, Proprietor.

THE RUSSELL,
OTTAWA

The Palace Hotel of Canada.

This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. The Russell contains accommodations for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with passenger and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they can always meet leading Public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escape, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger.

Every attention paid to guests.

KENLEY & ST. JACQUES, Proprietors.

THE CALEDONIAS WIN THE TROPHY.

The Contest for the Walker Vase Completed Last Evening-- A Nice Majority.

RACES AT THE VICTORIA RINK.

Some Keen Contests on a Fine Sheet of Ice-- General Sporting News.

The competition for the Walker Vase presented by Messrs. Walker & Sons, of Walkerville, Ont., has been finished for this year and the Caledonias are the possessors of the trophy for the season.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Result. Lists names like S. White, W. Walker, D. Wilson, etc., and their respective positions in the race.

Two rinks of the Thistle Curling Club, skips W. H. Balfour and E. Clift left for Quebec last night.

Curting in Ottawa. The Carleton Place team competed against Arnprior on the Ottawa ice this morning.

SNOWSHOEING.

Ladies' Night of the Argyle Snowshoe Club. The second ladies' night of the season of the Argyle Snowshoe Club took place at the Club House last night.

The Holyoke's in Quebec. QUEBEC, Feb. 6.—At 9 o'clock last night a banquet was given to the members of the Holyoke Snowshoe Club at the Florence Hotel.

The Mountain Steeplechase. The Mountain steeplechase takes place this afternoon and fully ten men will start.

The Montrealers. The day of the old Tacone-Blene tramps to St. Johns today starting this morning at 9 o'clock from the gymnasium.

St. George Steeplechase. The Mountain steeplechase of the St. George snowshoe club will be run this afternoon.

M. G. A. S. Club. Last night the boys turned out 35 strong and boomed things up as usual in the Club House.

HOCKEY.

Another Match in the Insurance Championship Series Last Night.

Another match in the above series took place in the Dominion rink between teams from the North British & Mercantile and Guardian Companies, last night.

The match between Peter Maher and Gus Lambert is progressing very favorably, both men being now in strict training in London.

For the Guardian the two Fenwicks and Smith were distinguished by their brilliant play. The following were the teams:

Table with 2 columns: Team Name, Members. Lists names like Fenwick, W., Fenwick, J., etc., for various teams.

The next match will be between the

Guardian and Northern on Wednesday next at 7 o'clock in the Dominion Rink.

THE RING.

The Record of the Two Bantams Who are Going to Meet.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 6.—The police interfered sufficiently to stop the Dixon-McCarthy fight but the men will shortly come together.

Until about four years ago George Dixon was a photographer's errand boy at Revere Beach, near Boston.

He was a good-natured youngster and nobody who knew him then ever dreamed that he would become a successful pugilist, for he paid no attention to athletics and appeared to care little about ring affairs.

One of his chums had a set of boxing gloves and he volunteered to show George a trick or two with them. They sparred frequently, and the colored lad "caught on" so quickly that he was soon able to "stop" any of his companions in short order.

Upon going to Boston he took great interest in boxing entertainments, and on several occasions exhibited such cleverness with local sparring that sporting men began to talk about him.

He bested young Johnson, then regarded as a clever man, in three rounds on Sept. 21, 1887. He boxed in Boston for some months with men of his weight who came along, and defeated a dozen fairly clever men before he was matched to a finish battle.

Paddy Kelly, of Cambridge, then looked for a match with Dixon and was accommodated. They fought fifteen rounds to a draw. In April, 1888, Thomas Chelerty was defeated in ten rounds by Dixon.

Tommy Kelly, "The Harlem Spider," fought a nine-round draw with Dixon, and Jimmy Brackett was badly beaten by the colored lad in June, 1888, a month after the Kelly fight. In the same month he drew with Hank Brennan in eight rounds.

It was during this fight that Dixon was said to have shown the white feather. In December Dixon came here to meet Eugene Hornbacher. The latter was the favorite, but was put to sleep in less time than it took Slavin to polish off McAuliffe.

McCarthy is 22 years old, and he is generally considered to be one of the cleverest men in his class this country has ever produced. From the time he made his public appearance as an amateur at the boxing tournament of the Spartan Harriers in 1887, until he met George Dixon at the Union Athletic Club in Boston last February, he was regarded as a pugilistic wonder.

but it is sure to be a heavy wagering affair, as the Corinthian place (located dependence on Chas. Mitchell's judgment. The Irishmen will send over considerable money with which to back their champion.

A communication from London says: The Burke-Pritchard match is already attracting attention. All the money has been posted, and the men have gone away to train.

They are worth \$10,000. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Puritan Club, of Long Island City, which Messrs. Dick Roche and Jim Wakeley are the grand managers, have determined to bring about a return match between the renowned English lightweight, Jim Carney, and our handsome champion, Jack McAuliffe.

William Courtois's failure to reply to the challenge issued by John Lawlor some ten days ago, has caused the latter to make one effort toward clinching a match with the clever South Brooklyn expert.

Having had no reply to my challenge issued a week ago last Monday to William Courtois, although he promised that he would answer yes or no, I propose to give him a little more time to consider the proposition.

Will arrange a match according to the same conditions that governed the contest between Bob Fitzsimmons and Jack Dempsey when they fought for the \$12,000, the Police Gazette championship belt, each contestant to deposit \$1000 with the club offering the purse as a guarantee that he will be on hand and at weight the night of the contest.

Chess Player Gunsberg Doing Up the Men in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—I. Gunsberg, the great chess player, this afternoon defeated Dr. Frank Anderson twice. He also easily defeated several minor players but was in turn defeated by Mr. W. H. K. Pollock, Baltimore's best player.

Arrangements Being Made for the Coming Match Here. The Queen's Hall has been engaged for the championship wrestling match which takes place on Monday, March 2, between John McMahon and Cowley, the Texas giant. McMahon is undergoing a course of training for the coming contest and has no fears of defeat.

Leonard Getting Impatient. BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Hugh Leonard writes to The Courier from Belfast, N. Y.: "If Harrison, the Toronto policeman, wishes to wrestle me I wish he would say so or else return the articles of agreement which were sent him some time ago. It looks as though he was afraid to meet me, after allowing him his own style he should be able to make good the bluff which he gave from the stage at the conclusion of the first match with Gallagher."

Record of Arthur A. Zimmerman the Noted Cyclist. Arthur A. Zimmerman, who is among the foremost amateur bicycle riders and jumpers of America, is a native of New Jersey, having been born at Camden on June 11, 1869. He stands 5 feet 11 inches in height and his weight, in condition, is 160 pounds. He first bestrode a bicycle in a race in the fall of 1889, winning a

novice race at Queens, L. I. This gave him encouragement, and he has continued a very busy man on the wheel since that time. Up to the close of the past season he had been successful in 45 races, a few of them tandem events, while he gained second place in 18 races, and had to be content with third prize in three others, which is certainly a most creditable showing.

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up by the University of Pennsylvania men as rubbers did the business." Nicoll says that Scott should have been awarded the race, as he won it fairly. "It was a very unjust decision," he said.

H. H. Morrell of the N.J.A.C. who had charge of the athletes of that club, says: "The treatment of the New York athletes in Philadelphia was a disgrace to any respectable club. The officials would not listen to any complaints or protest, and it was impossible to secure justice. In the case of Barnes, who was disqualified, it is evident that he was in the wrong. But why did they not disqualify the University men who wore spikes? They also overlooked their rule regarding the wearing of quarter-sleeve shirts. Why, the Quaker City boys appeared with nothing but short-sleeved shirts on their chests?"

J. J. Morrell of the M.A.C. claims that "Barnes should have been given the race. Several others wore spikes and nothing was said about it. It was an anti-New York crowd. Scott won the mile walk easily. I have had some experience with the same referee's rulings before."

Richard K. Fox--Dear Sir--This is to certify that I, Belle Fuller, do hereby challenge Henry G. Klink, the champion one mile walker of the world, to walk a 12-hour race for from \$500 to \$1000 a side, the race to take place in Birmingham, Ala., two weeks from signing articles.

Champion female walker of the South. The English Centaur. A letter from London regarding pedestrianism follows: The proposed six-day race at Olympia has taken on a new aspect, and it is likely that the event will prove more international than ever.

Still Trying to Come Up Near Joe Donoghue's Record. The English and Continental skaters are still busy trying to get as near Joe Donoghue's record as possible.

Races at the Victoria Rink. The annual races of the Victoria Skating Club took place last night, and the attendance of spectators at the rink was very large.

BASEBALL. Reorganization of the California League Completed. BY OUR SPECIAL SERVICE. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The California League has been thoroughly reorganized for the season.

What is Said in Philadelphia of the Athletes' Treatment. Regarding the treatment of the New York Athletes at the University of Pennsylvania games at Philadelphia last Saturday, The Times of that city says: "Henderson, the physical director and trainer of the A. C. S. N., claims that the New Yorkers came to this city fearing defeat and attempted fraudulently to secure the prizes which they could not win fairly."

SWIMMING. W. C. Johnson Breaks the Amateur 100 Yard Record. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—W. C. Johnson, the champion amateur 100-yard swimmer of America, broke the world's record for 100 feet in the Manhattan Athletic Club swimming tank last night.

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THE LOVER'S LAMENT.

Your face is like a drooping flower, Sweetheart! I see you fading hour by hour, Sweetheart! Your rounded outlines waste away, In vain I weep, in vain I pray, What power Death's cruel hand can stay? Sweetheart! Sweetheart! Why, nothing but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

"Well! Well!" That's the way you feel after one or two of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have done their work. You feel well, instead of bilious and constipated; your sick headaches, dizziness and indigestion are gone.

THE WARREN SCALE CO. Manufacturers of All Classes of Scales and Trucks. 454 AND 456 ST. PAUL STREET. Corner St. Nicholas Street, Montreal. Bell Telephone 2136.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC POTTERY AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE. EIGHTH MONTHLY DRAWING, FEB. 11, 1891. 3134 PRIZES Worth \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE Worth \$15,000.00. Tickets, 11 for \$10.00.

"WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD." Braggi's Ointment and Plaisters. ARE SOVEREIGN REMEDIES FOR Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Bolls, Abscesses, Piles, Eczema, Insect Bites, Barco Rot, Sandy Blight, etc.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVORING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADRID DISHES & SAUCES. Cookery Books post free on Application. Look Out for the "Evening Telegraph" ON MONDAY NEXT.

The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 7. THOUSANDS DISFRANCHISED.

A contemporary gives 116,000 as the number of young men who have been deprived of their votes by the Government's unconstitutional action in dissolving Parliament at the present time.

THE BOGUS RECIPROCIITY SCHEME. Sir John Macdonald is reported to have assured the Ontario millers that though the coal duty may be swept away that on flour will be retained under his new-fangled reciprocity scheme.

UNDER FALSE PRETENCES. Sir John Macdonald's pledge to stand by the national policy, and his announcement that he is getting up a brand new reciprocity scheme, suggest several pertinent enquiries.

ONLY THIRTY-TWO MILLIONS OUT OF THE WAY. OTTAWA JOURNAL: But during the five years of Liberal rule, from 1873 to 1878, the net debt increased from \$9,848,462 to \$49,332,009, or over forty millions—that is, over eight millions a year.

Not correct by over thirty million dollars. Of course that is not much of a mistake for a Conservative newspaper. Of the total increase of debt which took place under Liberal auspices, \$32,447,188 were expended in paying for public works placed under construction or contracted for by Sir John Macdonald previous to his resignation in 1878.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes St. Lawrence canal, Welland canal, Ottawa works, etc.

or wherever he can, but he must continue to buy in the dearest market, because the beneficiaries of the tariff and the contributors to the Red Parlor fund insist that it shall be so.

REFORM ASSOCIATION MEETING. It is desirable that there should be a large attendance of Liberals at the meeting of the Reform Association at the Windsor this evening.

TRYING TO HOODWINK THE FARMERS. When the national policy was adopted in 1879, duties were imposed on farm products for the ostensible purpose of protecting the farmers; and at the last session some of these duties were increased with the same object in view.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE. When the citizens of Montreal yesterday read the list of civic committees appointed at Thursday's council meeting, we venture to say that a good many of them were surprised that Ald. Jeannotte should have again been elected chairman of the Police Committee.

fraction of the civic laws. Action of this kind is a notice to all policemen to be careful whom they arrest. Ald. Jeannotte is entirely out of place as Chairman of that committee.

GIVE HIM THE LASH. Another case of a brute in human form outraging a young girl was reported in yesterday's Herald. It must by this time be clear to the police authorities that fine and imprisonment, as punishment or deterrent, are thrown away upon such people.

THE NEW WHAT-IS-IT. The "What is it" was one of Barnum's most successful exhibits. It puzzled thousands of people. But the platform on which the present Government of the Dominion has gone to the country leaves Barnum's production in the shade.

Art Association of Montreal PHILLIPS SQUARE. Art Classes 1891. The Second Term of the Art Classes will commence on Wednesday, February 11th, under the direction of Mr. W. Brymner, B.C.A.

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CARSLAKE'S Grand Derby Sweep! \$75,000.00. 8000 Tickets, \$5 Each. 206 HORSES ENTERED. 824 PRIZES. Chances 1 in 9.

Carsley's Advertisement. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7. EARLY CLOSING. SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY. Our Stores will be closed at one o'clock every Saturday during February.

S. CARSLY. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777. NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL. Fine---Massively---Handsome. Polished Brass and Silver-plated Lamps for Drawing-room use, with Silk and Fancy Shades.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager. W. T. Carleton's Opera Company. Matinee this Afternoon, and This Evening. The New Romantic Opera. CLAUD DUVAL. Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's.

SPARROWS & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL. Every Afternoon and Evening, Week Commencing Monday, Feb. 9. KOH-I-NOOR. VAUDEVILLE. Whistler & Mailliart's Great London and American Combination, headed by the world famous MARTELL FAMILY.

THE YOUNG CANADIAN. First Grand Matinee Under Distinguished Patronage. YACHTING CRUISE. From Montreal to the Home of Evangeline. Exquisite Scenery, Vivid Description, Interesting Events, Humorous Anecdotes, Victoria Army.

GRAND CARNIVAL AT MONTREAL ON THE Jacques Cartier Ice Track. COMMENCING ON MONDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1891. Trotting and Pacing. Skating Races, Snowshoe Races, Shooting and Tug-of-War.

THE PULSE OF TRADE.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY BAROMETER.

Only a Moderate Improvement in General Trade—A Decrease From Same Period Last Year—The Week's Failures.

New York, Feb. 6.—Special telegrams to Bradstreets show only moderate improvement in the state of general trade.

Recent ill-founded reports of a much larger volume of trade last month than in Jan., 1890, are best answered with our report of bank clearings for Jan., 1891, which shows a decrease as compared with the like month a year ago.

The decrease at New York and other eastern cities is due to reduced railway shares, speculation, interrupted telegraphic communication, and only a moderate volume of general trade.

Reports from 55 cities furnish total of \$4,959,915,421 or 6 per cent. less than in January 1890 and a little more than in January 1889.

New York city January clearing were \$2,956,999,306 showing a decline compared with totals at 54 remaining cities which have been increasing each month relatively much faster than at New York for last month amount to \$2,062,916,055 a gain of less than \$1,500,000 only 7.100 of 1 per cent.

Share speculation in railway and shows strength and advancing tendencies, due to the ease of money, anticipated improvement in railroad earnings and the bullish position of leading operators.

The money market continues particularly easy and rates for funds both at New York and generally elsewhere throughout the country are practically unchanged.

There is a better demand at a few points west but the books appear to be supplied. Mercantile collection are only fairly prompt.

The iron industry shows no improvement beyond the fact that it is no worse; consumers are not anticipating wants and prices unchanged send to weakness.

Anthracite coal is rather more favorably situated. Leading producers exceeded the allotted output in January, and are restricted to producing 2,000,000 tons in February.

Meanwhile cold weather appears to lack staying powers, and the market is dull and weak except at the Northwest. Copper is firm and unchanged, and lumber and leather are in only steady demand at firmer prices.

Gains in the distribution of general merchandise are noticeable in Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha and Kansas city. Dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes being tight in request.

There are also gains in hardware, drugs, paints, and grocery staples. St. Louis reporting them conspicuous. At the principal cities in the Province of Quebec general trade is of moderate volume and promises to remain so until navigation opens.

There is a fair volume of business in Ontario. In some instances in excess of totals for January 1890. Interest in the dominion elections tends to interrupt business some. In Manitoba the wheat movement continues slow and the tendency is to light purchases of such articles of the dominion of Canada reports 58 failures this week against 59 last week and 57 this week last year.

The total number Jan. 1 to date is 293 against 287 last year. The most conspicuous cause of business failures in the Dominion in 1890 was lack of capital, incompetence ranking second and disaster or financial stringency third.

HERALD HOTEL REGISTER. The following list contains the names of hotels throughout Canada and the United States where The Herald will always be found on file.

Chicago, Ill. GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL. Cincinnati, Ohio. HOTEL METZ, European plan.

Cleveland, Ohio. FOREST CITY HOUSE, corner Superior street and Public Square; rates \$2.50 to \$5. Cornwall, Ont. ROSMERE HOUSE, AMERICAN HOUSE.

Duluth, Minn. SEALDING HOTEL. Field, B.C. FIELD HOTEL. Halifax, N.S. QUEENSHOTEL, HALIFAX HOTEL.

London, Ont. TUCMSEH HOUSE. New York. ALBEMARLE HOTEL, Madison Sq., European plan.

ALBANY HOUSE, 4th-avenue and 24th-street. BROADWAY HOUSE, CLARENDON HOTEL, EVERETT HOUSE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, GRAND UNION HOTEL, HOTEL BRUNSWICK, HOTEL DEVONSHIRE, 42nd-street, European plan.

HOTEL ST. MARK, 5th-avenue, 38th street. HOTEL ST. STEPHEN, PLAZA HOTEL, Central Park. WINDSOR HOTEL. Point Au Pic, Que. CENTRAL HOUSES.

Port Arthur, Ont. NORTON HOTEL. Quebec, Que. FLORENCE HOTEL, HENRIETTA HOTEL, ST. LOUIS HOTEL. Sherbrooke, Que. ALBION HOTEL, MAGOG HOUSE.

St. Johns, Que. ST. JOHN'S HOTEL, CANADA HOTEL. Three Rivers, Que. WINDSOR HOTEL. Toronto, Ont. ARLINGTON HOTEL, QUEENS HOTEL, ROSMERE HOUSE.

Montreal, Que. ST. LAWRENCE HALL, WINDSOR HOTEL. Smith's Falls, Ont. WARDROBE HOUSE. Winnipeg, Man. LELAND HOUSE, W. D. Douglas & Co., 200-202, corner City Hall-square, Main and Albert streets.

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Capacity 1600 Barrels a Day. Elevators at all important wheat points in the Northwest.

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WHERE TO WORSHIP.

The Places in the City Where Services Will Be Held To-morrow.

Douglas Methodist Church, St. Catherine-street west—The Rev. J. Cooper, A.M., D.D., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. All welcome.

St. Andrew's Church, (Church of Scotland.) Morning, at 11. Holy Communion, "The Only Name," Evening at 7. The More Excellent Way." Rev. J. E. Hill, M. A. B. D. Collection for poor at 10. Minister's class at 10 a.m. Young Women's class and Sunday school will not meet.

Protestant Home of Industry and Home, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Feb. 8, 1891. At 10 o'clock p.m. Divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Canon Mills.

St. Stephen's Church, College-street, corner of Inspector—Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M.A., rector. Quinquagesima Sunday. Divine service, morning at 11. Preacher the rector; evening at 7. Missionary service. Addresses will be delivered by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Ven. Archdeacon Evans and others. Sunday school and Rector's Bible class for men and women at 8 o'clock.

The Advent Christian Congregation, Assembly Hall, 2539 St. Catherine-street, West, rector. Quinquagesima Sunday. Divine service, morning at 11. Preacher the rector; evening at 7. Missionary service. Addresses will be delivered by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Ven. Archdeacon Evans and others. Sunday school and Rector's Bible class for men and women at 8 o'clock.

Zion Congregational Church—The Rev. W. H. Warriner, B.A., B.D., will preach at both services. Subject of evening discourse: "The Church and the Young People," with special reference to the work of the Y. P. S. of C. E.

Church of St. James the Apostle, Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Choral litany at 4.15. Seats free. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The congregation are respectfully reminded that this is envelope of Mission Sunday. Canon Elwood, rector.

Trinity Church, St. Denis-street, opposite Viger-square. Rev. Canon Mills, B. D. Rector. Mission Sunday. Annual offering in behalf of Mission Missions. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. E. A. W. King, M.A. Sunday school and Bible class for adults at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rector. All are invited.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester-street—The Rev. James Barclay, M. A., pastor, will officiate at all services. Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Mr. Barclay's young men's class at 8 p.m.

Presbyterian Church—Services commence at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. E. B. Mackay, D.D., the pastor, will preach at both services. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

St. Martin's Church—Rev. G. Osborn, Troop, M.A., rector. Quinquagesima Sunday. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed and shown to places by sidesmen.

St. Gabriel Church—Rev. R. Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 o'clock. Subject of evening discourse: "The Knowledge a Christian Should Seek." Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. to which all are invited not attending elsewhere.

St. James' Methodist Church, corner City Councilors and St. Catherine-streets. Rev. Jas. Henderson, M. A., pastor. Rev. E. P. Bovis, M. A., B.D., assistant-pastor. Rev. H. P. Lewis, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Collection in aid of the Great Fund. Sunday schools and Bible classes at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal, Beaver Hall Hill—Rector, Rev. Charles Fitch, Quinquagesima Sunday—Morning at 11 o'clock, evening at 7 o'clock. Subject, funeral sermon Wm. Clare. Preacher at both services, the rector. Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers and visitors are invited to all services. Free meeting every Sunday morning at 10.15.

Grace Baptist Church, Queen's Hall—The pastor, Rev. H. E. Patton, D. D., will preach at 11 a.m. Subject: Elijah in the Home. 7 p.m., Pauline Propaganda. Service at 7 p.m. "What Brought the House Down?" 7 p.m. Brought down the house and his doom, or the story of the deluge.

Erskine Presbyterian Church—Rev. A. J. Mowat, pastor, will preach at both services. 11 a.m., 7 p.m., Sabbath School and Pastor's Bible Class at 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

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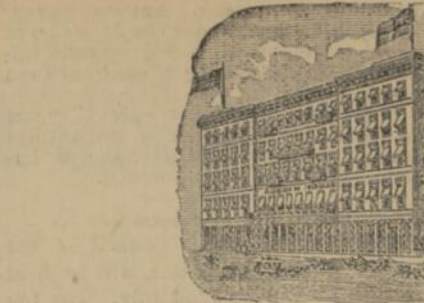
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