The Quebec Gazette.

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The Quebec Gazette

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January 11, 1893.

An Adamless Eden, Limited.

An interesting departure in company management has just been made in Toronto, where a mining company has been floated, which will be managed by women. Although men are to be graciously permitted to buy shares, the "male thing" is to be haughtily and rigorously excluded from participation in the management.—*Invention.*

American Eagle in Disgrace.

The American eagle as a fetish in the State of Connecticut has decidedly lost caste by the action of its Legislature in repealing a law imposing a fine of $25 for shooting that most despicable bird. It was a decided victory for the farmers of Connecticut, who have found the eagle their most dangerous foe as an indiscriminate destroyer of poultry of all kinds. It is very unfortunate that the eagle was ever taken as the emblem of the American Republic. It is naturally a coward and a thief, neither of which is fairly representative of our country; which is firm only in defence of its own rights, and is never aggressive against the rights of others. The farmers of Connecticut have suffered long enough from State-protected eagles.—Boston *Budget.*

Cathedral Sewing Guild.

At the annual meeting of the Cathedral Sewing Guild, held in the Church Hall, on Friday, April 23rd, the following report was submitted:—Sixteenth annual report of Cathedral Sewing Guild. During the past year meetings have been held regularly every Friday (except during the summer months) and for a month before the annual sale on Wednesdays also. The attendance has been small, but the workers are energetic, as is shown by the amount realized from sale of work and other sources. The annual sale took place on December 8th, and $432.15 was received. During the past year the Committee has invested $700 at 6 per cent interest. More than half this sum had been earned in previous years. Miss Lizzie Dean and Miss Clapham being absent from the city Mrs. Dunbar and Miss Goodday were elected on the Committee in their stead. Several meetings of the Corporation of the Cathedral and the Guild Committee were held with reference to the Church Hall, which was very heavily in debt, when the question of regulating the tariff for the use of the different rooms in the Church Hall and other matters were discussed. Happily the debt has since been cleared and it is hoped that the various societies will be generous in their contributions to the Church Hall. Two entertainments under the auspices of the C.S.G. were given towards current expenses of the Church Hall and the sum of $89 57 realized. The proceeds of the last entertainment (kindly organized by Miss Healey) will be credited in the accounts for next year, as the money was not received until after the first of March. Your Secretary was authorized to close accounts on the last day of February and to make this a custom in order that the Guild financial year may correspond with that of the Cathedral. MABEL T. WEBB, Sec.-Treas. C. S. G. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Hon. President, Mrs Lloyd; President, Miss Boswell; Vice-President, Miss Anderson; 2nd Vice-President, Miss J. Stevenson; Sec-Treasurer, Mrs. E. Webb; Asst. Sec.-Treasurer, Miss L. Healey. Committee—Miss L. Dean, Mrs. Dunbar, Miss L. Dunn, Miss Henry, Miss Goodday, Mrs. Aherr.

New York Fashions.

SPRING MILLINERY—TRIMMED SAILORS.

The sailor hat is too becoming to be allowed to go out of fashion, but this season it is so loaded down with trimming that it bears little resemblance to its original self.

Of course during midsummer the plain untrimmed hats of this shape will be worn by young girls, and even by some of the elder women, although the latter do not patronize them so much as a year or two ago.

There seems to be no fixed law as to what kind of straw is the smartest in sailor hats; the fine straws and the Panamas seem rather more popular, but there are a great many of the rough braid. The under brim is now covered with a cream net, or bound with velvet, or made of a contrasting color, and the top or crown is fairly loaded down with flowers. Roses, primroses, lilacs (purple and white), gardenias, and cowslips, all and many more are used, and the stiff bows of ribbon or velvet which are interspersed give the needed effect of height. All the hats have the brim turned up at the back, and flowers galore are put in so as to rest against the hair.

A smart sailor hat of fine black straw has a brim faced with white, and bound with a roll of black velvet just at the edge. Quantities of pink roses cover the crown and are put under the brim at the back, while stiff narrow bows of white ribbon and black velvet are put in among the roses. Another hat, the same shape, is of blue straw trimmed with red carnations and black and white ribbon bows, while at the back are knots of bright red gauze instead of the flowers.

In Panama a charming model has a narrow brim bound with black velvet; the crown is encircled with roses of different colors, looking as natural as though just picked. At the left side are narrow ends of black velvet, and at the back the brim is entirely covered with bunches of pink, yellow, and red roses, closely massed together.

Quite in contrast to these flower-gardens is a hat of the sailor shape with black brim and the crown of black and white—a different straw. This is trimmed with black ribbon velvet, and at the left side a bunch of stiff black quills. At the back under the brim are black velvet rosettes. The effect is odd, smart, but yet not becoming to every face, as the lines are decidedly severe.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Bicycle and Tuberculosis in Women.

At the last quarterly meeting of the American Statistical Association, Dr. S. W. Abbott, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Health, presented some interesting figures regarding the proportion of pulmonary tuberculosis in females to that in males in Massachusetts. The rate in 1851 was 1,451 females to 1,000 males; in 1890, 1,055 females to 1,000 males; and last year only 974 females to 1,000 males. Last year was the first in the history of the State in which the number of deaths from phthisis in females was smaller than that in males. The fact that a uniform reduction in the rate of female deaths began some five years ago, about the time when women were beginning to ride the bicycle extensively, Dr. Abbott considers significant, and he is inclined to attribute the decrease in the death rate to the great increase in open air exercise among women which has been inaugurated by the use of the bicycle.—*British Medical and Surgical Journal.*

A despach from Athens says that Prince Constantine's residence was gutted by a mob on Sunday and all his papers burned.

HOW DID IVORY,—THE "NO. 1,"—ESCAPE?

A Remarkable Letter From His Lawyer, Who Is Also the Lawyer of the Federal Government.

MR. CHARLES RUSSELL'S VIRTUAL ADMISSION OF IVORY'S GUILT.

The London *Mail* publishes the following from its New York correspondent:—

I have been so fortunate as to obtain a copy of a letter written by Messrs. Day and Russell, Ivory's London lawyers, which goes far to explain the chuckling in Fenian and saloon circles in this city at Ivory's escape from penal servitude.

The letter will also serve to demonstrate the absurdity of the bluff by which Irish politicians here are endeavouring to make a claim against the British Government for the wrongful imprisonment of an American citizen.

Lest there be an attempt to dispute the genuiness of this communication, I reproduce it in full. It was written by Mr. Charles Russell, said to be a son of Lord Russell of Killowen, and reported on this side to be one of London's most prominent lawyers.

It will be at once seen that this striking but obviously honest communication is convincing proof of Ivory's guilt. Hence the chuckling at what is thought on this side to be the customary stupidity and clumsiness of the effete British Government. The letter was sent to Mr. William Lyman, the chief American Fenian.

"Telegraphic address:—
" 'Toilful, London.'
"Day, Russell, & Co.,
"Solicitors.
"E. Frank Day, "37, Norfolk-street, W.C.
"Charles Russell, "(Near Temple Station),
"W. F. Brougham, "London.
"Telephone No. 35,339. "Dec. 18, 1896.

"Dear Sir,—As you are probably aware I am acting as solicitor for Edward Ivory, who, at present, stands charged with conspiring with Tynan and Kearney to bring about dynamite explosions in England. In case you should have any doubt as to the source of this letter, I have on the top got Edward Ivory to sign his name, and this signature, he tells me, you can easily verify in 100 different ways in New York.

"I write you now on a matter of very grave importance in which Ivory desires to receive your advice.

"As soon as I was instructed in the case I put copies of all the depositions which were taken at Bow-street, together with a lengthy statement from Ivory himself, before Mr. Edward Carson, Q.C., and Mr. J. F. Taylor, whom I had retained for the defence. They have gone thoroughly into the matter, and have considered all the circumstances, and whilst there are several points which might be raised in the prisoner's favour and argued, the net result of their deliberation is this:—That Edward Ivory is certain to be convicted.

THE MAXIMUM PENALTY

is, as you know, twenty years, and it now becomes a very serious matter as to what advice I should give Ivory. I have to consider whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it would not be more advisable for him to plead guilty. I think, in all probability, that in this event I could represent the case to the law officers in such a way as to ensure that on a plea of guilty being entered the comparatively mild sentence of five years would be given to Ivory. Further than this, if Ivory could instruct his counsel to state on his behalf, whilst pleading guilty, that Ivory, although a Fenian, and likely always to remain one, he was not a dynamiter, but had been led into dynamite against his own better judgment, and that he did not approve of dynamite and regretted that he had been led into it—then I feel that I could put the matter before the law officers in such a way as might in all probability lead to an exceedingly light sentence of, perhaps, a few months' imprisonment, and that it is just barely possible that they might represent the matter to the judge in such a way that Ivory might be at once released, on the one condition that he leave the country in twenty-four hours.

"The latter course which I have indicated is the one which I am myself strongly in favor of. I am in favor of it, of course, first of all because it lightens Ivory's sentence. I am also in favor of it because I know that it is true that Ivory has been led into this against his better judgment and that he regrets it; and I think, this being so, that he should as an act of reparation say something in the nature indicated. In this connection you should consider the base and treacherous manner in which he has been treated by Tynan, who incited him to go to Glasgow by a series of frightful lies, representing to him that he (Tynan) had been to England and Ireland, whereas, as you will see from the dates I have abstracted on the enclosed paper, and from the hotel bills found on Tynan when he was arrested, that the man spent all his time living luxuriously in the best hotels

AT VARIOUS CONTINENTAL CITIES.

"Ivory, however, is a man of courage, and he desires to do nothing here which would bring trouble on any friends in America, and, whilst he is in favor of the course I am recommending, he would rather go to penal servitude than pursue it without receiving your sanction. It therefore becomes a very serious matter for you to decide, and you have to a great extent in your own hands to decree whether this poor fellow is to serve a long term of penal servitude with the ruin to mind and body which it so often entails.

"No words which I can write, I am sure, are needed to impress upon you the seriousness of your decision, and I must ask you to be good enough, after you have considered this matter for a couple of days, to cable me your decision.

"In order that there may be no mistake on the enclosed sheet of paper, I set out certain code words, and, as you will notice, my telegraphic address is 'Toilful, London.'

"Ivory asks me to add that should the course recommended by me (which your cabling the word 'settle' will indicate you approve of), then 'that you should notify——' so as to secure their goodwill. Should he be so lucky as to go free, he will go first to Hotel St. Petersburg, Paris, as Mr. Frank Mordant.—Yours faithfully,

"CHARLES RUSSELL.

"P.S.—Of course you fully understand that although I have good hope of carrying through the proposed course, I have not seen the authorities, and do not know whether they will concur in any way, but I repeat I have every hope, and I would not say this lightly.

"ENCLOSURE.

"(1) PERSEVERE.—Fight the defence out to the end—don't plead guilty, Ivory must face long sentence.

"(2) COMPROMISE.—Plead guilty but express no regret for dynamite.

"(3) SETTLE.—Let Ivory plead guilty, his counsel explaining that whilst he is a Fenian, and always had been, he regrets that he was led into dynamite, which he disapproves of, and that he was led into it against his better judgment, and that there was no intention on his part and, as far as he knows, on the part of his colleagues to destroy human life."

The Delivery of Foreign Mails.

WASHINGTON, April 29—The Post Office Department has announced that proposals will be received until May 15, 1897, for a steamer to meet incoming transatlantic steamers of the following lines:—American, Hamburg, Cunard, North German Lloyd, General Transatlantic and White Star. The steamer will go from New York City to meet the vessels at Quarantine, receive the mails in bags and pouches and then will touch at the pier at the Battery to deliver local mails. She will then proceed to the Pennsylvania Dock at Jersey City and to the dock at the foot of West Thirty-sixth street to deliver the mails to go out of the Grand Central Depot. The vessel will be in service six days in the week or as frequently as necessary. The running time must not exceed seventy-five minutes. The contract is to be for four years from July 1st next. The purpose is to expedite the delivery of the mails and relieve the New York Post Office of a large part of the mail matter which can more advantageously be distributed at other points. The mails will be assorted on the boat.

Mr. Dunkley—I guess the Boswells will be getting right into the swim now. Mrs. D.—Why? Mr. D.—They've quit paying cash for what they buy.—Cleveland *Leader.*

DEAN STANLEY.

THE ELOQUENT CHURCHMAN'S LOVE FOR WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

There are few travelled Canadians or Americans to whom the memory of Dean Stanley is not dear. His career as Dean of Westminster and the love he bore England's great cathedral are recalled by some remarks of Dean Farrar under the heading, "Men I Have Known," in the April number of *Temple Magazine.*

Speaking of the last conscious moments of the beloved Dean, he says:—

That night I spent in the Dean's bedroom, in which also were Lady Frances Baillie, Dr. Harper, the late Precentor Flood Jones, and others. The Dean was then wholly unaware of his approaching end; he talked of getting up and going about. Then I earnestly asked his friends present whether they would like to face death without even being warned that the solemn crisis was near. They were afraid of the shock which the announcement might cause to him. I told them that I had been present at many death-beds; had often insisted that dying men or women should be warned of their peril; and had never once known the slightest shock to follow a calm announcement. Thereupon Dr. Harper gently told the Dean that he must not for a moment think of getting up; that he was dangerously ill; and that, besides, he was probably unaware how much his face was altered and disfigured. This was, indeed, so sadly true that no photograph of him could be taken, and his features were swollen out of recognition. With the most innocent of gestures he raised his hand to his face, and remained silent for a few minutes. Afterwards I proposed to administer to him the Holy Communion, and he assented. He then desired me to take down his latest messages—a very difficult task, for he could scarcely make any distinct articulation. At last, however, I made out these words—the paper (a half sheet of the Deanery note-paper, on which I wrote them with a blunt pencil) is now lying before me:

"The end has come in the way I most desired that it should come, if I could have controlled it. Before and after preaching one of my sermons on the Beatitudes, I had a most violent feeling of sickness, took to my bed, and said immediately I wished to die at Westminster.

"Bless the Drummonds—you, dearest Frances, and you, dearest Mary; naturally you know more about my thoughts and papers than any one else in the world."

After this he wandered a little, but then rallied his forces to dictate his last message to the Queen and the nation. It was as follows, the only distinctly-articulated words being:

"A mark of respect to the Queen; and I trust that last mark of conferring attention . . . : the value of the Abbey . . . . the glory of the Abbey . . : . and what the duties of this office are supposed to be In spite of every"—(here I had long to wait before the dying Dean could convey to me the word he intended, which was)—"incompetence, I have yet humbly trusted that I have sustained before the mind of the nation the extraordinary value of the Abbey as a religious, liberal and national institution, and in spite of almost every . . . . Those were the last consecutive and intelligible words which Dean Stanley uttered."

The Dean of Westminster, it will be remembered, was attacked with that dangerous malady erysipelas in the head, of which he died at the Deanery on the 18th of July, 1881.

The Floods in Oklahoma.

A NUMBER OF PERSONS DROWNED.

GUTHRIE, Oka., April 29—The great damage by flood in West Guthrie alone is variously estimated at from $200,000 to $500,000. The main residence and business portion of Guthrie proper was unharmed, but far over the country the raging waters of Cottonwood River and reservoir have piled up the loss of life and property not to be computed by summing up the damage in West Guthrie alone. All night persons were in trees and on house tops, it being impossible to effect their rescue. The death list of a score reported yesterday still stands and it will likely be much increased when the inundated region can be explored. South-west of Waterloo, in this County, there was a waterspout yesterday and a half dozen farms were inundated. Near Clifton and Lionell scores of farms have been swept of everything. Many cattle and horses were drowned near Cushing, Payne County. Dozens of persons have been driven from their homes by high water in the western part of Logan County. Several large bridges on the Cimarron and Cottonwood rivers have been abandoned and trains in every direction are delayed by washouts. In the south-western part of the city a long arm of land is formed by the widening of the river. In this land lived hundreds of negroes. During the night the bridge leading across the river to the city had been swept away. The people were absorbed in watching the rising waters when the flood from the reservoir came down in a solid wall and struck across the arm of land near the mainland, cutting the people off from escape. They fled from their homes to a higher part of the newly formed island. The river was thirty feet higher than its usual level. Nine persons were seen to drown. Two women and a child were carried away on a bridge. One man and two women were on a house roof when it went to pieces and they perished. A girl who was in a tree several hours gave up and fell into the flood.

Railway Earnings.

C. P. R.

Statement of earnings and expenses Canadian Pacific Railway Company:—

	March, 1897.	Jan. 1st to March 31, 1897.
Gross earnings	$1,528,944 61	$4,113,963.12
Working expenses	1,008,731.77	2,835,584.10
Net profits	$520,212.84	$1,278,379.02

In March, 1896, the net profits were $476,531.25. And from January 1st to March 31st, 1896, there was a net profit of $1,306,213.39. The gain in net profits over the same period last year, is, therefore, for March, $43,681.59; and from January 1st to March 31st, there was a decrease of $27,834.37.

Return of traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from April 14th to April 21st:—

1897	$366,000
1896	335,000
Increase	$ 31,000

G. T. R.

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending April 21, 1897, and the corresponding period of 1896, are as follows:—

	1897.	1896.
Passenger train earnings	$128,427	$111,816
Freight " "	219,838	229,670
Total	$348,265	$341,486
Increase, 1897	$6,779	

Too Much for Him—Dismal Dawson—Uv course I don't believe in the Bible. It don't stand to reason. Everett Wrest—Why don't it? "Jist think of the idear that jist because Adam done wrong, the whole world had to go to work. Cruelest thing I ever heard of."—Indianapolis *Journal.*

"Draw, you have insulted me. Draw, I say!" shouted the star. His adversary shrank back. "Would you take an unfair advantage of me?" he hissed. "Remember, I am the scene painter, sir—I cannot draw." "He has no advantage," said the manager. "The box office receipts show it. Up, and at him!" And the combat began.—Detroit *Free Press.*

Oldun—Do you find your memory growing treacherous as you advance in years. Stayer—Treacherous? Well, I should say so. It's always springing things on me that I thought I had forgotten.—Chicago *Journal.*

"Not Exactly Right."

Thousands of people are in this condition. They are not sick and yet they are by no means well. A single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla would do them a world of good. It would tone the stomach, create an appetite, purify and enrich the blood and give wonderful vigor and vitality. Now is the time to take it.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. 25c.

FOR SAVING LIFE IN CANADA.

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL ON THE ISLAND OF JERSEY.

The Brave Deed Was Brought to Public Notice by a Correspondent of the "Chronicle."

The Jersey *Times*, of April 15th, has the following:—

An interesting event in the history of the Chamber occurred this morning at the Town Hall—this being the presentation to Mr. Charles Rumsey, an A.B., of the schooner "Charlotte," of a medal awarded him by or through the Canadian Government for saving the life of a boy in the Grande River, at Gaspe.

The chair was filled by the President of the Chamber, Mr. J. Le Bas Le Maistre, who was supported on the right by Sir Geo. C. Bertram (Bailiff of Jersey), and on the left by Mr. J. F. Gaudin (Vice-President); those also present including Jurat P. Briard, Messrs. Gervaise Le Gros and Clt. Le Sueur (ex-Presidents of the Chamber), Col. P. D. Marett, R.A., (Hon. Trea. Jersey Humane Society); Dr. W. Duret Aubin (Deputy of St. Helier), Messrs. A. J. Aubin and J. Hooper, the Rev. R. P. Davey, Mr. A. Le Couteur (Hon. Sec. Jersey Humane Society), Mr. F. Le Feuvre (Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway); also a number of Mr. Rumsey's personal friends and shipmates.

A letter having been read from the Lieut.-Governor expressing his inability to be present through other engagements,

The Chairman said they were met to present a medal awarded to Mr. Charles Rumsey, seaman on the "Charlotte," a schooner, of Jersey, by the Royal Canadian Humane Society, at the instance of the Canadian Government. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, among the many matters coming beneath its notice, could do nothing which gave it greater pleasure than the presentation of such a medal for a brave deed, and also to give the prestige of the Chamber to that little function. Personally he regretted the presentation was not entrusted to a more competent person, but it was directed that the President of the Chamber of Commerce should hand over the medal. Mr. Le Maistre then read an account of the life-saving deed sent to the QUEBEC MORNING CHRONICLE by an eye-witness. It seems a little 12 years old boy tripped on the wharf and fell into the sea; and Rumsey jumped in, sea-boots and all, and caught the boy as he was sinking for the last time. Rumsey afterwards swam to his ship and continued his work as if nothing had happened. Rumsey only waited for the Captain's leave to jump overboard to the rescue. A small purse was presented him, but, said the writer, that was not enough. The Chairman then gave an account of the affair from the *Nouvelle Chronique* written by Mr. W. Le Boutillier Fauvel, a member of the Canadian Parliament, who had taken an active part in the matter, and who, he regretted to say, had now joined the great majority, and was borne to his last resting-place amid the regrets of a large number of friends and constituents who had learned to appreciate his worth and the great work he was doing for his country. Mr. Le Maistre proceeded by reading letters from the Canadian Government on the matter. Happily, proceeded Mr. Le Maistre, it was not seldom that medals had to be presented for brave acts; though that was generally in connection with the army or navy and carrying with them the sweet recollection of duty well done, but often also carrying with them the remembrance they were attended with loss of life. The bright little medal before them had nothing but happy thoughts recalling to the salvor that he had had the privilege of rescuing a life when consulting nothing but his brave heart, he turned round to his master and said "Captain can I go?" It was the answer of a Briton: "Yes Charlie, go." To the saved, it would speak of everlasting gratitude. It was well in the fitness of things that the incident occurred in Canada, where hundreds, we might say thousands of their fellow citizens had contributed no small part in the development of that part of the British Empire. There were parts where, and he knew what he was speaking about, the name of a Jerseyman was one to conjure with. Their vessels had braved all sorts of dangers, the ice, and in the past, the French enemy—for at one time there were no less than 800 Jersey sailors in French prisons. That year they celebrated Her Majesty's Record Reign, and they knew nothing had been more congenial to her than presenting awards for brave and good deeds; and the fact of this brave deed having been performed by a native of this part of her dominions would in her mind lose nothing of its interest, for she had no more loyal subjects than his (the speaker's) countrymen; and they were proud to own Charles Rumsey as one of them (loud applause).

The medal was then pinned by Mr. Le Maistre to the proud recipient's breast; and

Mr. Rumsey, speaking briefly, said it was only a Briton's duty to do as he had done. If he ever saw the opportunity to save life again, he hoped God would spare him to do it (renewed and hearty plaudits.)

Sir George Bertram said that when he received the invitation to be present, and found it was with respect to the presentation of a reward to a brave Jerseyman, he felt that, as Chief Magistrate, he was bound to come; and certainly, among his many duties, he could not find an act more congenial or giving him great pleasure. When he came into the room he had no idea of the details of the transactions; but, now he had heard them, he was all the better pleased he was able to come. What struck him specially was that Rumsey's deed was not done in a moment of excitement but deliberately; he saw the danger and faced it. He knew, as a seaman, what it was to jump into the sea with his heavy clothes on. He remembered his duty, however, and turned to ask his captain if he could go. No finer act could be done than this: Men might, in moments of excitement, do acts one could be proud of; but they were all the finer when done deliberately. He (Sir George) was proud of such an act done by one of his fellow-citizens; and felt that so long as they had in the mercantile navy and Royal Navy, men like Chs. Rumsey, England was not likely to lose her command of the seas (loud applause.) Turning to Chs. Rumsey, Sir George asked to be allowed to congratulate him in the name of his fellow-citizens there, and to say they were proud of him (loud applause.)

The Bailiff afterwards shook hands with Mr. Rumsey, and examined the medal presented to him.

Captain Cooper, master of the "Charlotte," then stepped forward, and said it gave him great pleasure to see one of his seamen receiving such an award. He had witnessed the act; and it was at the danger of his own life that Rumsey jumped into the sea near the bow of an incoming mail-boat. It was with the greatest pleasure he was present. They had had an eventful voyage, and met with several casualties. In the Mediterranean, for instance, he almost lost his mate, who fell overboard; but, by skilful manœuvring and the aid of the crew, he was able to grasp him and pull him up, in an exhausted condition and unconscious. Chs. Rumsey must feel proud at having saved the life of a fellow-creature, as he himself did.

The Chairman next read a letter from the Connétable of St. Helier (Mr. H. E. Le V. dit Durell), explaining his unavoidable absence.

Mr. J. F. Gaudin moved a vote of thanks to the Connétable for kindly granting the use of the Town Hall. They felt the occasion was one of a public character, and so applied therefore; and, from Mr. Durell's well-known amiability, made sure beforehand they would not be disappointed. He was only sorry he was unable to be present to personally respond.

Mr. Clt. Le Sueur (ex-Deputy) seconded; and

The motion was carried *nem. dis.*

The interesting proceedings concluded thus at 11 30 o'clock.

Religious Instruction in American Schools.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., April 29—Judges Baxter and Searle, of the District Court, have just handed down an important decision in what is known as the Avon school case, whereby the school district and its teachers are enjoined from using the school house to give religious instructions or to teach the Roman Catholic catechism. The decision applies to all public schools in the State and all religious creeds. The practice of teaching the catechism is held to be contrary to the constitutional guarantee of freedom of conscience.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF.

LONDON, April 28—The Epsom spring meeting of two days opened with brilliant weather yesterday. The Prince, of Wales was present and there was an unusual turn out of coaches The Great Metropolitan stakes was won by Mr. Higham's "Soloman." Mr. C. Morby's b. g. "Glen Tilt" was second, and Mr. J. E. Platt's c. h. "Hattie" third. In the Great Surrey handicap, Mr. C. D. Seymour's ch. c. "Sirder" won. Mr. B. I. Barnato's br. f. "Miss Primrose" was second. The North Park plate was won by Mr. M. R. Lebaudy's "Sweet Auburn," the Lorillard-Beresford stables three-year-old "Sandia" being second.

LONDON, May 1—Mr. A. Cohen's "Green Lawn" won the Asher stakes at the second day's racing of the Sandown Park meeting yesterday. The Lorillard-Beresford "Drace," and Richard Croker's "Santa Anita," the American horses entered, did not start. Eleven horses ran. The Asher stakes is a handicap of 1,000 sovereigns.

LACROSSE.

MONTREAL, April 28—The Chairman of the Intermediate League, Mr. Ed. Mansfield, has issued notices to the Clubs calling them together to draw up the schedule for the championship matches on Saturday next, at St. Lawrence Hall. There is much speculation being indulged in as to the result of the approaching meeting. Sherbrooke and two other Clubs from St. Henri and also two Western Clubs are seeking admission to the Intermediate Series.

THE INTERMEDIATE LEAGUE.

MONTREAL, May 3—The following schedule for the season has been decided upon by the Intermediate Lacrosse League, composed of the Shamrocks, Capitals, Sherbrookes, Nationals and Quebecs:—

	Teams.		*Grounds.*
May 24	National	Shamrock	National
June 5	Capital	National	Capital
" 12	Sherbrooke	Shamrock	Sherbrooke
" 19	Quebec	Capital	Quebec
" 22	Shamrock	National	Shamrock
" 26	National	Quebec	National
July 1	Capital	Sherbrooke	Capital
" 3	Shamrock	Quebec	Shamrock
" 10	Quebec	National	Quebec
" 17	Shamrock	Capital	Shamrock
" 24	National	Sherbrooke	National
" 31	National	Capital	National
" 31	Quebec	Shamrock	Quebec
Aug. 7	Capital	Quebec	Capital
" 14	Shamrock	Sherbrooke	Shamrock
" 21	Sherbrooke	National	Sherbrooke
Sept. 4	Capital	Shamrock	Capital
" 4	Sherbrooke	Quebec	Sherbrooke
" 18	Quebec	Sherbrooke	Quebec
" 25	Sherbrooke	Capital	Sherbrooke

GOLF.

A CANADIAN CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.

EDINBURGH, April 29—Mr. A. W. Smith, of Toronto, won from Patterson in the amateur golf championship of Great Britain, which opened on Murfield Links yesterday. Unlike the open championship, in which the count is by strokes, this is match play. There were 74 entries. The rounds were of 18 holes. Smith won by 8 up and 6 to play. Smith won the international championship at Niagara-on-the-Lake in 1895. In the same year at Newport, R.I., he tied for third place in the open championship at 175, with Foulci, the present American professional champion. In 1896 he tied in the American open championship at Shinnecock Hills for third place at 158 with Douglass, the Brooklyn Club professional. The amateurs here speak in high praise of his skill.

EDINBURGH, April 29—W. A. Smith, of Toronto, succumbed in the second day's play at Golf, A. J. Allen, of the Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers beating him by three up, and one to play. A great number of ex-champions have gone down in this tourney so far.

LONDON, May 1—In the golf championship final at Muirfield yesterday, Allan, of Edinburg University, defeated Robb, of St. Andrew's University. Allan is only 19 years and Robb is 20 years old.

AQUATIC.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 29—The Winnipeg Rowing Club has declined the generous subscription of Messrs. Day & Martin, the London, England, blacking manufacturers, on the ground that the subscription list is open only to the members of the Club and their immediate friends. They fully appreciate the offer, but on the grounds stated must decline it.

YACHTING.

BELFAST, April 29—Mr. Gustav W. Wolff, member of Parliament for Belfast, and a partner in the firm of Harland & Wolff, the well known shipbuilders, says there is no truth in the story that he is connected with a syndicate to build an Irish yacht to challenge for the "America's" cup or the Queen's cup. It is further stated that no member of the Royal Yacht Club, of which the Marquis of Dufferin, whose name was also mentioned in connection with the syndicate as Commodore, intends to challenge for the "America's" cup.

Captain Morgan has purchased Bergeron's cutter "St. George," which will be put into commission for the coming season.

CYCLING.

The roads outside the city are clearing up quickly enough this spring for bicycling. Masters W. Treffry and F. Baller rode to Montmorenci Falls and back on Friday and report the roads very good.

OPENING OF THE SEASON.

The Cycling season may now be said to have fairly opened here and it is already quite apparent that the silent steed of steel will have even more fresh adherents this season than ever before. Numberless gentlemen who never rode before are taking to the wheel and the ladies are adopting it in more than correspondingly large numbers. For the benefit of those cyclists who have not yet had an opportunity of investigating the matter for themselves, we may say that both the Ste. Foye and St. Louis Roads are now quite passable for wheels, as well as the cross roads. Beyond an occasional rut or wet spot of small dimensions there is no serious impediment to wheeling which did not exist before the winter. Men are at work repairing bad spots but the whole length of the roads will bear improvement, for they are full of ruts.

A Precaution

"I wish," said the foreign star to the press agent, "that you would hereafter refrain from reference to my performances as a work of art." "It is certainly complimentary." "Yes. But I don't like the phrase. It may lead the framers of the tariff to put a tax on it, which would annoy me very much."—Washington *Star.*

A Better Plan.

Squildig—"What do you think of Chandler's scheme to seize armor-plate works?" McSwilligen—"I think the Government ought to seize Chandler's check and convert it into armor plate."—Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph.*

More

Medicinal value in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other preparation.

More skill is required, more care taken, more expense incurred in its manufacture. It costs the proprietor and the dealer

More but it costs the consumer *less*, as he gets more doses for his money.

More curative power is secured by its peculiar combination, proportion and process, which make it peculiar to itself.

More people are employed and more space occupied in its Laboratory than any other.

More wonderful cures effected and more testimonials received than by any other.

More sales and more increase year by year are reported by druggists.

More people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla today than any other, and more are taking it today than ever before.

More and STILL MORE reasons might be given why you should take

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1 per bottle.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25 cents.

Sunday's Church Parade.

THE SERVICE IN ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

There was a very excellent church parade Sunday morning, when the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, Royal Canadian Artillery and Eighth Royal Rifles together paraded to St. Andrew's Church in the order named. The Queen's Own, commanded by Major Hethrington, was headed by its fine band, as was also the R. C. A., while the Eighth had its bugle and brass bands in the centre and the pioneers and signal corps in front. Lieut.-Col. White was in command. The marching of the men of all three corps was excellent and their physique all round was very good, while their cleanliness was a matter for very general comment. The service at the Church was bright and hearty, and was conducted by the Revd. A. T. Love, the pastor. The organist, Mr. Heber Budden, junior, presided at the musical portion in a very acceptable manner, and his choir acquitted itself with much credit. Apart from the psalms and hymns there was an anthem which was given in excellent style, and during the offertory Miss Wilkenson sang a solo very sweetly.

The Revd. Mr. Love preached from the text:—Matthew, viii., 7-10—"And Jesus saith unto him, I will come and heal him. The Centurion answered and said: Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldst come under my roof; but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed. For I am a man under authority, having soldiers under me; and I say to this man, go, and he goeth; and to another, come, and he cometh; and to my servant, do this, and he doeth it. When Jesus heard it, he marvelled, and said to them that followed: Verily I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." He began by explaining that he did not wish to draw attention so much to the fact that Christ marvelled, as to the Centurion's eminent sense of duty which He termed his faith. It was this obligation of duty which as a part of the Roman soldier's composition formed the *esprit de corps* of that greatest army of those times. The small details of drill and the niceties of military etiquette, the fact that a man's helmet was brightly burnished, that he was well girded with his belt, that his shield was free from rust, or that he was well shod were matters of no moment compared to that sense of duty which made his army what it was, and which is indispensable to the army of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. Our Empire has during Her Majesty's reign engaged in several wars, the most of which were in defence of its rights, while others were to protect weaker nations from injury and wrong. These are always permissible. There is, however, another sense of duty besides that of the soldier. "War, pestilence and famine"—these are the world's three greatest destroyers, and we must husband our resources and employ our means against the two latter as well as against the former. Very recently they invaded the Empire hand in hand, leaving death in their track, and we know what a generous response came from all over it when the appeal was made for aid in fighting the fell destroyers. Canada was in no way behind hand in her contribution, but came forward with handsome aid for the sufferers. Next month we will hold a Jubilee to commemorate the fact that our beloved Queen has not only attained to the longest reign in British history, but has also passed beyond the term of life allotted to most men and women. From end to end of the British dominions there will be festivities to celebrate the event, showing that the heart of the Empire beats with one great simultaneous throb in sympathy with, and in reverence for, the Throne, and for her who so worthily occupies it. All over the world permanent monuments will be raised in commemoration of Jubilee year, and all who wish to honor it may fittingly do so by aiding in having justice and right sustained throughout the Empire. In no way may this better be done than by a proper observance of our Christian duties. Lord Salisbury some time ago said that organized government was steadily losing and public opinion gaining ground. This being the case, public opinion has to be properly led in order to secure good Government. In this task of shaping public opinion all present can share. The preacher closed by urging his hearers to be loyal to their God, their duty and their country. The service concluded with a verse of the National Anthem.

PARADE TO ST. JEAN-BAPTISTE CHURCH.

The Ninth Battalion also paraded to St. Jean Baptiste Church at 11 a.m., accompanied by the Quebec Field Battery and Quebec Company of Canadian Artillery, which marched in front of it in the order named. These three corps came up St. Louis street a couple of hundred yards behind the Eighth, so that returning from church the turnout practically amounted to a brigade parade. At the very lowest estimate some 750 men were in line. The morning being a fine one large numbers of people witnessed the parade.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN TEXAS

SIX NEGRO MURDERERS LYNCHED.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 1—For the murder of a negro man and two girls and the burning of the home of their victims, six negroes last night suffered the death penalty at the hands of a mob of their own race. The mob took from a room at Sunnyside, where they were being guarded, Fayette Rhone, Will Catts, Lewis Thomas, Aaron Thomas, Jim Thomas, and Benny Thomas, the four latter being brothers, and Will. Williams, all negroes, and hanged the first named six to a tree. The seventh was hanged, but has disappeared. Several shots were heard shortly after the mob took them from the room and he may have tried to escape. The negroes all confessed to having murdered Henry Daniels, an old negro; his step-daughter Marie, and a seven-year-old child. Old man Daniels had the proceeds of a robbery which the Thomas brothers had committed and they demanded t of him under pain of death.

Sir J. A. Chapleau Interviewed

NEW YORK, May 3—The *Mail and Express* of Saturday has the following:—Sir Joseph A. Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, has just come from Atlantic City, where he went for his health. The Lieutenant-Governor is the Executive head of the Province of Quebec. The general elections in Quebec, which are now coming on, have no personal interest for him. "The Governors of the Provinces are not supposed to be in politics any way," he remarked. The Governor said that Canadians were just now chiefly concerned in the action of the Congress of this country in the adoption of a new tariff law. He said it seemed to him desirable for the United States and Canada, two great adjoining countries, the people of which speak a common tongue and have, to a very large extent, a common interest, to preserve the closest and most intimate relations each with the other. "I mean a relation based on reciprocal commercial arrangements," he added. Canada did not have much to complain of from the last Administration.

Terrific Explosion of Dynamite.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, May 1—A terrific explosion of dynamite occurred here yesterday, wrecking two blocks of buildings and killing many persons. Four waggons were being driven down Conception street loaded with barrels of dynamite. In an unexplained manner one barrel exploded with a deafening crash. In an instant every other barrel on the waggon had been blown up. Then, with an awful roar, the dynamite on the three other waggons, which were near, exploded simultaneously. The explosion was followed immediately by a crash of timbers, and two blocks opposite, on each side of Conception street, fell like houses of cards. A great hole was blown into the street and the drivers of all the waggons were instantly killed.

Ex-Councillor James McLaughlin, of this city, who has been for some time in Montreal, arrived here yesterday on a visit to the Ancient Capital.

Messrs. A. W. Cochrane, of Montreal, A. C. Rice, of Dayton, Ohio, W. J. Dain, of Jersey, T. Ahearn, of Ottawa, Will Davidson, of Montreal, R. A. Carter, also of Montreal, Thos. A. Temple, St. John, N.B., B. W. Ellis, of Calcutta, and Geo. P. Harley, of Montreal, are amongst yesterday's arrivals at the Chateau.

PRIMROSE DAY.

MR. KEIR HARDIE'S BUTTONHOLE.

(London Daily Mail.)

Lord Macaulay's much-heralded New Zealander would have been impressed with London yesterday. It is to be assumed that, being a learned man, he will know the English language, and that when he comes he will look round for the last decrepit policeman of an effete nation, and ask what it is all about. If he talked no tongue but Maori, and paid us a surprise visit yesterday, he would inevitably have come to the conclusion that we worship a graven image, whose sign and token is a little yellow flower.

Yesterday's Primrose demonstration differed from others of its kind by reason of an accidental coincidence, Primrose Day and Easter Monday fell together. The Londoners who usually observe the festival and wear primroses in the London streets had gone to the places where the primrose grows—to the extent of

A TRIFLING MILLION

or so. London town was given up to the holiday visitors. But they responded nobly to the traditions of the day. Thousands of them crowded the Strand and Westminster, and two out of every three wore primroses. The mystery was where all the flowers came from. They must have rained down from heaven like manna in the wilderness.

'Busmen and cabdrivers are nothing if not loyal, and the primrose on April 19 has come to mean loyalty as much as Beaconsfieldism. Every jarvey had his little yellow bunch in his buttonhole. Three crowded busses passed at the heels of each other by Whitehall corner. Only one passenger in all the three was without primroses. He wore a faded daffodil, which was probably the nearest approach to the token that the domestic back garden could afford. Still the flowers came by the hamper and the basket, though there seemed to be no buttonholes left for them. The flower-girls sold nothing else, and their baskets were overflowing with the pale little blooms.

The loyal Imperialists all went to pay their silent tribute of veneration to the statue in Parliament-square. At least that may be supposed to have been their object. But there were

TOO MANY VENERATORS

for the tribute to be silent. One cannot commune with dead men's spirits, to any successful extent, when he has to push and struggle for his place, and is all the while gently directed by the police to "Pass on, please." By noon it was computed that about 50,000 people had defiled in front of the statue.

The statue was well worth looking at. The base was completely hidden with primroses, greenstuff and violets, arranged with a nice taste which did no violence to the graceful outline of the statue. Ropes of primroses hung in festoons from the corners of the pedestals; gilt baskets full of primroses and violets were beneath them, a moss-work of primroses and greenstuff covered all the stonework, and handsome devices rested on the turf around. On the front panel were the words "Imperium et Libertas" in violets on a ground of yellow. The letter "B" in violets stood out prominently from each of the four sides of the base. The trophy sent by the Hon. E. R. Belilios, C.M.G., of Hong Kong, with its shield and golden crown of primroses, had the place of honor in front. Palm leaves waved in the breeze from each of the four corners.

Chief of the unattached emblems was the shield sent by the Constitutional Club. Its motto was "Peace with Honor." In the centre was

A ROYAL CROWN

in violets, with a cap of purple velvet, and beneath it a device, also in violets, of the sceptre and the sword entwined with binding ropes. The Junior Constitutional Club sent a modest wreath, all of primroses, and other emblems came from the Lambeth Constitutional Club, the Old Court, the Shepherd's-bush, and other habitations of the Primrose League. The crowds streamed on, speculating as to the meaning of the Latin motto, and the policemen made themselves hoarse with their monotonous cry, and prayed for midnight.

In the Abbey a basket of primroses and a few vagrant bunches were at the feet of the Beaconsfield statue. And Mr. Keir Hardie went to a meeting of the Independent Labour party in a hall off the Strand with a bunch in his buttonhole. This is the crowning triumph of the day. Israel and Empire have conquered.

AT HUGHENDEN.

A large wreath of primroses was received from the Queen, and was placed on Lord Beaconsfield's tomb by Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, M.P. The deceased statesman's resting-place was visited by hundreds of his admirers from near and far, and many wreaths were placed on the grave. In Lord Beaconsfield's seat in Hughenden Church, immediately under the memorial tablet sent by Her Majesty, was placed a beautiful floral design representing a cross, anchor, and heart, which had been forwarded by the Hon. E. R. Belilios, C.M.G., of Hong Kong.

The firemen were called out yesterday by a false alarm from box 30.

The Lady Dufferin Bicycle Club turned out in good force for a ride out on the St. Foy Road yesterday afternoon.

The ambulance was called out again yesterday to remove another sick woman who is changing houses, to her new residence.

Over four thousand immigrants have passed through Montreal this season, more than double the number reaching by this time last year. This looks as though this year will be a record breaker as far as the development of the country is concerned.

Mamma—Why don't you study your lessons as Tommy Jones does? Johnny—If I studied like Tommy Jones does I'd be afraid of getting brain trouble like he has. Mamma—Has he any brain trouble? Johnny—Must have! He says he likes to go to school!—*Puck.*

Turkey has thirteen times as many inhabitants as Greece. Of course, it is an unlucky number for the smaller country.—St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.*

Cupid, the Beggar.

How Love goes a begging for a little kindly treatment. How many women turn their backs on the little fellow! They give freely of their time and attention to fashion or social pleasures, but seem to regard happy wifehood and motherhood as a mere secondary consideration. They take no end of trouble over the fit of a gown or the success of a dinner party, but think they have no time to bestow upon the health and physical soundness which are absolutely necessary to happy wifehood and motherhood.

Any weakness or disease of the delicate special organs of her sex totally unfits a woman to be a wife or mother. It is a woman's primary duty to be strong and healthy in a womanly way. Careful living and judicious treatment will certainly and completely eradicate these delicate complaints.

A complete and practical treatise on this subject with careful professional advice and suggestions for self-treatment are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. This 1000-page illustrated book will be sent paper-bound absolutely free for *cost of mailing and customs only:* 31 one-cent stamps, or cloth bound for 50 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce, as above.

Dr. Pierce has given a life time to the study of women's diseases, and has had as wide a practical experience in this particular field as any living physician. His "Favorite Prescription" is a perfect and scientific remedy for diseases of the feminine organs. It is the only medicine devised for this particular purpose by an educated and skilled physician. It is a positive and permanent cure as attested by more than ninety thousand grateful women.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

RESULT OF THE NOMINATIONS.

Nomination day passed off very quietly in town. A good deal of interest was manifested in the peculiar condition of affairs in Quebec West, and also in the selection of candidates in Montmorenci and Quebec County, where it was known that the original plan for pairing them off had fallen through. Mr. Dussault, printer, of this city, is the Liberal candidate in Montmorenci, and Mr. O'Brien, of Beauport, is the Conservative candidate in the County of Quebec. Mr. Shehyn is opposed in the East by Mr Thibaudeau, Independent Liberal, and Mayor Parent, of St. Sauveur, has for an opponent Mr. Marsan, a Labor candidate.

The full list of nominations throughout the Province is given in another column.

QUEBEC WEST.

In Liberal circles matters have not mended. It would seem as if the straight party Liberals who are supporting Alderman Griffin have outwitted the others. Having on their side the best organization and backing, they have been quietly permitted to establish their Central Committee at the Liberal headquarters for the district of Quebec. Last night the Committee of Organization handed in their final report, showing that all preliminary preparations to address meetings at the various Committee rooms throughout the division were completed. A letter was read from a brilliant Liberal member of the Commons, stating that he hoped to be able to come down, and to use his own words "give Alderman Griffin all the help I can." Following closely on the denial of the Hon. R. R. Dobell referred to in our issue of yesterday, it is noticeable that the name of Mayor Parent does not appear on any of the nomination papers, as claimed by another paper. Mr. Carbray will evidently have an easy time of it.

The signers of Mr. Carbray's nomination paper were:—Hon. E. J. Flynn, Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Hon. John Sharples, D. C. Thompson, T. LeDroit, T. H. Dunn, Herbert M. Price, James King, Geo. R. Renfrew, John H. Holt, John Stain, William Shaw, H. Edmund Dupré, J. A. Charlebois, N.P., Geo. Borland, B. Verret, Wm. Foran, Adjutor Rivard, Chs. Pentland, Gus. G. Stuart, Daniel McGie, Richard Swindell, John Byrne, Edwin Jones, J. J. T. Fremont, Vesey Boswell, J. E. Bedard, F. X. Poitras, Alex. Gauvreau, O. E. Gauvreau, Michael Kennedy, James Cheevers, Thomas Webb, Wm. Webb, J. W. Lapointe, J. R. Webb, O. Kennedy, John Moran, Dr. J. H. Henchey, Hon. Thos. Chase Casgrain, Edmond Giroux, Victor Giroux, B. Leonard, W. J. Maguire, V. Chateauvert, O. Gagnon, Frs. Delisle, J. A. Delisle, Odilon Rochette, E. W. Methot, E. N. Chinic, Oct. B. Leclerc, Gustave Lemoine, Wm. J. Thompson, Simeon Robitaille, Adelard Robitaille, Joseph Juneau, J. A. Baudette, H. Staveley, A. Gaboury, Jos. J. Lavery, J. M. Noel, Lazare Noel, J. F. Dagneau, Jacques Voiselle, Pierre Fradette, Augustin Dover, Basile Gingras, Louis Marcoux, Joseph Dubé, William Murphy, Peter F. Bowen, James Perry, Joseph Brown, P. Kennedy, and many others.

QUEBEC EAST.

The Hon. Jos. Shehyn's nomination paper was signed by Messrs. Zephirin Paquet, W. E. Brunet, J. E. Martineau, H. A. Paré, N. Dussault, Olivier Bresse, D. C. Goulet, Achille Coté, Jos. Gauthier, J.A. Paquet, Emile Jacot, J. A. Langlais, Chas. A. Parent, Dr. Albert Jobin, J. A. Belanger, E. Laliberté, Thomas Migner, Philias Gagnon, J.B. Morissette, Philippe Dignard, Napoleon Drouin, F. Nadeau, Cyrille F. Delage, Chs. Vezina, G. H. Brunet, A.A. Dechaine, F. Simard, P.M. Laurent, E. Germain, Jacques Bourbeau, Ferdinand Bouret, P. C. D'Auteuil, J.J. Veldon, Michel Coté, J. Falardeau, Frs. X. Fortier, Alphonse Laroche, Villebon Garant, J. Adalbert Morency, Leandre Morency, Louis Trepanier, Ludger Bedard, L.N. Rioux, P. Brunet, Louis Dumas, Elzear Picard, Joseph Shink, Jno. Rochette, Celestin Lapointe, Gabriel Lapointe, T. Parent, J.B. Parent, A. Parent, Telesphore Savard, J. B. Jacques, P. E. Venner, J.B.E. Allard, L.N. Bergeron, I.A. Fortin, H. Belanger, Eugene Fortin, J. Ed. Plamondon, Chas. Vaillancourt, Joseph Dussault, Pierre Roy, G. W. Pelletier, J. B. Bertrand, Jos. Beauchamp, J.H.E. Plamondon, J. Talbot, Louis Bilodeau, Ls. Leclerc, J.B. Bedard, O. W. Bedard, W. J.B. Brunet, Alfred Beaulieu, Thomas Robitaille, Zephirin Drolet, Ant. Beaudoin, F. Renaud, Cyrille Beaudoin, Olivier Lachance, Jeremie Legare, Francois Crepault, N. Chouinard, Elzear Chouinard, Damase Dumas, Joseph Chouinard, P. DeCourcy, J.C. Goulet, Oct. Langlois, M. Metivier, George Darveau, Joseph Chalifour, O. Chalifour, Elzear Fafardeau, Arthur Boilard, Pierre Bouchard, jr., Eugene Lamontagne, Regis Deblois, J.B. LeBrun, F. Martel and others.

(Special to the Morning Chronicle.)

ROBERVAL, May 4—Mr. Jos. Girard, ex-M.P.P., farmer, of St. Gedeon, and Mr. P. S. Dupuis, merchant, of Chambord, were put in nomination at Chambord to-day. There was a splendid meeting of about two thousand people, two-thirds of whom were in favor of Mr. Girard, who is sure of being elected by a large majority. The candidates spoke for half an hour each and were followed by Mr. J. B. Carbonneau, of Normandin, and Mr. B. A. Scott, of Roberval, who spoke in favor of Mr. Girard, and Mr. Phileas Corriveau, advocate, of Quebec, and Mr. Elzear Ouellet, of Herbertville, in favor of Mr. Dupuis. The meeting was a great success for Mr. Girard, who is supported by the whole Conservative party and a great many of the leading Liberals in each parish, who appreciate the services rendered the County by Mr. Girard during the past five years, and who are in favor of an agriculturist to represent the County in preference to a merchant. Mr. Girard was ably seconded by Mr. Carbonneau, an old time Liberal, and Mr. Scott, both of the County, whereas Mr. Dupuis had to call to his assistance a Quebec lawyer, who was not at all appreciated by the meeting. It was with difficulty he was allowed to speak and he will long remember his cool reception.

Patent Report.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week by Canada and the United States to Canadian inventors. This report is specially prepared for our paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, 185 St. James street, Montreal, Solicitors of Patents:—

CANADIAN PATENTS.

55,656—Hy. L. Miller, Kingsbury, P.Q., butter boxes.
55,657—A. H. Durrant, Montreal, chemical extinguisher.
55,665—J. Tisdale & F. Larkins, Hamilton, O., dust pans.
55,666—Kate H. Gilmore, Hamilton, O., face steamer.
55,669—A. Leblanc, St. Jovite, Q., sleigh.
55,671—M. Power, Toronto, O., railroad track cleaner.
55,682—J. R. Brown, Harison Hot Springs, B.C., rock drill.
55,689—H. Good, Conostoge, O., wood saving fire back.
55,690—A. Tetrault, Montreal, harvester.
55,698—J. Yuill, Calabogie, O., boom chain and link.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

581,308—John D. Browne, car advertisement.
581,658—Wm. H. Chapman, electric motor controller.
581,539—Charles O. De Lap & E. D. Mills, woven wire gate.
581,405—Francis G. Gale, spring bed.
581,580—Edouard Lomiro dit Gacher, machine for making magnifying glasses.
581,598—Emile Leverque, type writer.
581,371—George M. Ross, injector.

The plant of the *Commercial*, a weekly paper, owned by J. E. Steen, of Winnipeg, Man., was almost totally destroyed by fire last Monday night.

Woolson Morse, the comic opera composer, died last night after a six weeks' illness. He wrote the score of "The Merry Monarch," "Wang" "Panjandrum" and "Dr. Syntax."

The booms at Spanish River, Georgian Bay, broke yesterday, carrying out a large amount of logs owned by Michigan lumbermen. It is believed most of the timber will be recovered.

"Our Lady of the Snows."

This poem, in reply to Mr. Kipling's unwelcome characterization of Canada as a land of snows, appeared as an editorial in the Montreal *Star*, for which it was written by Mr. Arthur Weir.

A poet sung of a nation
In words that were kindly meant,
And his song on ethereal pulses
Throughout the Empire went.
It breathed the Imperial spirit
At which the bosom glows,
But he slurred the land that he fain had praised
As "Our Lady of the Snows."

She has lands unknown to summer,
But she keeps them for a park
For such as find little Europe
Too small for ambition's mark.
She keeps them to pleasure Nansen,
For a Franklin to repose,
But they lie remote from the marts and home
Of "Our Lady of the Snows."

True, she has somewhere, sometime
Winters when keen winds bite
And in the frosty heavens
Gleams the auroral light;
When in the drifted forest
She counts the ringing blows
Of the axe that reaps a harvest
For "Our Lady of the Snows."

But while the sturdy Briton
Still shivers in east winds,
The winter flees, and the rivers
No more the ice king binds,
And blossom calls upon blossom
And each its fair form shows
In the land that is called by Kipling
"Our Lady of the Snows."

She has woods of pine and maple,
Where England might be lost;
She has ports that are ever open
To ships that are tempest tossed;
She has fields of wheat unbounded,
Where the whole horizon glows,
And the hot sun laughs to hear her styled
"Our Lady of the Snows."

She has vineyards hanging heavy
With clustering purple and white,
And the velvet peach in its swaying nest
Fills the gardener with delight.
She can pluck, if she will, at Yuletide
In the balmy air, the rose,
And her people smile when they hear her called
"Our Lady of the Snows."

The wire that brought that message
On lightning under the sea,
Had been too short to bear it
To her furthest boundary.
Not by a heedless phrasing
Of catchword, verse or prose
Can the truth be told of the vast domain
Of "Our Lady of the Snows."

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 189.

CHAMPLAIN'S ASTROLABE.

The astrolabe of which mention is made in a communication submitted to the City Council formerly belonged to the founder of Quebec. It is supposed to have been lost by him on a portage of the Ottawa River on the 7th June, 1613, and was found in August, 1867. An illustrated account of it formed the subject of a monograph by A. J. Russell, published in Montreal in 1879, and partially repeated in Mr. J. C. Hamilton's book "The Georgian Bay," printed in Toronto at a later date. The instrument in question is believed to have been one actually used by the famous Samuel De Champlain in his Canadian travels and voyages, and was lost on his trip up the Ottawa at Muskrat Portage, near the railway station called Cobden, in June, 1613. Here it lay for 254 years till found by Captain Overman's people while cultivating a piece of land on the rear half of lot No. 12 in the second range of the Township of Ross, in the County of North Renfrew, in 1867, and secured by Mr. R. S. Cassels, of Toronto. The first application of the astrolabe by Europeans to navigation was made in 1481. Seamen could by its use ascertain the distance of the sun from the equator. Four years later Columbus used it, and advanced into unknown seas with confidence, being able to trace his course by means of the compass and astrolabe. This instrument has since been improved and modified into the modern quadrant ("The Georgian Bay," page 142). Mr. Cassels' interesting relic, of which a photograph is given in the volume referred to, is the only specimen of the kind in America. Though this instrument was first applied to navigation by the Portuguese and Spaniards, yet it is, as Mr. Hamilton, on the authority of several writers quoted by him, points out, of much more ancient origin. It was used by the Assyrians, and may not have been original with them, but this and other astronomical science and lore inherited by that conquering race from a more ancient people, whose literature and arts of civilization they adopted, as Europeans have since cherished the learning of Greece and Rome. Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, wrote a treatise on the astrolabe, which he addressed to his son Louis, a boy of ten years, in which he fully describes the instrument and the mode of its use. He says: "Put the ring of thine astrolabe upon thy right thumb, and turn thy left side against the light of the sun." The astrolabe is a relic of ancient and prehistoric science. The specimen referred to is of special interest, owing to its connection with Canada's greatest explorer, and to the fact that such an instrument was actually used by Columbus in his American voyages of discovery. It is of plate brass dark with age, about six inches in diameter. The date 1603 is engraved on it by its Parisian maker. Its disk is marked with numbers representing 360 degrees; a movable needle passes across it, turning on a pivot fixed in the centre of the instrument. When held up towards the sun, and a sight taken through points marked on the needle, the observer was enabled to ascertain the figure showing the altitude of the sun at the time, and applying with this figure to navigation tables, the distance of the vessel from the equator was ascertained.

A TAX ON KNOWLEDGE.

While there are some very welcome changes in the tariff, in the list of amendments brought down the other night by the Hon. Mr. Fielding, there are few that are so discouraging to those who strive for the advancement of knowledge and the spread of good literature, as the increased duty on books. It is not calculated to protect Canadian authors, nor yet Canadian publishers, but is a distinct tax upon brains and knowledge. Cheap trashy novels escape almost as easily as before, while useful and instructive books are made, to poor people, almost prohibitory. A book that sells in the United States for $2 will have now to pay 40 cents duty on entering Canada. One such that we have in mind weighs two pounds, and under the old tariff paid 12 cents, being at the rate of 6 cents per pound. It is almost inexplicable how a free trade Government should have come to levy such a tax on knowledge, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the matter will be reconsidered and the duty left as it was before, which sufficiently protected the Canadian paper makers and all others interested in this country in the production of books. Even the large Toronto publishers preferred the old tariff. One of Montreal's leading booksellers,—Mr. W. Foster Brown, says:—"Personally I am not in favor of the changes. When the Toronto publishers appeared before the Tariff Commissioners in Toronto they were all in favor of retaining the present specific duty. Montreal booksellers were of the same opinion, and I know of no reason, therefore, why the Government should have gone back to an ad valorem duty on books. Such a duty on books is a tax on knowledge. To use a simple illustration: An ordinary paper bound book will contain about 300 pages, and weigh a pound and a half, and will sell from fifty to seventy-five cents. The value of the paper will not be more than ten cents. That value of paper on being put into a scientific work can be made into a book worth $5.00, because of the brains that's put into it. An ad valorem duty, therefore, taxes the brain work, is also a tax on knowledge, and is a benefit to nobody. The paper maker rightly enough wants the duty put on the paper put in the book. There is a duty now of 150 per cent. on this paper, which certainly is quite enough. On these cheap books, the Government to-day, in direct opposition to their pledges, have increased it 20 per cent. On books of value, as for instance the book just published on the life of Lord Nelson, by Capt. Mahar, the duty on Wednesday was thirty-three cents; today it is ninety-six cents. This class of books cannot be reprinted in this country. The paper that is used in them pays a duty of six cents a pound, which is all any paper manufacturer has asked. Why, therefore, increase the duty on these books 300 per cent?" In Montreal a meeting has been held to protest against the increased duty, and Mr. Drysdale, who has had large experience, being, perhaps, the heaviest importer of miscellaneous books in Montreal nd whose trade is widespread, was in a osition to give valuable pointers as to how badly the new tariff would affect the bookseller and all engaged in the retailing of books or interested in the dissemination of good literature. He quoted from Professor Colby's admirable letter on the new tariff, wherein it was pointed out that "literature and learning are international things, and politicians should think carefully before they dry up the supply upon which their countrymen ought to draw. Leaving higher literature out of account, it is a dynamic truth that knowledge is power." When books become dear they are less bought and read, Mr. Drysdale had pointed out the tremendous increase in duty on the better class of books, and, as many of these books were the accessory tools of professional men, and it is considered a curious anomaly and inconsistent that dentists' instruments should be admitted free and books made to pay, the unfairness is manifest when we consider that the bookseller has in many cases to pay this exorbitant tax out of his own pocket, inasmuch as his chief customers are the libraries, colleges, and who are entitled to get their books in free of duty, why should the bookseller be subjected to such gross injustice. Mr. Drysdale felt that the Government had been misled and that the moment their attention was called to these matters they would be corrected. The publishers, who are a distinct class, separate in their interests from the bookseller, had been alone considered, and should the Cabinet be proceeding from an intent to help two or three Canadian publishers, or even Canadian learning and literature, would they not do well to invite the views of those who are in a position to express themselves upon the probable working of the measure. Messrs. Renaif, Brown, Beauchemin, Robert, Coates, Chapman and Grafton all expressed themselves as to the impracticability of the new tariff. A resolution was passed in favor of petitioning the Government to restore the old tariff, doing away with exemptions, or make the rate 10 per cent. instead of 20 per cent., and the trade were appointed to go in a body to Ottawa. Mr. Drysdale has, however, received a telegram from the Hon. W. G. Fielding, as follows:—"Regret that it will be impossible to receive interview just now. If your views are presented in writing they will receive due consideration." As the matter is so urgent and pressing, it is thought possible that a deputation may be received.

THE NEW TURKISH COMMANDER.

Osman Nubar Pasha, who has been given the command of the Turkish armies now arrayed against Greece, is otherwise known as "The Hero of Plevna," a title bestowed upon him because of the gallantry with which he defended that famous stronghold in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, and the splendid generalship he displayed in defeating the whole Russian plan of campaign and overcoming, in three pitched battles, the Czar's finest armies. He was born at Tokat, Asia Minor, in 1832. For his conduct in the Turko-Servian war, he was promoted by an Imperial irade, to the rank of Field Marshal. At a critical moment in the Russo-Turkish war he appeared at Plevna and turned the tide of battle in favor of the Turks. This is accounted one of the military achievements of the century. At Plevna the Russians organized two divisions under Generals Krudener and Schakolsky to capture the stronghold, but Osman Pasha intrenched himself and was heavily reinforced. The Turkish columns gallantly assaulted the Turkish lines and met with one of the greatest repulses on record. Plevna became a terrible point for the Russian army. On the following July 31 Osman Pasha inflicted a crushing defeat on the attack. Finally, after holding the place for over four months against all the armies Russia could bring and after a vain attempt to break through the lines, Osman Pasha surrendered Plevna on December 10. The Sultan in recognition of his invaluable services bestowed on Osman Pasha the title of "Ghazi," or "the Victorious." He was also highly complimented by the Russian Czar, who returned to him his sword. After the war he returned to Constantinople and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard and later Marshal of the Palace. He was next made Governor-General of the Island of Crete. In 1878 he became Minister of War, and he elaborated a plan for the radical reorganization of the army. He has received from the Sultan and other European Sovereigns innumerable decorations, and two of his sons have married daughters of the Sublime Porte. Colonel Louis L. Langdon, of the U. S. army, supplies the following additional information to the New York *Herald* respecting the new Commander-in-Chief with a professional estimate of his military genius:—

"There is this to say about Osman Pasha: While in chief command at Plevna he defended that position so well, so brilliantly, that when Skobeleff, the dashing General who led the assault, got within five hundred yards of the intrenchments there were no men left with which to make the assault, such had been the result of the terrible fire of the Turkish infantry. By the way it may interest the readers of the *Herald* who may be on profit bent to learn that the ammunition used by the Turks on that day of terrible slaughter of the Russians was of American manufacture, most of it, if not all, as well as the rifles, having been made at the Winchester works, in New Haven. The Turks on that momentous occasion had a funny way of holding their rifles up in the air, in a horizontal position, the muzzle pointing as near as they could guess, in the direction of the exposed Russian columns under that prince of dashing soldiers, the gallant Skobeleff. With their heads ducked below the level of the parapet, pulling away at the trigger till the rifles were empty and ready for reloading, the Turks could, as they did, with little or no loss to themselves, annihilate the crack regiments of the Russian Empire. Of course, by the time the few survivors reached the point in the charging zone from which the rush of the assault was to be made there were not enough men left to make any assault. That Osman Pasha had achieved before the affair at Plevna a very brilliant reputation as a soldier was not generally known on this side of the water. Perhaps that was owing to the circumstance that he did not notice one or two of our own military heroes speak with a newspaper correspondent. With all due respect to a gallant soldier and a most courteous gentleman, it must be admitted that Osman Pasha's most brilliant successes have been achieved from behind earthworks which cover the bodies of the defenders up to the chin. The position of the commander under such circumstances is that of a role quite different from the Chief Commander's in an offensive campaign. Men are what they make themselves, and commanders of army corps are no exception to this law of human nature. They must create situations and not let circumstances create them. Events and circumstances are constantly occurring in this rapidly moving drama that are bound to get ahead of the slow Turk and make more changes necessary. It would not surprise the military observer if Osman Pasha should himself be relieved of his command within a week, unless, indeed, he finds himself repeating history by being again in command of a defensive position."

THE PULP INDUSTRY.

The Montreal *Star* has the following:—"Ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, President of the Nicaragua Canal Company, is registered at the Windsor Hotel. Mr. Miller is in Montreal in connection with his pulp mills and water power interests in the Dominion. In conversation with a reporter for the *Star* this morning, Mr. Miller said that he anticipated a considerable boom in Canada's pulp and paper industries during the coming year. The direction which the expansion of the business would take would be in trade with Great Britain rather than with the United States. The higher duties on pulp and paper imposed by the McKinley tariff would tend to throw the trade to Great Britain, even not considering the fact that the product brought a higher price there than across the border. 'You have the material here in Canada,' said Mr. Miller, 'and you have cheap water power. Both these are lacking in Great Britain, and the British market is bound to prove a most valuable one. I believe the industry of pulp and paper manufacture in Canada will see a wonderful expansion during the next few years and will overshadow many industries that have heretofore been looked upon as Canada's chief resources.' Mr. Miller already owns, in conjunction with one or two other wealthy Americans, an extensive pulp mill at Grand Mere, Que., to which additions are now being made. He has also purchased the right to the water power of the Shawenigan Falls, near Three Rivers, where another mill will be erected during the coming summer. Mr. Miller expects to go to Three Rivers this evening to look over the site. Engineers have been on the spot for the past three or four days." The new section of the Great Northern Railway which is now under construction has made the water power referred to available for manufacturing purposes, as the track will be laid close to the Shawenigan Falls in a few weeks. All this goes to show how wise the promoters of this railway have been in the interest of Quebec, where all the produce of this mill will be shipped to England, and how unwise our City Council has been in putting obstacles in the way of its completion. If the City Council of Three Rivers should succeed in inducing the Great Northern people to build the proposed short line from Shawenigan to Three Rivers, and ship this freight there, as they are offering great inducements to do, we shall look very foolish. In Quebec, we always seem to lock the stable door after the horse has gone.

A DISORGANIZED OPPOSITION.

Never was a political party driven to such straits in an electoral contest as is the Provincial Opposition at the present moment. They have absolutely no electoral cry whatever against their opponents, and are compelled to fall back upon the old Federal issues that were employed in the campaign of last June. The Hon. Mr. Flynn and his colleagues are exceedingly fortunate in this respect, that during the whole period of their administration they have not committed a single deed for which they need to blush. In striking contrast to the mal-administration of Mercierism, the Government of Mr. Flynn has been so absolutely pure and honest and above reproach that not even the shadow of a suspicion of wrong-doing rests upon any member of the Cabinet, while scandals cannot even be hinted at in their connection by any who either possess or desire to create a reputation for veracity in political life. Knowing this, their opponents have found it necessary to import into the discussion, matters altogether foreign to the contest. That they should have to invoke the Federal Government in the fight, and to resurrect for the unworthy purpose the matter of the Manitoba Schools, which they themselves had already declared dead and buried, is a high compliment to the purity and strength and unassailable reputation of the Ministry. The best elements of the Federal Cabinet are taking no part in the contest. Mr. Laurier is invoked, but Mr. Laurier is not responsive. He is properly careful of the company that he keeps. The attempts to run the contest on Federal and party lines must miserably fail, for many of the oldest and best Liberal names in the Province are found amongst those of the men who support Mr. Flynn because of the purity, the strength, the soundness and the hard work of his Administration, and because his economical system of government has enabled him to abolish the taxes necessitated by the malfeasance of Mercierism.

THE CONVERSION OF THE DEBT.

Mr. Flynn has made the important announcement that arrangements are almost completed for the conversion of the Provincial debt, an operation that will result in a saving to the Province of some $200,000 a year. This statement was made at Saturday night's meeting in Hochelaga. When the Premier rose to speak he was repeatedly cheered, and it took some minutes before calm could be restored. Mr. Flynn, although suffering somewhat from a temporary loss of voice, made a vigorous address, in which he reviewed his policy and defended it as being in the best interests of the Province. His policy had always been one of protection for the workingmen; if he was Prime Minister today, he owed it, after God, to his constant work, and he could understand better than anybody else the merits of a hard-working man. The Government had always been ready to do all it could in the interests of the working classes and had proved it by the Homestead Bill. The programme of Mr. Flynn offered guarantees for education, agriculture, colonization and protection of the workingmen, while that of Mr. Marchand offered none whatever; in fact, the Liberals had no programme whatever. Mr. Marchand and his followers were, during the present campaign, accusing the Government of having levied taxes and negotiated loans; but they were forgetting to say that they had been rendered necessary by the bad administration of the preceding Government. If Mr. Flynn was maintained in power he promised that a bill concerning capital and labor, which he had studied for the last few months and by which the workingmen would greatly benefit, would be passed in a short while. The policy of the Government was a Provincial one, without any regard to distinction of parties. The electors were not bound by their vote of June 23 last. His most sincere wish was to have all races and creeds united, no distinction of red or blue, but a good and honest Government. Internal divisions had greatly harmed the Province, and he appealed to all men of good will to do their duty as men of principles and patriots to assure the triumph of a great and independent Provincial policy which would become a national one in the true sense of the word. Our adversaries, said the Premier, are speaking of scandals. They have never been able to prove one of their accusations on the floor of the House, while everyone that we have made against our predecessors has been proven. It is true that we have been forced to tax the people of the Province, but the farmers and the workingmen have been spared; the professional men and the merchants had to carry the heaviest weight of the taxes on their shoulders. The taxes had been abolished with the formal intention of never imposing them in future. In conclusion Mr. Flynn made the important announcement that arrangements had been almost completed with the Bank of Montreal in connection with the conversion of the debt, and by which the Province would pay 3 and 3½ per cent on its obligations instead of 4 and 5 per cent. Since he had been called to the head of the Province he had given two-thirds of his time to the service of his country. (Loud cheers.) He had prepared the railway bill by which justice had been rendered to thousands of workingmen who had recovered wages which had not been paid them. He had also prepared the bill on education, and if he was maintained the people of the Province would greatly benefit by other useful legislation. To-day the Premier speaks at Knowlton and on election day he will be in Quebec.

THE CANADIAN ATLANTIC SERVICE.

(From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, April 20, 1897.)

Towards the close of 1896 we dealt with a paper on this subject from the pen of Mr. Sandford Fleming, the Canadian Railway authority. The paper had appeared in *Queen's Quarterly*, which is a publication of some influence in the Dominion, and it not unnaturally excited a good deal of comment, most of which appears to have been adverse to the writer. Canadians were angry at the aspersions cast upon their noble river, the St. Lawrence. So Mr. Fleming has contributed a second article to *Queen's Quarterly*, extracts from which appear elsewhere to-day, and has attempted to put himself and his project right with the public. But, as we have said, a railway authority, however great, is not fitted to deal with a problem of this kind, the laws which govern the course of trade on land and water are so extremely dissimilar. Mr. Fleming's second paper only emphasizes this unfitness. He discusses, for example, the dangers of the St. Lawrence. He trots out once more the ancient examples of disasters to Allan liners fifty years ago. These accidents, as we have pointed out to weariness, did not by any means all take place in the St. Lawrence. If they did they would be of no value as arguments to-day. The appliances furnished by science to aid the navigator have vastly improved since those days. The whole system of lighting and buoying the great river was then in its infancy. To-day safety at sea is very much greater than it was in the days he discusses. There have been recent accidents, it is true, in the St. Lawrence. So there have also been in most parts of the world. We are content on this head of the alleged dangers of this place to take the experience of seafaring men, including Admiral Sir John Hopkins, in antagonism to that of Mr. Fleming, the railway man, even when in this second paper he calls in the aid of another amateur, Mr. Fry, the collator of an interesting number of stories about the development of steam navigation. It may well be that even improvement to the channels and to their lighting and buoyage may be advisable. But these are matters which will benefit mail and cargo boats alike, and they will take neither the time nor the money that the establishment of a fast mail line will entail. Now, as to the terminal ports, Mr. Fleming has shifted his ground. He argues in favour of Sydney, Cape Breton, as the terminal summer port. Thence he would in summer send his passengers *via* Cabot Strait into the St. Lawrence by branch steamer, which apparently would be equally, or almost equally, luxurious as the mail boat, though without its power of going fast enough to run into danger. In winter the branch steamers would go off, and the mail boats would, as now, make their terminus at Halifax. Here, again we see the hand of the railway man. Cape Breton is a good place for coal, truly. But the cost of sending the coal by sea to neighbouring ports is not enough to determine the objective of a mail line. If it were so Cardiff would take the place of Southampton. Next, we may be quite sure that passengers would be discouraged by a change at Sydney. Passengers both by land and sea hate change. They get used to their staterooms and their surroundings, and they hate packing and unpacking their belongings. Besides, if these branch steamers are to be slow enough to escape going ashore in fog, they will have to be incapable of movement at all. For vessels have stranded even in waters outside the St. Lawrence when they apparently had run off all their way. The idea that New York passengers would use the service to Cape Breton and not find the 860 mile journey overland an objection "because hundreds of passengers daily make the railway journey between New York and Chicago" is untenable. To Chicago they have no option of express steamers. In the other case they get the finest steamers afloat, not merely to Cape Breton but direct to Europe. Mr. Fleming wisely leaves the question of the terminal port at this side as a matter with which he has little concern, though we still see traces of his interest in Loch Ryan. We cannot leave this subject without a word as to the provisional agreement which has been made by the Dominion Parliament with a Newcastle firm. This seems at last to mark a step in the long-delayed arrangement for starting the line. We feel sure that the firm in question will fulfil all that it undertakes. Yet we cannot but feel regret that the Dominion Government could not see its way to accept the tender of the great and historic firm which has so long carried out the service between the Mother Country and her nearest Colony. The long experience thus gathered up was surely worth something, and should have weighed somewhat in the balance. In connection with this topic we publish an excellent communication from a writer whose views are always entitled to be received with consideration and respect, and we feel sure that many besides Dr. Ginsburg will "feel strongly" on the matter introduced by him.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As a contemporary puts it, "everyone who profited by the reign of extravagance when Mr. Mercier was Premier is to-day working and shouting for Mr. Marchand. Each hopes with a return of the Liberals to power to get his hand back into the Treasury."

The Lake St. John country promises to be a great field for repatriated Canadians. A Windsor dispatch states that on Sunday next, more than a hundred persons will leave Detroit to settle on Government lands in the Lake St. John district in the Province of Quebec. The Ottawa and Quebec Governments have consented to assist them in doing so. This is expected to be only the prelude to a strong and healthy movement from Michigan towards not only Quebec, but also the Canadian North-West.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.
m,w,fri&w

One night last week some religious partisans in Jackson County, Alabama, carried into the woods, stripped and severely whipped two Mormon elders. The Governor has promised to protect them.

Death of Mr. Pierre Miller.

We learn with sincere regret of the somewhat sudden death of Mr. Pierre Miller, of St. Felix de Valois, in the County of Joliette, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. Miller, who was a former Quebecer, was for some years employed at the Department of Crown Lands. The deceased gentleman, who was very well known in Quebec, was highly esteemed.

Consul For Guatemala.

Major N. LeVasseur, our ex-confrere of the press, has just received through Senor D. Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala and Honduras, at Washington, his credentials as Consul for Guatemala at Quebec, viz: 1. The official decree regarding his appointment, bearing the date of November 16th, 1896, and signed by the President of the Guatemalian Republic, Don Jose-Maria Regna Barrios; 2. The *exequatur* from the British Government dated March 30th, 1897, signed by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and countersigned by the Prime Minister, the Marquis of Salisbury. The distinguished and sympathetic Major has our sincere congratulations upon the honor that is conferred upon him.

Marriage Bells.

St. Matthew's Church was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding Wednesday morning, when Mr. James Cosgrove, of New York, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Eva Florence, daughter of the late Mr. Cornelius Judge. The bride, who looked charming, was given away by her uncle, Mr. Edgar Judge, of Montreal, and the Revd. Lennox Williams tied the nuptial knot. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Wedding March was splendidly played by the organist and the church bells rang joyous peals. Another interesting wedding occurred yesterday morning in the chapel of Ste. Famille of the Basilica, the contracting parties being Captain LeBel, private secretary of the Hon. Senator Pelletier, and Miss Kittie, daughter of the late Mr. Lemoine, of the Revenue Department. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Abbé Gauvreau. The groom was presented with a well filled purse by his friends at the Chateau Frontenac on the eve of his marriage.

Death of Mr. Harry Laurie.

Universal sorrow and regret will be felt at the sad news of the death of Mr. Harry Laurie, which it is our painful duty to print in this morning's Chronicle. Very general mourning was noticeable yesterday amongst Mr. Laurie's numerous friends and acquaintances at the melancholy intelligence that his physicians had abandoned all hope of his restoration to life and health. Still there were those who hesitated to believe the worst, knowing that the patient had youth and vigor upon his side. The apprehensions of the men of science were too well founded, however, and the accomplished and popular Harry Laurie passed away from loving friends at an early hour Thursday morning, deeply regretted by all who knew him. Mr. Laurie was the youngest son of the late Archibald Laurie, Esq., and was but 27 years of age. He was only ill for about a week, having been attacked with typhoid fever, accompanied by a complication of pneumonia and congestion of the lungs. The utmost sympathy of the community, in which the Chronicle most sincerely joins, will go out to the afflicted young widow and fatherless infant of the deceased, as well as to the bereaved mother, brothers and other mourning friends.

Presentment of the Grand Jury

The following is the presentment made to the Court by the Grand Jury Wednesday:—The Grand Jury for the April term of the Court of Queen's Bench desire to thank the President of the Court for the elaborate instructions he gave them at the opening of the Court term. The Grand Jury congratulates the public in general on the small amount of business before the Court. None of the cases are of a very grave nature, notwithstanding that the Court has not been in session since April, 1896. The Grand Jury visited the District Gaol and the Beauport Asylum. At the prison they were met by Captain Bernier, who accompanied them through the building, explaining everything. The Grand Jury found everything in perfect order. There were thirty-eight prisoners in confinement, of whom four were women, and one old man was in the infirmary. The Jury congratulated Captain Bernier on the perfect order which existed and recommended that a shower bath be placed in the building. At Beauport Asylum they were received by Dr. Roy, house surgeon, and the Rev. Ladies in charge, who showed them through the building and gave them all information desired. They were favorably impressed with the good order maintained and the treatment of the inmates. The Jury found 470 females and 531 males in the institution, of whom thirteen females and four males were in the infirmary. The whole respectfully submitted. (Signed), Frs. Berouard, Foreman.

The Late John J. Foote, Esq

The *Diocesan Gazette*, the official organ of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, contains the following:—"We regret exceedingly to have to record the death on Monday, April 19th, of Mr. J. J. Foote, the late Head of the Morning Chronicle Office, at which our *Diocesan Gazette* is printed and published. He was always a good friend to us, and in this, as well as in many other ways, materially assisted the work of the Church, of which he was a faithful member. A full "In Memoriam" notice appears in another column. His bereaved family have our sincere sympathy in their deep affliction."

The "In Memoriam" reads as follows:—

"John Jackman Foote.

The city of Quebec in general, and the Cathedral congregation in particular, have sustained a heavy loss in the decease of Mr. J. J. Foote, the well-known proprietor of the Morning Chronicle. A man of pure life and of a high sense of honour and honesty, he deserved the respect which was universally accorded to him. He was a warm friend of the Cathedral, a member of the Select Vestry, a constant attendant at the services and a regular communicant. His heart was in his home. A more affectionate father cannot be imagined, and his affection was amply returned. Hence his death creates a gap in the family circle, which nothing on earth can fill. The life of a journalist is an anxious one, and beset at times with insidious temptations. Hence, it is much to Mr. Foote's credit, that the keenest critic cannot impugn his integrity. Many trials fell to his lot, but he bore them with unquestioning faith and unmurmuring resignation. And the rest has come. Those who love him can think of him as being 'where beyond these voices there is peace.'"

St. George's Hockey Team Dinner.

The St. George Hockey Club had its annual dinner at the Victoria Hotel last night, when that well-known and favorite hostelry put on an excellent spread. The boys were in great form and thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Mr. Frank MacNaughton, President of the Club, ably occupied the chair and did the honors. Some forty or fifty guests sat down to the dinner, which as already mentioned, was a treat both gastronomically and otherwise. The menu was as follows:—

MENU.
Potage.
Consommé St. George.
Fish.
Boiled Fresh Salmon à la Hockey.
Entrees.
Fillet of Beef with Olives à la Forwards.
Riz Veau aux Champignons.
Roast.
Prime Ribs of Beef à la Shin Pad.
Partridge, Bread Sauce.
Game.
Wild Duck, Offside Sauce.
Salad.
Cucumbers. Lettuce. Potatoes.
Vegetables.
French Green Peas.
Asparagus.
Haricot Vert.
Boiled and Mashed Potatoes.
Entremets.
Victoria Pudding, Puck Sauce. Wine Jelly.
Plum Tarts.
Strawberry Tarts.
Melon Tarts.
Vanilla Ice Cream, Bavaroise au Café.
Tea. Cheese. Cafe.

The toasts were "Her Majesty the Queen," "The Good Old Game of Hockey," proposed by the Secretary, Mr. Horace B. Cressman, and replied to by Mr. E. Languedoc. "Absent Friends," proposed by the Chairman and replied to by Ross Strang. "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. W. Lindsay, and acknowledged by the Vice-President, Mr. F. O. Judge. "The Press," proposed by Mr. G. H. Henderson and responded to by Messrs. F. Carrel and E. J. C. Chambers. Songs were also given by Messrs. Judge, Lindsay, W. Woodley, and others. A number of stories also enlivened the evening, and Mr. H. E. Scott, on behalf of the Quebec Hockey Club, also made a speech referring to the number of members of the St. George now playing on the Senior and Intermediate Quebec Hockey teams.

New Canon Installed in the Cathedral.

Immediately after the singing of the first hymn in the Cathedral, at Sunday night's service, the Lord Bishop called upon the Very Revd. the Dean to induct the Revd. Thos. Adams, D.C.L., to the stall of a Canon in the Cathedral Church. The Revd. Principal Adams then proceeded to the lectern and read the following:—"I, Thomas Adams, of St. John's College, Cambridge, M.A., and of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, D.C.L., Principal of Bishop's College, Chaplain of Bishop's College School, and Dean of the College Chapel, on being admitted to be one of the Four Canons of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, by appointment of the Right Reverend Andrew Hunter, by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of Quebec, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Revd. Canon Thornloe, D.D., D.C.L., on his election and consecration to be third Bishop of Algoma, having taken the oaths of allegiance and of Canonical obedience, and also made the declarations of Assent required in this behalf, do now in particular give my unfeigned assent and consent to Canon XXIII. of the Synod of the Diocese of Quebec, concerning the Constitution and duties of the Capitular Body of the Cathedral and especially to the following clauses, to wit:—Chapter VI., Section ii. It shall be the duty of each of the Rural Canons to spend one entire week in each year in attendance upon the Cathedral Church, during which week he shall say the prayers at the daily services, and shall preach once on the Sunday in the Cathedral Church. Chapter VI. Section iii.—The Diocese shall, as far as practicable, be divided into as many districts as there are Canons, and each Canon shall be responsible to the Bishop for doing his best to diffuse the Word of God in his own district by such visits as he is able to make to the parochial clergy on their invitation, to help them in their various works of piety and charity, and more particularly in Lenten and Advent preaching, and in the imparting of missionary information, and the stirring up of a missionary spirit among the people. Chapter VII.—The entire Capitular Body are hereby required never to suffer themselves to forget that their first duty, as such, is the offering of the daily Sacrifice of Worship to Almighty God in as perfect a manner as possible. Their first and main efforts shall therefore be devoted to making all the services of the Mother Church of the Diocese, especially the daily prayers, as reverent and devotional, as dignified, beautiful and attractive as possible, striving ever to enforce upon their own hearts, and to lead their brethren to apprehend, that God is then most glorified, when the daily prayers, supplications, intercessions and giving of thanks of His Church are offered to Him as they ought to be." Signed, &c. "I, Thomas Adams, M.A., D.C.L., appointed by the Lord Bishop of this Diocese Canon of this Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinty, promise faithfully to discharge the duties of my office, to uphold the rights and liberties of this Cathedral Church and to be a willing counseller in its Chapter. So help me God." The Dean then conducted the new Canon to his stall, saying: "By the authority committed unto me, I, Richard Whitmore Norman, D.D., Dean of this Cathedral Church, do now install you, Thomas Adams, D.C.L., in your stall in this Cathedral Church."

Took Poison by Mistake

A well-known and prominent young man narrowly escaped death Thursday morning. The young man in question, who was suffering from a cold, asked his sister for a dose of cough mixture. The young lady lifting up a bottle, gave him a large spoonful of its contents. He had scarcely swallowed the deadly mixture however, when it was discovered that in lifting the bottle from among several, she had taken the wrong one and had given him a dose of poison. The family became greatly alarmed, and a message was sent to a druggist for an emetic. After the emetic had been administered and his stomach was settled, he went to consult his physician, who ordered him to walk as much as possible. He has now fully recovered.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.

Matapedia, Bonaventure County, has been visited by an inundation of the waters of the Restigouche and Matapedia Rivers, which caused much damage to property in the lowlands. Several houses were flooded, and the hotel below the Club House was lifted from its foundations, the inmates having to flit in a great hurry. Amongst them were Messrs. Elliott Fraser, of the Railway Department, Quebec, and Sergt. Harpe, of the Provincial Police, who went down to pay the laborers on the Baie des Chaleurs Railway. They took to canoes to reach the Club House and station, but were upset and floundered for several minutes in the water, losing their personal effects, but heroically holding on to the money of the Province and a tin box containing official papers connected with their mission.

Historical Researches.

The May number of the above publication is to hand and amongst its contents we find the following:—Saint-Michel de Sherbrooke, l'abbé Chas. Jos. Roy; Louis XVII est-il venu au Canada, l'abbé M. Mainville; M. Faucher de Saint-Maurice, P. G. R.; Découverte du Saint-Laurent, Benjamin Sulte; Le lieu de naissance de La Salle, P. G. R.; Le drapeau tricolore au Canada, L.; Le curé Gabriel Richard, l'abbé A. B.; Montréalistes ou Montréalais, P. G. R.; Lapointe Boyer, Racine; Le naufrage du "Chameau," P. G. R.; A la claire fontaine, Faucher de Saint-Maurice; Tromp-souris, P. G. R.; Le brailiard de la Madeleine, N. E. Dionne; Les "chouayens" et les patriotes, G. O.; M. de Tracy et la Nouvelle-France, Raphael Bellemarre; Le titre "d'écuyer," Gustave Ouimet; "L'Extrait des Messieurs," P. G. R.; Les ouvrages Canadiens à l'Index, l'abbé C. J. R.; Mère de trente-deux enfants, P. G. R.; Montgomery, le brûleur de la côte de Beaupré, P. G. R.; Publication du mois, etc., etc. Specimen copies of this number can be had by addressing Pierre Georges Roy, 9 Wolfe street, Levis.

Pic-Nic to Cape Tourmente

Court Stadacona Independent Order of Foresters decided at their last meeting to hold a pic-nic this year on the 1st July to Cape Tourmente, on the Q. M. & C road. Beautiful scenery and the rivers abound with trout and a perfectly delightful view along the river banks. The popular Manager, Mr. Russell, will accord the excursionists the privilege of going by any of the early trains and stopping at St. Anne's for the excursion train. Don't miss this opportunity.

The Grand Parada.

The Grand Parada is being talked of in nearly every home in Quebec, and is heard upon the streets and even in the business offices, and the question is constantly being asked "What is the Parada?" To satisfy the general public, below is given a brief outline of what the "Parada" is. "The Grand Parada is composed of three beautiful stage pictures, representing Fairyland, Romany Revelries, and Oriental Splendor, with magnificent scenery and costumes, beautiful dances and marches, with operatic tones and touches, also illustrated songs, enhanced by calcium and electric light effects, with a different programme at every performance. The spectacle opens with a trip to Fairyland, with an array of wee little elves in costumes of bright hues and colors, executing a variety of evolutions, dances, posings and groupings, followed by the brilliant Egyptian Belles in their striking costumes of black and gold; as they disappear, Love's messengers trip gaily into view, who are in turn followed by Imperial Guards in their stirring march and catchy song. This scene is followed by one representing the gentle Zephyrs of spring. The dance of the Snowflakes is a true study from nature, and in spotless white, the dancers flit hither and thither about the stage, tripping as lightly as the flakes of the air, and combined with the calcium effects it forms a song without words. The Castilians, in their old time dances, the Spanish Peasants in the graceful movements of the æsthetic Delsarte, and the side splitting Metropolitans, together with the Queen of the Sea in all their graceful loveliness, all tend to make a most delightful picture. The second and operatic gem part shows the home of a band of Hungarian Gypsies, with natures as bright and free as their lives, they trip to the tinkling tambourines, and as the sunlight softens and fades away into twilight, their music changes and the movement increases until all is fast and wild and mad. There is no life like the Gypsies' life and no dance like theirs. In its every movement it tells of fun and freedom and almost carries an invitation to come and join in their jollity. Part third represents the interior of a Moorish Palace, and the scene is opened by the dashing Corsicans in their bright and beautiful costumes, and their catchy songs supported by a strong chorus. The gay and jaunty Fleur-de-Lis, with their winning 'Tell me that you love me,' is one of the many pleasing vocal numbers. This gay, Grand Parada is closed by the stirring march and song of the Red Hussars, with an immense chorus and finale *tableau* with mechanical effects."

Fell Off a Roof.

A young man named Bilodeau, an apprentice plumber, fell from the roof of the new Myrand & Pouliot building, on St. Joseph street, on Saturday. He struck the stone pavement with a heavy thud, receiving grave injuries. The victim is a resident of Grant street. He is seriously injured, but it is hoped that he will recover.

Painful Accident.

Alexander Delisle, son of Mr. Joseph Delisle, Secretary of the Municipal Police, was the victim of what might have proved a fatal accident on Sunday. He was playing with a cartridge and scraping the cap with a pin when it exploded. Delisle had three fingers of his left hand blown off and the first joint of his left thumb. This is the second accident through the careless handling of fire arms and ammunition within a day or two.

Fishing Season.

The fishing season for speckled trout opened on Saturday. It will close on the first of October. The large grey trout can be caught any time between the first of December and the fifteenth of October. Salmon to be taken on the line can only be taken between the first of February and the fifteenth of August. Ouananiche can be caught between the first of December and the fifteenth of September. Doré may be taken between the fifteenth of May and the fifteenth of April. Maskinongé may be caught between the first of July and the twenty-fifth of May. And white fish can be caught between the first of December and the tenth of November.

Had His Leg Broken.

Mr. Michael Shields, the bar-keeper of the Clarendon Hotel, was the victim of a brutal assault last Thursday. The hour having come to close the bar he had difficulty to clear the room and undertook to help out of the place a man named Matthews, hitherto employed in the Examining Warehouse, who, however, kicked so violently at Shields as to break his leg at the ankle. Captain Pennée, Chief of Police, was soon upon the scene, and Matthews was arrested on a charge of loitering and resisting the police. Meanwhile Michael Shields, who is one of the best and most law-abiding of the hotel men in town, was taken to the Hotel Dieu in the ambulance, having been first attended by Dr. Henchey.

Morrin College.

The students of Morrin College make a good showing in the McGill examination list, just issued. Their standing is as follows:—

Greek—Class I.—Seifert.
Latin—Class I.—Seifert. Class III.—Jackson.
Trigonometry and Algebra—Class I.—Seifert. Class III.—Jackson and Pocock, equal.
Geometry and Arithmetic—Class II.—Pocock and Seifert, equal. Class III.—Jackson and Wheeler, equal.
Logic—Class I.—Seifert. Class II.—None. Class III.—Pocock, Jackson.
Modern History—Class I.—Seifert. Class II.—Jackson, Tanner. Class III.—Wheeler, Pocock.
French—Class I.—Seifert. Class II.—Jackson.
German—Class I.—Seifert. Class II.—Jackson.
Hebrew—Second year.—Class II.—Wheeler (J.), Pocock (Ch.)

The only lady student amongst the above is Miss Jackson, who is the daughter of Mr. George Jackson, of the Chronicle staff.

For Saving Life.

Mr. T. A. Poston, Revenue Inspector, has received the following letter, which speaks for itself:—

Chamber of Commerce,
Jersey, 17 April, 1897.

T. A. Poston, Esq.,
Revenue Inspector,
Revenue Branch of the Treasury Department P.Q., Levis.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure of sending you two of our local papers containing an account (more or less accurate) of the presentation of the medal which you were good enough to interest yourself in obtaining for Chs. Rumsey, and for which as a Jerseyman I tender you the offer of my best thanks.

I am, dear sir,
Sincerely yours,
J. Le B. Lemaistre,
President.

It will be remembered that it was Mr. Poston who wrote the account of the life-saving incident for the Chronicle, and so secured the medal for the hero. He also forwarded the medal for presentation at the request of the Society.

Funeral of the Late Mr. Harry Laurie

The funeral of the late and very much regretted Mr. Harry Laurie took place on Saturday afternoon from his mother's residence, Mount Pleasant, to St Matthew's Church and thence to Mount Hermon Cemetery, and was one of the most largely attended that has been seen here for a long time past. The handsome oak casket containing the body was literally covered with rare floral trophies. The principal mourners were the four brothers of the deceased, his cousins, nephews, and father-in-law (H. G. Beemer, Esq.) Among others present were Messrs. J. G. Scott, W. Home, W. Crawford, Cream, H. C. Austin, T. Norris, F. X. Gosselin, N.P., W. W. Welch, Dr. Grondin, Wm. Lee, T. H. Oliver, Col. Vohl, E. T. D. Chambers, E. J. C. Chambers, Frank Home, Alex. Woods, A. Henry, F. S. Stocking, P. Holliday, James Green, W. W. Martin, George Fry, H. J. W. Carbray, A. E. Scott, J. Edmond Dubé, H. B. Patton, A. Robertson, C. Shaw, A. Borland, T. W. S. Dunn, Lannon, J. Charleson, G. Irvine, Col. Hethrington, S Barrow, W. Marsh, P. Timmons, Geo. Patterson, R. Norton, Baile, Arch. Miller, R. Ford, W. Sharpe, O. Seifert, J. Laird, jnr., J. Smith, G. N. Elliott, Fred Smith, E. Pope, Revd. A. T. Love, F. Davidson, C. M. Brodie, M. Swift, B. Turner, H. Staveley, Theo. Hamel, D. J. Rattray, Hector Grenier, Frank Carrel, A. Richardson, Jos. Vincent, Wm. Learmonth, Jos. Gingras, John Jordan, Jos. Bignell, E. Woodley, Rogers, Anderson, Jos. Winfield, Haas, T. J. Molony, Vallee, and very many others whose names escape us. At the Church door the body was received by the clergy and surpliced choristers, and the service was fully choral, the beautiful Gregorian music being most effectively rendered. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Lennox Williams, M.A., and the Revd. F. G. Scott.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—Beechams

Smoking Concert at the Union Club

On Saturday evening last, the members of the Union Club and their friends enjoyed one of the finest and most unique musical entertainments ever given in Quebec. The invitations were generously distributed, and outside of the regular membership of the Club, fully one hundred guests were present. The spacious and pretty dining-room was well filled half an hour before the concert began. Mr. W. C. Languedoc, Q.C., Vice President of the Club, acted as Chairman, and in his usual graceful manner, announced the various items on the well-prepared programme, the offspring of Dr. Scott Ives, Honorary Secretary of the Club, to whose indefatigable energy the success of the entertainment must be ascribed. The best musical talent, vocal and instrumental, of the city was introduced. The initial selection was an overture by the Sixtette, viz, Messrs. Lavigne, LeVasseur, Noble Campbell, Paré, Dessane and Duquet, whose admirable performance so pleased the audience that they were asked repeatedly to favour all present with further pieces from their extensive repertoire, embracing the sterling works of the old masters of minstrelsy and song. Captain Lamb next appeared upon the scene in his old-time favourite ballad, "The Three Beggars." Mr. Charles Norris, whose splendid voice did not fail him, gave a capital rendition of the famous Beer song and chorus, which Mr Ernest Bissett introduced here a few days ago. His stage manner was very captivating. Messrs. Parke, Morgan and McWilliam then performed a fantasia on mandolin, guitar and autoharp, which very much pleased everybody. They were encored. That ever popular amateur artist, Mr. C. P. Storey, regaled the audience with two of the latest London Music Hall novelties, and was applauded to the echo. Mr. Louis Fraser, whose name was printed on the programme, failed to put in an appearance, and the Chairman called upon Mr. Frank Duggan to fill the gap, which he did with great satisfaction to all, and sang a most pleasing ballad in a most charming manner. Mr. Harold Kennedy, whose mellow voice never deserts him, appeared in splendid form, and rendered in a very happy manner two beautiful songs, "Sugar for the Bird" being particularly catching and enlisting the sympathies of everybody. The programme concluded with a song entitled "Elsie from Chelsea," by Mr. William Sharples, which was received with heartiness. Supper was then announced, and a very sumptuous repast, in the manner made famous by the genial Steward of the Club, Mr. Thomas Douglas, was liberally partaken of. The party broke up at a quarter of an hour before midnight. It is to be hoped that Dr. Ives will soon again arrange a similar entertainment.

Cathedrals and their Place in the Anglican Church.

Part of a Sermon Preached by Rev. Principal Adams on the Occasion of His Installation as Canon of the Cathedra in Quebec, May 2nd, 1897.

After his installation as Canon, at the Cathedral, on Sunday night, Rev. Dr. Adams, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, preached a sermon from the text "In my father's house are many mansions." The concluding portion of this discourse, which refers at some length to the Cathedral idea in the Anglican Church, is so interesting, that we give it as follows: One marked example of the Father's House, using the expression in the verse of a sacred place dedicated to the worship of God and one that is characteristic of our Anglican system—is the Cathedral system. It may be an exaggeration to say that as the Temple was amongst Jewish places of worship, so is a Cathedral amongst other churches,—for in all true churches the most sacred religious worship is offered: and daily worship is a habit that should be in the ideal state of things offered up in parish churches as in Cathedrals. I remember well hearing Bishop Williams from this spot speaking of the importance of this very thing at the Synod of 1888—at which Synod the Constitution of the Cathedral was promulgated. But as the Ely statutes say it should be a daily service with singing and great joy; and as the architecture of the Cathedral should be noble, so should every art used be of the best that can be procured—perfect music wedded to noble words—the highest worship, the ablest teaching Bishop Stillingfleet says:—"Every Cathedral in its first institution was as the temple to the whole Diocese," and some have called the Cathedral the Parish Church of the whole Diocese, so that a Diocese is sometimes called a Parish in this connection. The point I wish to urge is that there may be one spirit and object of worship; but that organization suggests that a higher effect will be obtained if one church be a Cathedral than if all churches be exactly alike. The Cathedral is not an ornamental addition to a Diocese; it is part of the essential working of a Diocese. No doubt, in England, Cathedrals are not, as a rule, Parish Churches, though in two cases I know, from personal observation, this is not so; as in the new Cathedral of Truro, raised in great part by the noble efforts of Bishop Benson while at Truro, and now to be completed in his memory. In that Cathedral, the south aisle is the former Church of St. Mary, and parochial work is still done under its auspices, the Vicar of the Church being, I believe, a Canon of the Cathedral. Again, when in Newcastle-on-Tyne, St. Nicholas Church, in 1883, became a Cathedral, it retained its Vicar and Curates and carried on all its parochial activities. It is not the daily worship which makes the difference. This should, wherever possible, be common, because daily worship is the highest duty and sanctifies daily life. The Cathedral is not only the Church of the Cathedra, or Bishop's seat,—like the flagship of the Admiral,—but it is also, in some sort, meant to be the Diocesan workshop—essential to a Diocese for Diocesan purposes. You are accustomed to the corporate service held in the Cathedral upon the occasion of the meeting of the Synod, the prayers of the faithful are asked for God's blessing on these deliberations in no perfunctory spirit. Such a service as that where as representatives of the many parishes of a Diocese we meet together to report progress, to devise and modify rules, to encourage one another to good works, to appoint Governors for our important educational institutions, such as Lennoxville and Compton, is only one example which may be given out of many of the Diocesan works and Diocesan gatherings in which a Cathedral may help—may find its special functions. Dean Stanley speaks of the great need of those many offices of worship, of administration, of reward, of dignity and of learning which our Cathedrals are intended to furnish. Many admirable thoughts on this subject by various devout thinkers of varied Church opinions but of approved loyalty to our Church will be found in a book published in 1872, "Essays on Cathedrals." Dean Housan edits the work and writes the introduction. He says his experience at Chester has convinced him of the immense opportunities possessed by the Cathedral system if it were fully developed to do useful work for the Church and the country. He looks on the Cathedral Chapter—Dean and Canons—as a strong and continuous Diocesan organization forming an intermediate machinery to give vehemence to the whole Diocese by bringing more into touch the Episcopate and the parochial clergy. The Chapter being regarded by another writer as the Council of the Bishop and a safeguard of constitutional Episcopacy. This writer, a layman, Mr. Beresford Hope, second founder of St. Augustine's Missionary College, regards Cathedrals as essentially missionary centres. He regards Cathedrals as influencing the laity as well as the clergy—and those who have seen the crowds inside the dome of St. Paul's, or in the nave of York Minster, will feel that Cathedrals may well provide for the Democracy—"the Church for the people." Looking from this point of view it has been urged that one of the Canons should be a Canon Missioner, should "go the progress" as it used to be styled, and under the Bishop's authority and at the Rector's invitation be the recognized conductor of parochial missions in the Diocese; being chosen with a view to his fitness for this special and aggressive but very difficult and delicate work. A Cathedral is a place where corporate reunions such as choral festivals should be held, and special missionary services where corporate responsibility for mission work should be urged, and special news from the seat of missionary war announced. Ordinations should as a rule be held in Cathedrals, though in districts where the work of the Church is unknown or misunderstood, such solemn services may well take place in other churches—as in a place where youths are being trained for the ministry. Several of the writers in this volume—such men as Bishop Benson, Bishop Wescott, Bishop Perowne, Bishop Goodwin, Canon Norris, Freeman the historian,—contribute their sound judgment and weighty thought to the great subject of Cathedrals in their relation to Church Life. One thought crops up quite frequently in the book—the educational work of the Cathedral. A Theological College is regarded as part of the Cathedral system; this has been carried out in many cases—especially at Lincoln, at Truro—where the manifold work of Archbishop Benson remains as a grand object lesson—at Wells, at Lichfield, at Bristol the Cathedral close is called College Green—referring to an ancient College on that spot; perhaps you will forgive the personal allusion on this one occasion—to me so interesting:—In striving to do my duty as Principal of the Church University—which is a Theological College and something more—a College and a School—I shall, in influencing those under me, especially those who are preparing for Holy Orders, be doing work which many authorities think is one of the truly special works of the Canon of a Cathedral. The thought that one is connected with this Cathedral—so full of nearly a century of sacred memories—and of the record of a century of self-sacrificing work in the apostolic succession of those whose official seat has been here, but their work in manifold places—(and it fills us with thankfulness to note that at the present moment the work of the Diocese as a whole is more hopeful perhaps than at any point of its whole history) this thought should be an incentive to any one who has the honor to be connected with it. "Peace be within thy walls and plenteousness within thy Palaces—for my brethren and companions' sake I will wish thee Prosperity." Remember that all organization in the sphere of the Church is meant to increase spiritual efficiency. The worship, the recognition of the Divine presence, the arraying of the forces of the Church, the Synods, the teaching is all meant to promote *spiritual* efficiency. All this is meant to edify the members of the Body of Christ. Will this thought not help us? *A recognition of the Father's House*—a Palace with many rooms—all of which have not the same special use, but the use of all conduces each in its own way to the Father's glory:

Many members but one body—
One pure harp—divers tones—
One Love of God—many homes of it—
One Father's House—many mansions,
Many dwelling places in it!

Biliousness
Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.
Hood's Pills
The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DESPATCHES BY CABLE.

Terrible Holocaust in Paris.

Seventy Persons Burned to Death or Seriously Injured.

A Number of Others Missing.

The Turco-Grecian War—Greeks Decline Overtures for Peace—Turks Prepared for Emergencies—Another Battle in Progress—Germans Armed With Quick-Firing Guns—A Fatal Maritime Disaster—The Merchants' Shipping Bill.

PARIS, May 4—A fire broke out at 4 p m. in a crowded charitable bazaar in Rue Jean Goujon, at which the Duchess d'Uzes and other well-known patronesses were present. Many people were burned to death and there was a terrible panic, during which a large number of persons were injured. The bazaar in which the fire broke out was a temporary structure of wood. The flames were first discovered above the stall occupied by the Duchess d'Uzes, and while the place was densely crowded with well-known society people, the holding of the bazaar in the cause of charity being an annual function presided over by the leaders of Parisian society. A terrible panic and crush followed the alarm of fire. There was a wild rush for the exit and the weaker persons were trampled on after having been knocked down in the stampede. The inflammable nature of the building and its contents caused the flames to spread with great rapidity and in a very short time the bazaar was a mass of flames. The bodies of thirty victims of the conflagration, mostly women, were afterwards recovered and laid out on the sidewalk, where the corpses formed a ghastly spectacle. Many people, however, are still missing, and it is feared they are buried in the ruins. Thirty-five people are being attended by physicians and are more or less seriously hurt and a number of others injured have been removed to their homes.

GERMANS IN THE TURKISH ARMY

BERLIN, May 4—The Empress Frederick complains bitterly of the presence of German officers in the Turkish army, but this does not add to her popularity with the anti-British and anti-Grecian element of German officialdom.

BRITISH MUST OBSERVE NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, May 4—A Royal proclamation appears in the *Gazette* this evening, enjoining upon all British subjects strict neutrality in the war between Turkey and Greece.

THE MERCHANTS' SHIPPING BILL.

LONDON, May 4—In the House of Commons to-day, the Merchants' Shipping Bill was read a second time. The object of the measure is to guard against insufficient crews as well as unseaworthiness. As framed it was designed to apply to British ships only. The President of the Board of Trade, in moving the second reading, announced that the Government had decided to make it apply also to foreign vessels entering British ports. he said he did not believe this could give a reasonable ground of complaint to any foreign Government, as the Board of Trade would enforce the measure with the least friction and the greatest consideration possible. Mr. Bryce, Radical member for South Aberdeen, acquiesced in the extension of the application of the measure, but warned the Government of the difficulties ahead in the possibility that foreign nations would retaliate.

THE QUEEN RECEIVES UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR HAY.

Colonel John Hay, the newly appointed United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, received unusual distinction today while presenting his credentials to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle. The audience was brief and formal, but the Queen was specially gracious and exchanged with the Ambassador expressions of good will and amity between both nations. Mrs. Hay was then taken in audience by the Queen, being presented by the Countess of Errell, the lady in waiting. Colonel and Mrs. Hay remained three hours at Windsor Castle, returned to Windsor station in a Royal carriage and were met at Paddington station by a Royal carriage which conveyed them to their residence.

PRINCESS OF WALES AND MR. GLADSTONE.

The report cabled Friday that the Princess of Wales was using her utmost influence to bring about English intervention in favor of Greece in the East is corroborated by the London press to-day. The Princess, accompanied by the Princesses, takes the unprecented course of asking the assistance of Mr. Gladstone. They have made an engagement to visit the ex Premier at Hawarden on May 10. Mr. Gladstone is in splendid health once more and walked home from church on Sunday to Hawarden Castle, a distance of half a mile, in a boisterous storm.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

A special despatch received here from Arta this afternoon, says that a force of six thousand Greeks, commanded by Col. Bairacinaris, while advancing on Pentepigadia, has been engaged by the Turks. A battle, according to this despatch, is now in progress.

THE CLAMOR AGAINST THE PRINCES

The Athens correspondent of the *Times* says,—"The newspaper clamor against the three Princes continues, but the majority of educated and reflecting people regard the possibility of a revolution with dismay and are prepared to support the dynasty should the danger become imminent. It must be understood that there are no Socialists, Anarchists or similar organizations in Greece. Therefore, even should Royalty take its departure, there is no prospect or likelihood of any movement like the Paris commune."

A FATAL MARITIME DISASTER.

ABERDEEN, May 4—A collision has occurred off Girdleness light house between the British steamers "Collynee" and "Gringee." The "Collynee" sank and eleven of her crew were drowned.

GREEKS DECLINE OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

ATHENS, May 4—It is said here on good authority that the Powers have made overtures to Greece on the subject of peace, but that the Government declines to invoke the mediation of Europe. The King has decided to remain here for the present. It appears that the Turks asked an armistice in order to bury their dead. The request was referred to the Commander-in-Chief, from whom no definite reply is forthcoming, but the armistice is observed. Col. Tosomados, the Minister of War, and M. Theotokis, the Minister of the Interior, are said to be favorably impressed with the situation at Pharsalos, both as respects the position of the troops and the plan of defense.

TURKS PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4—It has been decided to increase the strength of the Turkish army in the European Provinces to 300,000 men, in order to be prepared for emergencies. Including the troops at Anatolia, Turkey will soon have 500,000 troops under arms. Four transports with Turkish troops on board passed through the Dardanelles on Sunday on their way to the Ægean Sea. Their ultimate destination is not known.

CRETANS DECLARE FOR ANNEXATION OR DEATH.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, May 4—The Admirals commanding the fleets of the foreign Powers in Cretan waters held a conference yesterday with the insurgent leaders at Paleokelstro and promised the latter complete autonomy, including that the nomination of their ruler should be subject to the ratification of the Cretan Assembly. The insurgent leaders, however, cut the discussion short and reiterated that their motto remained "Annexation to Greece or death."

GERMAN ARTILLERY ARMED WITH QUICK-FIRING GUNS.

BERLIN, May 4—When the Minister of War a few months ago demanded an appropriation of several hundred millions of marks for new quick firing guns, giving as the reason that France was armed in a similar manner, it was debated in the press whether, in view of the large deficiency, the amount asked for could be warranted. Now it becoms apparent that a short time ago several regiments of field artillery were provided secretly with the new quick-firing guns. For instance the 6th regiment of artillery is using the new guns.

AUSTRALASIANS' GIFT TO LONDON'S POOR.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, May 4—There is a movement on foot here to send 20,000 sheep and 5,000 bullocks to England in connection with the dinner which the Princess of Wales is promoting for the poor of the slums of London, upon the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, June 22.

TRANSVAAL WILL CELEBRATE THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

PRETORIA, May 4—On the re-opening of the Rand to-day, President Kruger, in a speech prepared evidently with great care, asked the Rand as a token of sympathy with Queen Victoria and appreciation of her long and glorious reign, to declare June 22 (Diamond Jubilee Day) an official holiday in the Transvaal. He said that in spite of unfavorable influences that the South African Republic continued to enjoy friendly relations with all foreign Powers.

QUEBEC WEST AND CENTRE.

Irrespective of what may be done by the electors next Tuesday in Quebec East, where the Hon. JOSEPH SHEHYN is opposed by Mr. THIBAUDEAU, an Independent Liberal, and in St. Sauveur, where the opponent of His Worship Mayor PARENT is a workingman's candidate of about the same political faith, we believe that a very solemn duty devolves upon those of our fellow-citizens who have votes to cast in Quebec West and Quebec Centre. We do not urge the performance of this duty on the ground that it becomes one because the dividing political lines are closely drawn in these two constituencies, for the words "Conservative" and "Liberal" mean little in these Provincial campaigns, so general is the movement on the part of the better and more honorable class of electors in the ranks of both the Liberal and the Conservative party in this Province, towards the maintenance in power of Mr. FLYNN's Administration. But from a sense of devotion to the best interests of the community in which we live, and of gratitude to public men who have given unsparingly of their time and talents to the promotion of these interests, we urge the duty on the part of the electors of taking the necessary measures to ensure the re-election to the Legislature of Messrs. CARBRAY and CHATEAUVERT. There is no doubt that both of them may appeal with every prospect of a successful response to the sympathies of honest and unprejudiced voters of their respective divisions, whether Liberals or Conservatives. Both have done the utmost that it was possible for them to do for the best interests of their constituents. They have faithfully supported the Government which their electors pledged them to support, and which has not failed on its part to render justice to this section of the country by the large and generous measure of assistance that it has given towards the building of this end of the Parry Sound Railway and the pledge of a substantial and generous help towards the construction of the Bridge. They have contributed also to the well-being and prosperity and to the establishment of the credit of the whole Province by the support which they have given to a Government, through whose efforts,—to borrow the words so aptly employed by Mr. CARBRAY in his address to the electors of Quebec West, published in this morning's issue of the CHRONICLE,—"equilibrium has been established in the Budget—that is our expenditure is kept within the limits of our revenue—whilst at the same time a generous help is accorded to everything tending to develop the resources of the Province, and helping it on to yearly increasing prosperity. The fair fame of our Province has been restored. Our credit is second to that of none. All this is the result of the honest, able and patriotic Government, which, under its several chiefs, Messrs. DE BOUCHERVILLE, TAILLON and FLYNN, has administered the affairs of the Province during the past five years. This Government was the choice of the honest right-thinking men of the country, Liberals and Conservatives, and to these it has every right to appeal for a continuation of their confidence and appreciation for their patriotic work." Let no stone, therefore, be left unturned by the electors of Quebec West and Centre to return Messrs. CARBRAY and CHATEAUVERT on Tuesday next at the head of the polls in their respective constituencies!

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

Counties.	Conservatives.	Liberals.
Argenteuil	Simpson	Weir.
Arthabaska	Gendreau	Girouard.
Bagot	McDonald	Blanchet.
Beauce	Fortin	Beland.
Beauharnois	Beaubien	Bisson.
Bellechasse	Castonguay	Turgeon.
Berthier	Allard	Chenevert.
Bonaventure	Belanger	Lemieux.
Brome	Esty	Duffy.
Chambly	Morin	Rocheleau.
Champlain	Grenier	Trepanier.
Charlevoix	D'Auteuil	Morin.
Chateauguay	Greig	Robidoux.
Chicoutimi	Guay	Petit.
Compton	French	Hunt.
Dorchester	Pelletier	Dumont.
Drummond	Richard	Watts.
Gaspé	Flynn	Marcil.
Hochelaga	Laporte	Decarrie.
Huntingdon	Cameron	Stephens
Iberville	Poulin	Gosselin, jr.
Jacques-Cartier	Gohier	Chauret.
Joliette	Tellier	Dugas.
Kamouraska	Ennis	Roy.
Lake St. John	Girard	Dupuis.
Laprairie	Doyon	Cherrier.
L'Assomption	Marion	Duhamel.
Laval	Leblanc	Demers.
Levis	Baker	Lemieux.
L'Islet	Dionne	Dechene.
Lotbiniere	Lord	Laliberté.
Maskinongé	Desy	Caron.
Matane	Chassé	Pinault.
Megantic	Mooney	Smith.
Missisquoi	Spencer	McCorkill.
Montmagny		Bernatchez. Lilois (I. L.)
Montmorency	Bouffard	Dussault.
Montreal—		
St. Mary	Martineau	Lacombe.
St. James	Augé	Gouin.
St. Louis	Parizeau	Rainville.
St. Lawrence	Atwater	Cooke.
St. Antoine	Hall	Bickerdike.
Ste. Anne	Connaughton	Guerin.
Napierville	Ste. Marie	Dorais.
Nicolet	Ball	Turcotte.
Ottawa	Ouimet	Major.
Portneuf	Stafford	Tessier.
Quebec Centre	Chateauvert	Robitaille.
Quebec East	Thibaudeau	Shehyn.
Quebec West	Carbray	Griffin, Barden.
Quebec, St. Sauv.	Marsan	Parent.
Quebec County	O'Brien	Garneau.
Richmond	Bélard	Miller.
Richelieu	Morgan	Cardin.
Rimouski	Drapeau	Tessier.
Rouville	Dufresne	Fregeau.
St. Hyacinthe	Cartier	Dessaulles.
St. Johns	Molleur	Marchand.
St. Maurice	Duplessis	Garceau.
Shefford	Savaria	DeGrosbois.
Sherbrooke	Panneton	Bélanger.
Soulanges	Doucet	Bourbonnais.
Stanstead	Hackett	Lovell,
Temiscouata	Rioux	Talbot. Terriault (Ind.)
Terrebonne	Nantel	Carrier.
Three Rivers	Normand	Ryan.
Two Mountains	Beauchamp	Champagne.
Vaudreuil	Cholette	Lalonde.
Vercheres	Archambault	Blanchard.
Wolfe	Chicoyne	Gaudet.
Yamaska	Mondou	Gladu

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

Montcalm, Magnan, Conservative.
Pontiac, Gillies, Liberal.

Seventy million people know Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, strengthens the system and gives good health.

COMMERCIAL.

Molasses and Sugar.

The following vessels, with molasses and sugar, are now on the voyage from Barbados, for Quebec and Montreal:—Schr "Blenheim" 448 puns, 115 hhds and 31 brls molasses and 103 brls sugar; brig "Clyde" 520 puns, 71 hhds and 61 brls molasses, for Quebec. Brig "Irma," 543 puns, 54 hhds and 70 brls molasses; schr "Elma," 772 puns, 58 hhds and 71 brls molasses, and bark "Peerless" 665 puns, 71 hhds and 50 brls molasses for Montreal.

Timber Notes.

Mail advices from Great Britain up to the 24th ult, report that there had been considerable restriction in business owing to the Easter holidays. There has been a decided decrease in the demand for wood goods, but it is considered this decrease is only temporary, and as soon as the holidays are over trade will revive.

CUSTOMS DUTIES—The following is the amount of duties collected at the Custom House, Quebec, for May 4, 1897:—$2,898.40.

Quebec Stock Market.

Quebec, May 4, 1897.

Bank	Shar's	Paid up.	Div. 6 mnths	Price per cent
Montreal	$200	All	5 pr c.	235 @235
Quebec	100	"	2½ "	119 @120
B. N. America	£50 st.	"	3½ "	110 @112
Nationale	30	"	3 "	73 @ 74
Molson's	50	"	4 "	183 @185
Toronto	100	"	4 "	230 @232
Ontario	40	"	3	83 @ 84
E. Townships	50	"	3½ "	142 @144
Merchants'	100	"	4 "	172 @174
Union of C.	100	"	3 "	102 @103
Canad'n of Com.	50	"	3½ "	127 @129
Dominion	50	"	6 "	272 @272
Hamilton	100	"	4 "	161 @161
Imperial	100	"	4 "	177 @178
Street Railways.				
Montreal	50	56%	4 "	211 @212
Quebec	50		16 "	175 @200
Gas Stocks.				
Quebec	200	All		132 @135
Montreal	40	"	5	186 @185
Toronto	50	"		177 @178
Telegraph Co's				
Montreal	40	"	2 pr ct Q'rtly	166 @167*
Dominion	50	"	1½ p ct Q'rtly	107 @108
Steamboat Co's.				
R. & O. Nav. Co	100	"	p c	92 @ 93
Que Steam. Co.	100			82 @ 90
Ass. Cos.				
Que. Fire Ass.	$45	20	5 "	17 @ 18
Bonds				
Dominion Stock				100 @105
Government 6% Bonds				00 @ 00
" 5% "				"par"
Quebec Corp 7%				00 @ 00
" " 7% Stock				00 @ 00
Montreal 6% Bonds				00 @ 00
" 7% Stock				00 @ 00
" 6% "				00 @ 00
Toronto 6% Bonds				00 @ 00

N.B.—The accrued interest upon Bonds and Debenture also upon Corporation and Dominion Stocks is payable by buyer in addition to rate quoted.
* Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK MARKET REVIEW—J R Willard & Co wire J S Paquet, as follows:—New York, May 4—3.30 p m—It has been left to Sugar to pull the market out of the dumps. Strong buying of Sugar began as early as last Friday on advance information that the tariff to be recommended would be very favorable to the Sugar Trust, and this buying culminated to-day in a fine advance of over $3 per share, and started a panic among the shorts, causing a decisive advance in nearly every stock on the list. One of the early features of the market was some large selling of Tobacco because of the duty to be imposed on manufactured Tobacco. This caused a break to 69. The proposed tariff of 1½ cents per pound on raw hides had little, if any effect on leather stock as it caused no influence selling, and at the close the market for this stock is not much changed for the day. The English markets closed higher, and both St Paul and L & N scored good advances. This contributed materially to the bulge which occurred here during the last hour. An exception to the general advances is to be noted in the Gould stocks, in which there was liquidation for long account especially in Missouri Pacific, which declined to 12½ and in Manhattan which declined to 82⅜. Western Union did not go under recent low point, and they all made a slight rally before the close. There appears to be little definite news from the war in the East. It is possible that London may have had important news as there was good buying of all kinds of stocks in the London market. The probability is that England is practically sure hostilities are near an end in Greece. The important gains for the day are 3¼ for Sugar, which closes at 117¾, 2⅝ for Delaware and Hudson, which closes at 107, 1¾ in Jersey Central, which closes at 79¾, and 1⅝ in I C I, which closes at 20, and 1½ each in B Q, North-West and Reading, and 1¼ in Gas. Tobacco loses ½ and Nissouri Pacific ⅝ for the session.

J. S. PAQUET, BROKER,

Great North-Western Telegraph Building, No. 83 St. Peter Street.

Quotes the Opening, Highest, Lowest and Closing prices in Chicago and New York, Tuesday, May 4th, as follows:

CHICAGO MARKET.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
	$	$	$	$
Wheat—				
May	70¾	70¾	69¼	69½
July	70¼	70¼	68⅞	69 ask
September	66⅞	66⅞	65⅛	65⅞
Corn—				
May	25	25	24½	24½
July	26¼	26¼	25¾	25¾
Oats—				
July	17½	17½	17½	17½-⅝
September	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾
Pork—				
July	8 60	860-62	8 50	8 52
Lard—				
July	4 07	4 10	4 05	4 05
Short Ribs—				
July	4 65	4 67	4 60	4 60

NEW YORK STOCKS.

The range of prices is as follows:—

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Sugar	115	118	114¾	117¾
Am Tobacco	70	70	69⅛	69½
Am Spirits	10	10¼	10	10¼
Southern R R	26	26¼	25⅞	26¼
Atchison preferred	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Atchison (new issue)	10½	10½	10½	10½
Chi Burl & Q	72¼	74¼	72¼	74
Chicago Gas	8½	82¾	80¾	82¼
Can'a South'n	47	47¼	46¾	47¼
C C C & I	28	28⅞	28	28⅞
Dela & Hudson	105	107	105	107
D L & W	....	....	....	....
Erie	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	....	....	....	....
Louis & Nash	44⅜	44¾	44¼	44⅝
Kansas, Texas, pref.	27	27⅜	27	27⅜
Manhattan	83⅞	83⅝	82⅜	83⅜
Missouri Pacific	14	14	12¼	13¼
Leather, pref	53¾	54	53¼	53¾
Balt & Ohio	....	....	....	....
N Y C	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
North Pacific, pref	35¼	35½	35	35½
Northwestern	104	104½	104	104½
General Electric	31½	31½	31½	31½
Rock Island	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝
Rubber	....	....	....	....
Omaha	58¾	59½	58¾	59½
N Y Gas	161½	162½	161½	162½
Pacific Mail	26¼	27¼	26⅛	27¼
Phila & Reading	18¼	18½	18	18½
St Paul	72¾	73⅜	72¾	73⅜
Union Pacific	5¾	5¾	5⅜	5⅝
Western Union	77½	78	76¾	78
Jersey Central	78½	80	78	79¾
National Lead	....	....	....	....
Wabash, pref	12½	12½	12½	12½
T C & I	19	20½	18⅝	20
Wheeling	....	....	....	....

Quebec Cattle Market.

May 4, 1897.

Oxen, per 100 lbs, live weight	$4.00 to $4.25
Heifers " " "	4.00 to 4.25
Calves, each	4.00 to 8.00
Spring Lambs, each	4.50 to 5.00
Sheep per lb, live weight	3½c to 4c
Hogs (dead) per lb	7c to 7½c

QUEBEC RETAIL MARKET May 4, 1897—Beef, 1st quality, dressed, per 100 lbs., $8.00; 2nd, do do, $7.00; 3rd, do do, $5.00; per lb., 5c to 12c. Veal, per lb., 8c to 10c. Mutton, per lb., 6c to 10c. Spring Lamb, $4.00 to $6.00; Pork, fresh, per 100 lbs., $6.50 to $7.50, per lb., 8c to 10c; salt, per barrel, $13.00 to $14.50, per lb., 11c to 12c. Hams, fresh, per lb, 8c to 9c; smoked do, 12c. Bacon, 11c to 12c. Flour, Hungarian Roller Process, per barrel, $5.00 to $5.25; Patents, $4.60 to $4.75; Straight Roller, per barrel, $4.25 to $4.40; Extra, $3.75 to $3.90; Strong Bakers $4.50 to $4.60; Superfine, at $3.25 to $3.40; Fine, $3.00 to $3.10: Bags, 98 lbs., $1.90 to $2.25. Oat Meal, per barrel, $3.00 to $3.50; Corn Meal, white, do, $2.20 to $2.40; do, yellow, do, $1.80 to $2.10. Salmon, No. 1, per brl of 200 lbs., $16.00 to $16.50; per lb., 12c to 13c. Codfish, green, per brl., $3.75 to $4.25; dry, per quintal, $4.50 to $4.75. Cod Oil, per gallon, 32c to 33c. Herrings, No. 1, large, per brl., $4.00 to $4.50. Fowls, per pair, $0.50 to $0.75; Quails, do, 65c; Prairie Chickens, do, $1.75; Chickens, do, 40c to 80c; Turkeys, do, $1.50 to $1.60. Black Duck, do, $1.00; Teal do, 40c. Potatoes, (early rose), per bushel, 30c to 33c. Oats, per bushel 34 lbs., 24c to 30c. Butter, salt, per lb., 14c to 18c; Fresh do do, 15c to 18c; do do do (prints), 20c to 25c. Cheese, per lb., 10c to 12c. Eggs, per dozen, 13c to 15c. Hay, per 100 bdls., $8.00 to $8.50. Straw do, $4.00 to $5.00. Wood, per cord, (2 feet 6 inches), $3.50 to $4.50; (3 feet), $3.75 to $5.50.

LEATHER MARKET—Spanish Sole, No. 1, per lb, 23c to 25c; do, No. 2, 21c to 22c; Slaughter Sole, No 1, 22c to 24c. Harness Leather, 25c to 27c; Waxed Upper, 35c to 40c; Buff and Pebbled Cow, per foot, 13c to 15c; Patent Cow, 18c to 21c; Enamelled Cow, 18c to 22c; Calfskins, heavy, per lb, 60c to 70c; do light, 65c to 75c; Splits, 21c to 24c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Green and Inspected, per 100 lbs., No. 1, 21c to 24c.

STERLING EXCHANGE—NEW YORK, May 4, 11.00 a.m.—At sight, 4.87. Sixty days, 4.85½.

LONDON STOCK MARKET, London, May 4—St Paul, 72⅞; Louisville and Nashville, 44⅞; New York Central, 99; Reading, 18.

CHICAGO GAS—New York, May 4—The regular 1½ per cent dividend on Chicago Gas will be declared some day this week, probably Wednesday. The Companies so far this year have earned in excess of 6 per cent per annum.

WHEAT, ETC—Chicago, May 4—Bradstreet says:—World's visible supply—Wheat decreased 216,000 bushels, Liverpool closing cable—Wheat ½d higher; corn ¼d lower than yesterday's close.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET—Montreal, May 4—Canadian Pacific Railway, 54½ to 54¼; sales, 150 shares at 54⅛.
Duluth Com., 3½ to 3.
Duluth preferred, 7 to 5.
Commercial Cable Company, 168¾ to 168½.
Cable Company Bonds, 99 to 98.
Cable Reg. Bonds, 97 offered.
Postal Telegraph Company, 98½ to 97¼; sales, 500 shares at 98⅛.
Montreal Telegraph Company, 170 to 166.
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, 96 to 92½.
Montreal Street Railway ex-div., 212½ to 211½.
Montreal Street Railway Rights, 53 to 52¾.
Halifax Street Railway, 92 to 90.
Halifax Street Railway Bonds, 103 offered.
Montreal Gas Company, 186 to 184¼.
Montreal Gas Company Bonds, 105 to 102.
Bell Telephone Company, 162 to 160.
Royal Electric Light Company, 147½ to 143.
Toronto Street Railway, 73½ to 73¼; sales, 50 shares at 73⅜.
Bank of Montreal, 239 to 230; sales, 2 shares at 233.
Quebec Bank, 121 offered.
Ontario Bank, 85 to 82.
Molson's Bank, 195 to 183.
Bank of Toronto, 235 to 228½.
Banque Jacques-Cartier, 100 to 89½.
Merchants Bank, 176 to 172½.
Merchants Bank of Halifax, 175 to 167.
Western Loan and Trust, 98 offered.
Banque Nationale 77½ asked.
Bank Ville Marie, 100 to 73.
Union Bank, 102½ offered; sales, 10 shares at 103¼.
Imperial Bank, 183 to 181½.
Bank of Commerce, 130 to 127.
Eastern Townships Bank, 145½ offered.
Hochelaga Bank, 132½ to 130½.
North-West Land preferred, 40 offered.
Montreal Cotton Company, 132½ to 120.
Canada Colored Cotton Company, 45 asked.
Dominion Cotton Company, 80 to 70.
Canada Colored Bonds, 98 asked.

SHIPPING.

Probabilities for the Next 24 Hours for the St. Lawrence, Etc. Etc.

TORONTO, May 4, 11.00 p m.—Lower St Lawrence—Moderate winds; fair, a few local showers, stationary or a little higher temperature.

MOON PHASES—First Quarter, Sunday, 9th May, at 4.42 p. m.

THURSDAY, April 29.

ALLAN LINE—BUENOS AYREAN.—The ss "Buenos Ayrean," from Glasgow, arrived at New York at noon on Wednesday.

NORWEGIAN—The ss "Norwegian," from Glasgow, arrived at Philadelphia, at 1 p m, on Wednesday.

DOMINION LINE—ASHANTI—The ss "Ashanti" from Bristol, April 15th, is due in port, and has a large consignment of Canada plate and galvanized iron for Quebec, as also some thorough sheep and poultry imported for breeding purposes.

CHARTERED—A steamer, 1,966 tons, Montreal to ports on the continent, deals, 46s 9d, August; steamer, 1,287 tons, St Lawrence to Calais and Dunkirk, deals, 48s 9d, July-Aug; bark, 1,691 tons, St John, NB, to Waterford, deals, 42s 6d; bark, 1,551 tons, West Bay to west coast England, deals, 41s 3d; ship, 1,750 tons, Herring Cove to Liverpool, timber and deals, 19s and 40s respectively.

DAMAGED VESSELS AND CARGOES—Kingston, April 28—The steamer "Bannockburn's" damaged grain will be surveyed to-day. It is thought about 6,000 bushels will be condemned. The damage to the vessel's hull will cost several thousand dollars to repair. She will go into dry dock at once. The vessel was insured. The grain in the barge "Kinghorn," sunk near Rockport, is badly damaged. The craft will be raised. The Donnelly Wrecking Company is busy saving the grain in the barge "Acadia" at Alexandria Bay. The propeller "Rosedale" is in port after having been pulled off the shoal at Rock Light, near Alexandria Bay. The Capt says he went ashore by trying to avoid barges that carried no lights. The vessel lightened her water ballast and got off. She will ship a new wheel here and await the arrival of Superintendent Crandall. Thirteen frames and several plates in the bottom are smashed. Damages may be $6,000 or $8,000.

GANGES—The ss "Ganges" sailed from Rotterdam on the 15th, with Messrs John De Kuyper's usual shipment of gin for Quebec and Montreal. The ss "Ganges" may be reported in the river to-day or to-morrow.

MOBILE—London, April 28—The Atlantic Transport Line steamer "Mobile," which was scheduled to sail on April 29 for New York, has had the contents of her main hold severely damaged by fire, which lasted for five hours before it could be extinguished. Her departure will therefore be delayed.

FRIDAY, April 30.

St Pierre, Miquelon, April 29, 1897—Four men, whose arms had been frozen and whose faces were drawn by the hunger which had driven them to cannibalism, were brought here yesterday by the French barkentine "Victor Eugene." They were all who survived of the company of seventy-three of the brigantine "Vaillant," bound from St Malo, France, to this port, which struck an iceberg on April 16, and almost immediately foundered. They were transferred to the hospital. They are nearly dead from hunger and exposure, and it will be necessary to amputate their arms. The "Vaillant" sailed from old St Malo a month ago. Her passengers were fishermen who were on their way to work for the companies which send out smacks for codfish. These fishermen come over from France every season and return to their homes to spend the winter. The wretched survivors are hardly able to tell of the suffering and the privation which they had undergone. The vessel was on the Grand Banks, in the region of fog and cold. The lookout on the night of April 16 saw a cloud of green mist before him, which became a glistening wall. Before he could give a cry of alarm there was a crash, and the bow of the vessel curled up like a thing of pasteboard and a blow as of a great hammer shook the craft from truck to keelson. The men rushed from forecastle and hold. They felt the deck settling beneath their feet. Masses of ice broken from the berg fell upon the forecastle head and shot over the greasy planks. There was a cry for the boats, a frenzied search in the storeroom and galley for water and provisions and a life and death scramble for the boats. One of the boats was swamped. The fate of another is unknown. The third, the dingy, contained nine men. They had provisions for only two days. The slender rations gave out. The air was intensely cold. The thinly clad men, chilled to the bone and weak from lack of food, barely kept the boat's head to the sea. One of them, a white haired old fisherman, who had sailed from St Malo for many years, died on the third day, and his body was thrown overboard. A second died on the morning of the fourth day, and benumbed arms committed him to the sea. A third died, and his body rested upon the seats. The survivors looked at the stiffened form of their comrade. They read the same thought in each other eyes. They exchanged no words. Cannibalism was added to the privations of the sea. Two others followed him the next day. The barkentine "Victor Eugene" sighted a boat yesterday. The skipper thought he saw the body of men lying across the thwarts. He sent a boat. The four men, who, from weakness and the cold, could hardly lift their heads, were taken from the dingy. The men were well cared for by the crew of the barkentine. They were transferred to the hospital as soon as the "Victor Eugene" reached her pier. It is doubtful if the men in their weakened condition will survive the shock of amputating their arms. The "Vaillant" was a wooden brigantine of 158 tons. She was built at Shelbourne, N S, by W S Kelly. Her owners were L Coste & Co, of this port. She was 94 feet long, 25 feet beam and 10 feet in depth. Her port of registry was St Malo. She was commanded by Captain Pierre.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—ORINOCO—The ss "Orinoco," sailed from Bermuda for New York, at 3 p m, yesterday.

EUREKA—The Messrs Connolly's tug "Eureka," with two scows from Pictou, NS, for Philadelphia, in tow, was at Vineyard Haven on Tuesday. One of the scows was waterlogged, but had been pumped out. The "Eureka" proceeded with her tow on Wednesday morning.

EMPRESS OF INDIA—Hong Kong, April 29—The ss "Empress of India," left Hong Kong for Yokohama, at noon yesterday.

FREMONA—The ss "Fremona," Captain Murray, from Mediterranean ports, with a cargo of fruit, arrived in port at 3.15 p m, yesterday, and proceeded to Montreal. She is the second vessel to arrive here from sea. Captain Murray reports passing through about 170 miles of ice between Miquelon and Bird Rocks. Was in company with the ss "Montezuma" while in the ice.

FERRY—The summer boats of the Quebec and Levis Ferry Co, are now running between this city and Levis.

GAS BUOYS—The "Anglesea" leaves this morning to place the gas buoys in position at St Antoine and St Croix Bay.

LORD STANLEY—The steamer "Lord Stanley," Captain Wm T Davie, came out of winter quarters, yesterday, and is now ready for the season's work.

MONTEZUMA—The ss "Montezuma," Captain Williams, from Barry, April 13, arrived in port at 8.30 a m, yesterday, and proceeded to Montreal, being the first vessel to arrive from sea this season. Captain Williams' report was published in yesterday's CHRONICLE.

MARKET STEAMERS—Two or three Market steamers arrived here, yesterday, with farm produce.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CIRCASSIA—New York, April 28—The Anchor Line steamship "Circassia" arrived safely in port yesterday, after an eventful voyage from Glasgow, the duration of which aroused some fears of the vessel's safety. She left Glasgow on April 8 and Moville a day later, and was due here last Wednesday. The cause of the "Circassia's" delay was the fracture of her thrust shaft and thrust block in mid-ocean. It was on the morning of April 26, in smooth seas, while Chief Engineer Moncer was at breakfast, that the vessel had a series of vibrations from stem to stern, and in a few seconds she came to a standstill. Mr Moncer rushed to the engine room, which was in charge of the second assistant, Mr Mather, and soon discovered a clean break in the thrust shaft, across the forward end. The thrust block which is bolted to the vessel's frame, and which holds the shaft in place, was also found to be split from the forward top diagonally to the centre of the bottom. With a fracture of the shaft which communicates the thrust of the screw to the vessel, the "Circassia" lay helpless. An extra shaft was stored in the hold, and the work of repairing the damage was begun at once. Mr Moncer and his assistant engineers labored with little intermission for sixty-five hours, in which time the new shaft was placed and the block had been secured by bolts and chains. The voyage was continued without further delay. During the first six days of the trip the steamship encountered severe gales from the west and southwest and heavy tempestuous seas. There were 192 cabin and 169 steerage passengers on board. The damage to the thrust block will be permanently repaired and the "Circassia" will sail on Saturday, a week later than her schedule time.

SAVOY—The ss "Savoy," Captain Belanger, arrived from Anticosti, yesterday, with passengers and merchandise, mooring at the Napoleon wharf. Captain Belanger reports all well on the Island.

SEGUIN—Buffalo, April 29—The Canadian steel steamer "Seguin," lumber laden, went down the river at daylight this morning in charge of a local pilot. The channel buoys are not yet in place, and at Germania Park, near where the dredges have been at work, the "Seguin" struck hard. It has rock bottom at this point, and the vessel may be seriously injured. The tug "Fabian" and a lighter went to her assistance, but at noon she had not been released. The "Seguin" has about 1,000,000 feet of lumber from Parry Sound, consigned to Donough & Oliver, of Tonawanda. She is owned by Miller, of Toronto.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH—Halifax, NS, April 29—A special from North Sydney, CB, says that the steamer "Sir Walter Raleigh, from Messina for Montreal, bound to Louisburg, struck on Low Point, CB, this afternoon, about five o'clock, during a dense fog. The wind is east. No ice in sight. Assistance will no doubt, be promptly sent from here.

SATURDAY, May 1.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—TRINIDAD—The ss "Trinidad" sailed from New York for Bermuda, at 10 a m, yesterday.

ARRIVALS FROM SEA—Montreal, April 30—The first arrival from sea reached port this morning, the "Montezuma," of the Elder-Dempster Line, from London. She came over light and will take back a general cargo. The "Fremona," from Mediterranean ports, with a cargo of lemons and oranges reached port this afternoon. This opening is three days later than last year, but a boat could have come up a week ago. Last year three or four fruit boats were obliged to waste several days in the Gulf because the river was not clear. April 30 is the average date since 1848 for the first vessel from sea to reach this port.

CHRISTIANIA—Halifax, NS, April 30—The steamer "Christiania," from Stettin, bound to New York, put in here to-day, short of coal.

CHARTERED—A steamer, 1,570 tons, St John, NB, to west coast England, deals, 40s; steamer, 1,691 tons, St Lawrence trade, 7s 3d.

C W JANES—The barkentine "C W Janes," Captain Corriveau, from Pascagoula, arrived at Laplata on the 29th April.

FLOATED—Halifax, NS, April 30—The ss "Sir Walter Raleigh," reported ashore at Low Point, CB, yesterday evening, is now safely anchored in North Sydney harbor, having been floated successfully with the assistance of a tug.

GEORGE—The brigt "George," Captain Kennedy, left for Sydney, CB, yesterday, under sail. She will be engaged in the coal trade.

LA CANADIENNE—The fishery protection steamer "La Canadienne" came off Davie's slip, yesterday, and is fitting out for the season's work.

OPENED—The office of the Sincennes-McNaughton Tow boat Co, in this city, has been opened for the season. Mr D R Murphy, who has so ably filled the position of agent for some years past, is in charge.

POTANOC—Barbados, April 15—In port, schr "Potanoc," Hemeon, for Quebec.

RIMOUSKI MAIL SERVICE—The str "Lord Stanley," Captain W T Davie, has gone to Rimouski to act as mail tender until the steamer "Rhoda" is ready to commence the work.

SALVAGE AWARDED—London, April 30—Steamer "British Empire" has been awarded £2,250 and steamer "Galileo" £1,050 as salvage for assistance rendered the German steamer "Diamant." [The "Diamant" lost her propeller last February when about 500 miles east of Halifax. She was picked up by the "Galileo" and after being towed for some distance the cable parted during a severe gale and the "Galileo" lost sight of the disabled steamer. The "Diamant" was again picked up by the "British Empire" which succeeded in towing her into Halifax.]

SPOKEN—Ship Annie M Smull, Pederson, from Swansea for Quebec, April 22, lat 50, long 24. Bark Hovding, Olsen, from Fleetwood for Quebec, April 22, lat 49, long 19.

STRUCK AN ICEBERG—Halifax, April 30—The steamer "Knight Bachelor," from Cardiff, bound to Norfolk, Va, put in here to-day in distress, her bow having been crushed in by a collision with an iceberg. The shock of the collision was a tremendous one and a great hole shows right around the big steamer's bow, where the plates were torn and shattered by the contact. The "Knight Bachelor" made port without assistance. The hole is large enough to drive a four-in-hand through, being nearly 25 feet in depth from the deck of the steamer and extending back on either side six or eight feet. The accident happened at day time on the 26th, but a heavy haze hung over the water. The steamer was making ten knots an hour and was almost on top of the iceberg before it was sighted. It lay very low in the water, rising only 15 feet above the surface and was about 200 feet long. The engines were reversed, but the ship struck heavily. After the collision her bow was raised some feet by the forward ballast tank being emptied and the lower part of the hole was lifted just clear of the sea. The "Knight Bachelor proceeded to Halifax without making much water. Her collision bulkhead was damaged some, but the pumps kept her pretty clear of water until she reached port. The collision occurred in lat 48, long 92.

THE GERMAN LINE—The Hamburg-American Line will only have three boats running on the regular service to the St Lawrence during the coming season, but these are twice the size of their former boats, all three being over 7,000 tons each. The first boat *en route* is the steamship "Acadia," Captain Martens. Besides having a large cargo, she has also on board 786 passengers. The majority of the latter intend settling in the North-West, and they will disembark here. The other two steamers which will follow are the "Adria" and the "Ambria," the latter having twin screws. The Company's steamer "Scotia" is now due at Halifax with 452 passengers.

MONDAY, May 3.

The ocean passenger season of the St Lawrence, for the year 1897, was inaugurated under most favorable circumstances, yesterday morning, when the German steamer "Arcadia," Captain Martens, from Hamburg and Antwerp, landed 785 immigrants on the Breakwater. From an early hour Government officials connected with shipping and immigration at this port were astir, and seven o'clock found them in the vicinity of the Immigration Buildings, awaiting the arrival of the big steamship. Amongst the number of those present could be found representatives of the Immigration Department, the Customs, the Intercolonial, Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies, the Canadian Pacific and Great North Western Telegraph Companies, Dominion S S Line. Death and the fortunes of political war, especially the latter, have not been idle in the ranks of the Government officials, and there were, consequently, many old faces missed from amongst those who assembled on the Princess Louise Embankment yesterday morning. The Immigration Department appeared to have suffered most in this respect, but still there were enough of the veterans left to initiate the recruits into the work on hand and things went along smoothly enough. The morning was quite cold, the effects of a strong east wind, but the sky was cloudless and bright. While awaiting the arrival of the steamer, our representative had a chance to inspect the Immigration Buildings. These were found in excellent order, everything being as neat, clean and bright as it was possible to make them. All were in readiness to receive the new-comers and afford them comfortable shelter and rest until they were ready to proceed on the trains to their new homes in the North-West.

THE "ARCADIA" ARRIVES.

At 8 o'clock the "Arcadia" was seen rounding the point at Indian Cove, the first passenger steamer to arrive here this season from Europe. As she drew near to the dock, the crowd of people on her decks, showed that she carried a large number of passengers. By nine o'clock she was safely moored at the Breakwater. After the passengers had partaken of breakfast, the work of disembarkation commenced. This was accomplished in an orderly and quiet manner, without any hitch, and by ten o'clock the 785 souls forming the "Arcadia's" passengers were safely landed and housed in the Immigration Buildings. From the time the ship moored at the wharf until the passengers were in the buildings, Mr. P. Doyle, Chief Immigration Agent, and his staff had a busy time attending to them. When all were landed the work of the railway officials commenced. This proceeded smoothly, the time-tried officers being well up in their business. It was no easy matter handling so many passengers, most of whom were wholly unacquainted with the language of the country, and had to make known their wants through interpreters. But it was done, nevertheless, without noise or confusion.

APPEARANCE OF THE PASSENGERS.

Most of the passengers being from Galicia and Northern Europe, their dress attracted a good deal of attention. Many of them were clad in sheepskins or rough homespuns, the make-up of which would drive our fashionable tailors mad with envy. In some cases it was impossible to distinguish the male from the female. Despite the peculiarity of dress, the immigrants appeared to be a hardy and healthy lot, and will no doubt make good settlers. They were in fine spirits, notwithstanding the fact that they met with very heavy weather in crossing the Atlantic. Last night all the immigrants were safely on board the cars on their way westward.

THE "ARCADIA."

The "Arcadia" is a new vessel and this is her maiden trip across the Atlantic. She is 5,442 gross tons, and 3,981 net tons, and is capable of carrying from 6,000 to 7,000 tons dead weight on a draught of 24 feet. She is a steel steamer, built by Harland & Wolff, Belfast, Ireland, capable of steaming 12 knots an hour. She was only four days in Hamburg, after being received from the builders, when she was despatched on her present voyage. She is commanded by Captain H Martens, a favorite officer of the Hamburg-American Company, and who has had considerable experience in the St Lawrence trade. The "Arcadia" has excellent accommodation for passengers and is a first-class freight steamer, having special appliances for handling cargo.

THE PASSAGE.

Captain Martens reports experiencing very heavy weather from the time of leaving Antwerp, April 16, until the Banks of Newfoundland were reached, a succession of westerly and south-westerly gales being experienced. On the Banks dense fog was met with and continued up the Gulf of St Lawrence. So dense was the fog that for six days the sun was never seen. In the Gulf heavy ice was encountered, and the ship was forty-eight hours in it. The weather cleared up after Cape Chatte was passed and continued fine up to port.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS.

During the passage five young children died—four from inflammation of the lungs and one from weakness. All the bodies were buried at sea. Although there were five deaths, there was not a case that called for action by the Quarantine officials, and the ship received a clean bill of health. There were two births on the voyage, one occurring three days before the ship reached Quebec. The mother and child are still on board and will be landed later on in Montreal.

THE CARGO.

The "Arcadia" has on board a general cargo, 700 tons of which is for this port. After landing passengers she went into the Princess Louise Basin to discharge Quebec goods. Work commenced last midnight, and it is expected it will be completed this afternoon. Mr Ed Burns, stevedore, is in charge of the operations.

ALLAN LINE—BRAZILIAN—The ss Brazilian, from London, passed Cape Ray at 4 p m on Saturday.

MANITOBAN—The ss 'Manitoban,' from Glasgow passed Cape Magdalen at 1.30 p m yesterday. Due in port this afternoon.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—CARIBBEE—The ss "Caribbee" arrived at St Kitts last Saturday from New York.

CAMPANA—The ss "Campana" arrived at Summerside, P E I, at 6 a m, last Saturday.

ABERDEEN—The Government steamer "Aberdeen," arrived from below on Saturday afternoon, and moored at the Queen's wharf.

CHARTERED—A steamer, 1,442 tons, six months, St Lawrence coal trade, £760 per month.

CORNWALL CANAL—Cornwall, Ont, May 1—The water was let in the Cornwall canal at an early hour this morning. The tug "Dunbar" passed up about 10.30 but no vessels have yet come down. The big fleet which is detained at the head of the canal is expected down at any time during the day.

TUESDAY, May 4.

ALLAN LINE—MANITOBAN—The ss "Manitoban," Captain Eastaway, from Glasgow, April 15, with a general cargo, arrived in port at 6.50 p m, yesterday, mooring at the Company's wharf, Champlain street. She is the first steamer of the line to arrive here this season. Having discharged Quebec cargo, she left for Montreal this morning. Captain Eastaway reports:—"Left Glasgow on the 15th April. Had strong westerly winds up to long 47 west. Then dense fog up to Cape Ray. Saw several icebergs. Passed 200 miles of field ice from St Pierre up to and above Bird Rocks. Saw the ss 'Lake Superior' in the ice above Cape Ray. Saw the smoke of five or six other steamers astern, but could not make them out. Arrived at Quebec on the 3rd May, at 6.50 p m, all well."

CASPIAN—The ss "Caspian," from Portland for Glasgow, arrived out on Sunday afternoon.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—CAMPANA—The ss "Campana" arrived at Pictou at 4 p m, on the 2nd inst, and sailed again, returning yesterday afternoon.

ORINOCO—The ss "Orinoco" arrived at New York from Bermuda, at 6 p m, on the 2nd inst.

TRINIDAD—The ss "Trinidad arrived at Bermuda at 2 p m, on the 2nd inst, from New York.

ARCADIA—The ss "Arcadia," Captain Martens, having landed Quebec cargo, left for Montreal last night.

FREIGHTS—Owing to the owners holding back for higher rates, very little has been done lately. Baltic rates remain steady, but deal rates from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are dull, which may not be surprising, considering the large quantity of tonnage now under charter. From St John and other good Bay of Fundy places to west coast of England, 38s 6d to 40s is ruling, and also from the Nova Scotia range, and from Miramichi, Pugwash, Musquash, etc, to west coast of England, 42s 6d to 43s. From the St Lawrence deal rates to United Kingdom p p, at 40s to 41s 3d. and for timber 65s to 67s 6d, while on lump-sum charters probably 23s 9d, on the n r could be got, cargo f o b and stowed. Pensacola rates to United Kingdom are 102s 6d to 103s 9d. Continent, 103s 9d to 105s. We append a list of fixtures effected since our last report:—Richibucto to west coast U K, 300 tons net register, deals, 50s. Montreal to picked ports U K, 1,414 tons net register, 41s 3d. Halifax to west coast U K or east coast Ireland, 500 tons net register, 42s 6d. Montreal to Bristol, 900 stds, 41s 3d. Montreal to Liverpool 1.700 stds, 40s. Grindstone Island to west coast England, 1,937 tons net register, 39s. West Bay to west coast England, 1,156 tons net register, 41s 3d. Sheet Harbour to Swansea, 900 tons net register, 40s. St John, NB, to Liverpool, 1,948 tons net register, £2,750, April. Montreal to two ports U K or Continent, 1,966 tons net register, 48s 9d, August. Grindstone Island to west coast England, 1,511 tons net register, 40s, April, May. Grindstone Island to west coast England, 1,200 stds, 39s. St Lawrence (one port) to Calais and Dunkirk, 48s 9d, July, August—London *Timber*, April 24.

LAKE SUPERIOR—The ss "Lake Superior" passed Fame Point at 6 p m, yesterday, and is due in port this evening.

OTTER—The North Shore mail steamer "Otter," Capt O C Bernier, from Esquimaux Point and way places, with passengers and freight, arrived in port, on Sunday afternoon, mooring in the Princess Louise Dock.

SAVOY—The ss "Savoy," Captain Belanger, left for Anticosti on Sunday with a general cargo.

TRITONIA—The ss "Tritonia," Captain Rollo, from Glasgow, April 18, with a general cargo, arrived in port at 9 a m, yesterday, and proceeded to Montreal. Captain Rollo reports being four days in the ice in the Gulf.

WEDNESDAY, May 5.

ALLAN LINE—NUMIDIAN—The ss "Numidian," Captain Macnicol, from Liverpool, passed Cape Magdalen at 5.30 p m, yesterday. Due in port at 6 p m, to-day.

BRAZILIAN.—The ss "Brazilian," from London, passed Fame Point at 5.30 p m, yesterday. Due in port to-night.

COREAN—The mail ss "Corean from Glasgow and Liverpool, arrived at St John's, Nfld, at 7 p m, on Monday, *en route* for Halifax and Philadelphia.

POMERANIAN—The ss "Pomeranian," from New York for Glasgow, arrived out on Monday evening.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—CAMPANA—The ss "Campana," inwards, left Douglastown at 3.40 p m, yesterday.

ASHORE AND FLOATED—The following despatch was received by the Signal Service Office, yesterday afternoon:—"L'Islet, May 4—Steamer 'Louisburg,' is ashore on Beaujeu Bank."—[The ss "Louisburg," Captain Gould, was on a voyage from Sydney, C B, to Montreal, with a cargo of coal.—Ed M C.]—LATER—The "Louisburg" went ashore at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, but floated off, without assistance at 3 p m. She passed here at 6 p m on her way to Montreal. What damage, if any, she sustained could not be ascertained.

ABERDEEN—The Government steamer "Aberdeen" left for below, yesterday morning, to place some of the gas buoys in position.

CYNTHIANIA—The ss "Cynthiania," Captain Landan, from Antwerp, April 12, with a general cargo, arrived in port at 4 p m, yesterday, and proceeded to Montreal. Reports a considerable detention in the Gulf by ice.

DRUID—The Government steamer "Druid" left for below, yesterday, on service connected with the buoys.

EUREKA—Tug "Eureka" has arrived at Philadelphia, from Pictou, N S, with two of the Messrs Connolly's scows in tow.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN—Yokohama, May 4—The Canadian Pacific Railway ss "Empress of Japan" arrived here at 9 a m yesterday.

FORECAST FOR MAY—The Bureau of Navigation, Department of the Navy at Washington, D C, publishes the following forecast for May:—"Fair weather generally over the North Atlantic with occasional gales near the American coast and along the transatlantic steamship routes north of the 40th parallel. Considerable increase in fog on the Grand Banks and westward to the American coast. Icebergs east and southeast of Newfoundland as far south as 42 deg N. The north-east trades will begin to extend farther north.

LAKE SUPERIOR—The Beaver Line ss "Lake Superior," Captain Wm Stewart, from Liverpool, April 17, with 19 cabin, 35 intermediate and 210 steerage passengers and general cargo, arrived in port at 7.45 p m, yesterday, mooring at the Breakwater. She had eighty tons of cargo for this port. The work of discharging Quebec cargo commenced last evening, but the passengers will not be landed until this morning, when the ship will proceed to Montreal. Captain Stewart reports:—"Left Liverpool at noon on the 17th April. Had moderate weather up to Saturday, 24th, passed several icebergs. Then had dense fog. On the 26th, at 6 p m, in lat 46.15 N, long 55.45 W, met first field ice, and was in it up to 6.15 a m, on the 3rd May, when we cleared it, 96 miles from Cape Rosier. During the passage two children, aged respectively five years and four months, died and were buried at sea." The chief officer informed our reporter that during twenty-five years' experience in the St Lawrence trade he never before saw ice so far up the Gulf as on the present trip. Notwithstanding the protracted voyage of the "Lake Superior," all the passengers on board last night were in good health and spirits. The majority of them are for Canada; the remainder are for the United States.

PASSED—The ss "Bonavista," Capt Fraser, from Sydney, for Montreal.

REFUSED INSURANCE—Canadian Insurance Companies have decided to refuse insurance on a class of vessels known as pin-flats, when engaged in carrying grain.

STRUCK AN ICEBERG—St John's, Nfld, May 4—The ss "Sheerness," 15 days out from Cadiz, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of salt. On Saturday, while about 150 miles off the coast, she struck an iceberg, which stove in her bows, smashed several of her plates and wrecked the forecastle. But for the fact that the sailors were on deck at the time several would have been seriously injured, because all their berths were demolished. The forepart was flooded with water and for a while it was feared that the ship would sink. The captain ordered the crew to get the life boats ready for launching, after which canvas was fixed over the bows and the inrush of water checked. The pumps were then set going and the vessel managed to reach here without further damage, but it was a very near escape. She is to go to Montreal to load.

SIGNAL SERVICE MARINE DEPARTMENT

QUEBEC, May 4, 1897.

Grosse Isle—Heavy open ice distant.

L'Islet [41]—Cloudy; east wind. Pilot boat outward.

Father Point [157½]—Cloudy; east wind. Inward at 9 a m, str Acadian; at 10.30 a m, str Cameo; at 10.30 p m, str Ashanti.

Martin River [258½]—Cloudy; north-west wind. Inward at 1 p m str Eleanor.

Cape Magdalen [291½]—Cloudy; north-west wind. Inward at 4 p m, a two-masted steamer, signals not understood; at 5 p m, str Bonavista.

Cape Despair [372½]—Dense fog; variable wind. Inward at noon, str Campana.

Meat Cove [526½]—All stations cloudy; variable wind. No ice.

Cape Ray [552½]—Cloudy; south-east wind.

Low Point [575]—Foggy; variable wind. Light open ice stationary.

Cape Race [820]—Foggy; north-east wind. Outward yesterday at 10 a m, str Corean; at noon, str Barcelona. Inward to-day at 9 am, one steamer.

[The figures after the names denote the number of nautical miles below Quebec.]

PORT OF QUEBEC—ARRIVED.

April 29—SS Montezuma, Williams, Barry, April 13, H Kennedy, for Montreal, ballast.
—— Fremona, Murray, Mediterranean ports, H Fry & co, for Montreal, fruit.
—— Savoy, Belanger, Anticosti, master, passengers and freight.
May 2—SS Arcadia, Martens, Hamburg, via Antwerp, Wm M Macpherson, 785 passengers and general cargo.
May 2—SS Otter, Bernier, Esquimaux Point, etc, A Fraser & co, passengers, and freight.
May 3—SS Manitoban, Eastaway, Glasgow, April 15, Allans, Rae & co, general cargo.
—— Tritonia, Rollo, Glasgow, April 18, Ross & co, for Montreal, general cargo.
May 4—SS Lake Superior, Stewart, Liverpool, April 17, Geo M Webster & co, 263 passengers and general cargo.
—— Cynthiania, Landan, Antwerp, April 12, for Montreal, general cargo.
—— Louisburg, Gould, Sydney, Geo M Webster & co, for Montreal, coal.
—— Bonavista, Fraser, Sydney, Geo M Webster & co, for Montreal, coal.

CLEARED.

May 4—SS Otter, Bernier, Esquimaux Point, A Fraser & co.
Canal boat Rosa Allan, Gowen, Fort Edward, NY, master.
—— Leon Robert, Gowen, Fort Edward, NY, master.

PASSENGERS.

Saloon passengers per Dominion Line RMS "Vancouver," Captain Jones, from Halifax for Liverpool, May 1—Miss Hannah Anderson, Bishop Courtney, Mr Gardner Crain, Mrs W B Chapman, Mrs Devereux, Mr H E Douglass, Mr F A Elwell, Dr W W Goodwin, Mrs Goodwin, Master Goodwin, Miss Godfrey, Mr Gordon, Mrs Gordon, Master Gordon, Mr and Mrs Hyslop, Mr and Mrs F R Haley, Mr A Hudson, Mr A Johnson, Mrs Johnson and maid, Master Johnson, Mr Kellog, Miss Kellog, Mr E S Klegg, Mr A E Kender, Mrs Kender, Mr W P Ker, Mr C Kruger, Bishop Kingdon, Mrs Lyde, Miss Lyde, Miss Nellie Lannan, Capt E A Macy, Mrs Macy, Miss Ellen M Macy, Miss Sarah C Macy, Mr Macdonald, Mr Carleton Nason, Mrs Philips, Miss Phillips, Mr P L Price, Miss Elsie Price, Master R Price, Master H Price, Miss Payzant, Rev Father N J Power, Mr F W Pickard, Mr Fred Pickard, Mrs F A Quimby, Mrs Ed Stanwood, Mr John Torrance sr, Mr Alex Turner, Mr French, Mrs French, Miss Grace Thompson, Miss Kittie Thompson, Mr Fred Ware, Miss Woodburn.

BIRTHS.

CRAIGIE.—At St. Sylvester West, on the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. W. S. Craigie, of a daughter.

DUNCAN.—At No. 41 D'Artigny street, on the 29th instant, the wife of Mr. George Duncan, of a son.

HALE.—On the 28th instant, the wife of E. Russell Hale, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CRAGGY-CULBERT.—At Christ Church, New Liverpool, on the 27th instant, by the Revd. I. M. Thompson, Charles Elbert Craggy, of Stratford, New Hampshire, U. S. A., to Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Culbert, of Chaudiere Mills, County of Levis.

COSGROVE-JUDGE.—The 28th of April, at St. Matthew's Church, this city, by the Revd. Arthur H. Judge, M.A., Rector of Franklin, Penn., brother of the bride, assisted by the Revd. Lennox W. Williams, M.A., Rector of the parish, Eva Florence, third daughter of the late Cornelius Judge, Esq., of Quebec, to James Cosgrove, Esq., jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

HART-BERGERON.—At St. Joseph de Levis, on the 26th instant, by the Revd. Ed. Fafard, Thomas A. Hart, of St. Joseph, to Miss Kate Bergeron, also of St. Joseph.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL.—On the 24th April, at Bampcell Lodge, Woodside, P.Q., Fanny Doxey, relict of the late Col. Chas. Campbell, in the 90th year of her age.

COOTE.—On the 27th instant, Mary Doherty, aged 77 years, widow of the late John Coote.

GORE.—On Saturday, May 1st, 1897, Francis John, eldest son of Thomas Gore, grandson of G. H. Gore, builder.

JEFFERY.—On the morning of the 4th inst., Ernest Augustus Jeffery, of the firm of Jeffery, Montreuil & Co., aged 44 years and six months, youngest son of the late Richard Jeffery.

The funeral will leave his late residence, No. 32 Garneau street, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at two o'clock, for St. Matthew's Church, and thence to Mount Hermon Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Please omit flowers.
☞ Montreal papers please copy.

LAURIE.—On the morning of the 29th instant, Harry Laurie, youngest son of the late Archibald Laurie, of Quebec, in his 27th year.

MOSS.—On the morning of the 26th instant, Mary Codey, native of County Cork, Ireland, and widow of the late Edward Moss.

MCALLISTER.—On the 1st May, 1897, Joseph McAllister, aged 4 years and 11 months.

O'RYAN.—On April 28th, 1897, at Thetford Mines, of inflammation of the lungs, Francis Joseph O'Ryan, youngest son of the late M. H. O'Ryan, of Sillery, and brother of the late lamented Father O'Ryan, aged 22 years.

PARADIS.—On the 27th instant, Joseph Alfred Paradis, of this city, book-keeper, aged 29 years.

TURGEON.—In this city, on the 30th of April, Mr. Louis Barthe e... Turgeon, burgess, at the age of 69 years and eight months.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

INTERESTING ADDRESS AT TARA HALL.

The annual meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec took place in Tara Hall last night, when there was a remarkably fine attendance of members of the Church in this city besides the clerical and lay delegates to the Synod now in session here.

The meeting was opened with the singing of "The Church's one Foundation." The Very Rev. the Dean of Quebec then led in prayer, after which the Lord Bishop made a few opening remarks, particularly referring to the pleasure all experienced at the presence of the Right Rev. Dr. Thornloe, Lord Bishop of Algoma, and to the pleasurable feelings of anticipation with which he looked forward to crossing the Atlantic with his fellow-worker.

The Bishop next called upon the Venerable Archdeacon Roe to give a sketch of some of the principal features of the Society's history. The Archdeacon did so in a very able manner, and in the course of his remarks upon the Widows' and Orphans' Fund caused some merriment by the observation, that as in many cases a widow and her orphans drew as much as $600 pension per annum, she was frequently much better off after, than before, the loss of her husband. He, however, hastened to make amends by stating that his allusion was of course to her financial condition. He referred to the well known generosity of such laymen as Robt. Hamilton, Esq., and the Hon. Senator Price, of this city, towards the Society, and coupled with their the name of Mr. Henecker, of Sherbrooke.

Dr. Henecker, Chancellor of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, next spoke. He, too, referred to the past and present of the Society and to its great work, making a most interesting and instructive address, which want of space unfortunately prevents our reproducing.

The Lord Bishop then spoke of the great and satisfactory work of the Church in the past year. He considered it to be a most gratifying showing that out of 20,000 Church members there were 7,000 Communicants, and that their offerings amounted to over $121,000, or more than $6 per head for men, women and children. Few Dioceses could show such a state of affairs, and it was due in large part to the Society's work.

Bishop Thornloe received a very warm reception and began his address by an account of the Diocese of Algoma, a tract some 600 by 200 miles in extent. He deprecated the description of Algoma as a forest wild, and spoke of the Muskoka district as a beautiful garden-like region, now famous as a health resort. Then, too, the C. P. R. brings one close to any destination one may aim at in the district. Still, it is not to be imagined that all wildness has been banished from Algoma, for one sees piles of inconceivable rock, scraggy forest growth, stunted Norway pine and remains of majestic forests swept over by fire. Beautiful lakes and smiling settlements however relieve the eye, and here and there are incipient hamlets. Where the foot of the red man alone once trod and where the primitive wildness still reigns supreme, the white man's civilization is now making its power strongly felt. "The forest wilds" are receding and there looms up a gleam of better hope both within and without the pale of the Church. The Church in Algoma, it is true, is poor, but in an honest and healthy manner, for the district has no centres of wealth, no great cities, but towns running in population from 4,000 to 3,000, 2,000 and 1,000 down. His Lordship wished simply to place the true facts of the case before the Eastern part of the Church, and not to appear *in forma pauperis* and making a poor mouth. The red population is still a drag upon the white and will be so for some time, and then it takes years to build up a form of organization which can in so many ways aid in making a Diocese self-supporting. The magnificent results given by organization have been shown in Quebec and enabled a church which once had to be assisted to a tremendous extent, to support itself independently of aid. This Church Society work has not only done all its natural and legitimate work in aid of the needs of the Diocese, but has fostered a spirit of liberality here, and has made "the Quebec scheme" and "the Quebec methods" known all over the length and breadth of the Dominion. Algoma unfortunately has not even those endowments and commutations, and beginnings of organization which Quebec had when in a position analogous to that now occupied by her. He hoped that in the near future some work of organization might be practically carried out and could never be sufficiently thankful for his experience in Quebec Diocese, and more especially in connection with the Church Society, which could not but be of the greatest assistance to him in difficult situations. His Lordship concluded by referring to the need of self-help on the part of Algoma and with an eloquent prayer for the blessing of God for the Society and its work.

Dr. Dumbell, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, moved a vote of thanks to the three previous speakers, and to the Lord Bishop for his conduct in the chair. In doing so he referred to the long and faithful labors of Archdeacon Roe, which had gone far towards placing the Societies of the Diocese in the leading and prosperous position they now occupy. He coupled with his name that of Dr. Henecker, whom he was glad to claim as a member of his congregation. To Bishop Thornloe he paid a tender and loving tribute for his thoroughly excellent and untiring work among his congregation, and said that he daily received fresh proof of his devotion. It was difficult indeed to succeed to the place of such a man and to follow in his footsteps.

The Revd. Isaac Thompson, of Levis, seconded the motion.

The hymns "Fight the good fight with all thy might" and "Lord, speak to me that I may speak," were sung, and after the offertory in favor of the Mission Fund of the Church Society, the Lord Bishop pronounced the Benediction.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you. m,w,fri&w

SPORTING NEWS.

THE WHEEL.

The first club ride of the Quebec Bicycle Club takes place this evening, and it is hoped there will be a large muster of members and their friends. A programme of songs, dances, contests, &c., has been drawn up and a jolly good time is in store for all who turn up. It is also the intention to draw up a programme of club rides and amusements to keep things going all summer. Every member should be present to assist in drawing this up. The ride will be round Cap Rouge and will start from the Q. A. A. A. Club House at 7.45 p.m. sharp.

Mr. Richard Barden announces in another column that he will meet his friends and supporters every evening during the campaign at his Central Committee Rooms, No. 28 Mountain Hill.

Lady Smith, wife of the High Commissioner, who was recently reported ill, is now much improved in health.

WANTED.—Industrious persons of either sex with good character and common school education, can obtain employment for two months in this community.
S. M. FRY, Toronto, Ont.
April 20, 1897. d&w-tf

WANTED.
Men and Women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily, for six days a week, and will be content with ten dollars weekly.
Address, NEW IDEAS CO., Brantford, Ont.
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AGENTS.—"The Best Popular Life of Her Majesty I have ever seen," writes Lord Lorne, about "Queen Victoria." Sales unprecedented. Easy to make five dollars daily. Big commission. Outfit free to canvassers.
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ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA
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Grateful and Comforting to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
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October 6, 1896 th,sat w-Fm

Meeting of the Diocesan Synod.

Archbishop Begin's Return From Rome.

R.C.A. Minstrel Performaance

The Municipal Police—Death of Mr. E. A. Jeffery—Military Funeral—Before the Recorder—The Grand Parada—Alleged Treasure in a Cellar.

The Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Quebec met here yesterday. There was service in the Cathedral at 9.30 a.m. The clergy and Bishop robed in the Church Hall and marched into the Cathedral singing "The Church's One Foundation." The Lord Bishop of the Diocese was the celebrant, the Bishop of Algoma was the gospeller and Venerable Archdeacon Roe read the epistle. The service was fully choral and the music was very beautiful and much admired. When the members of the Synod re-assembled the Revd. Canon Von Iffland and Mr. Geo. Lampson were re-elected Secretaries and Col. C. R. White, Treasurer. Revd. A. J. Balfour was re-elected Assistant Clerical Secretary and Mr. G. E. A. Jones, Assistant Treasurer. Lt.-Col. Forsyth and Mr. Edwin Pope were appointed Auditors. At the opening of the afternoon sitting, the Venerable Archdeacon Roe, seconded by Dr. James Dunbar, Q.C., moved that a hearty welcome be extended to the Lord Bishop of Algoma, and that he be invited to a seat on the platform. The resolution was carried by a standing vote, and Bishop Thornloe was loudly applauded as he stepped up to the seat placed for him upon the platform. His Lordship the Bishop then delivered his address to Synod, which appears in other columns of this paper. The Venerable Archdeacon Roe moved, seconded by Mr. John Hamilton, that His Lordship the Bishop be requested to appoint a Committee to prepare and report a loyal address to the Queen upon the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee, and also in regard to the possibility of the establishment of a permanent fund or testimonial as a memorial of such Jubilee.—Carried. The Venerable Archdeacon Roe gave notice that he would move that the Treasurer be instructed to pay towards the stipend of the Lord Bishop of Algoma, for the next three years, the sum which had hitherto been paid by this Diocese. Dr. James Dunbar, Q.C., gave notice of a resolution respecting the death of the late Hon. Geo. Irvine, Q.C., Chancellor of the Diocese. The Lord Bishop appointed the following gentlemen to be the Nominating Committee to report to-morrow the different Standing Committees:—Ven. Archdeacon Roe, Rev. Canon Foster, Rural Dean Thompson, Rev. L. Williams, Rev. G. H. Parker, and Messrs. John Hamilton, James Dunbar, Q.C., Captain Carter, and Messrs. Fisk and Hewton. The following were appointed a Committee to suggest the names of Trustees and Members of Council of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and the Corporation of Compton Ladies' College:—Chancellor Henneker, Col. J. B. Forsyth, J. C. More, Rev. Principal Adams, Rev. Dr. Allnatt and Rev. Ernest King. The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the presentation of reports. The Synod meets again this morning.

The Municipal Police.

To-day the municipal police will be changed around to different guards. The inspection of back yards, alleys and lanes commences to-day. All those who have allowed filth to accumulate on their premises will be given an opportunity to explain matters before the Recorder.

Before the Recorder.

At the Recorder's Court yesterday a St. Roch's clerk charged with drunkenness and breaking a window, was fined $2 and costs or eight days' gaol. A laborer charged with drunkenness, was let off with a warning to improve his ways. A stationer from St. Roch's, found guilty on a charge of drunkenness, was sentenced to a fine of $2 and costs. A trader, who was arrested on a charge of drunkenness and indecent exposure in Grant street on Monday, and who was admitted to bail, failed to appear. A Bench warrant was taken out against him.

Death of Mr. E. A. Jeffery.

We learn with very deep regret of the decease of Mr. Ernest Augustus Jeffery, which occurred yesterday morning, at his residence in this city, at the comparatively early age of 44 years and six months. The deceased gentleman enjoyed the friendship of all to whom he was known, and was one of the leading amateur sportsmen of the city. He had borne a long illness with exemplary patience and resignation. The CHRONICLE extends its sincere sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

The Grand Parada.

The reveiries of old Madrid have always been the subject for song and story with those who have sought inspiration from the music, and in the Castilian dance, which is to be presented in the "Parada," the eyes as well as the ears are pleased. Gay cavaliers and merry dark-eyed Senoritas flash their dazzling beauty into the abandon of the dance. The mandolins and guitars, timed by the castanets, mark the measure of the dance, and for the time, the spectator is transported back to one of those old palaces of Madrid where revelry knew no bounds. No one can afford to miss the "Parada." It is the grandest and most beautiful entertainment ever attempted in the history of the city. It receives the highest praise everywhere, and comes to Quebec highly recommended by the press, public and pulpit.

R.C.A. Minstrel Performance.

The entertainment given by the R.C.A. Minstrels at the Academy of Music last evening passed off most successfully. Notwithstanding the two other counter attractions last night, there was a very large audience present. Part one, the grand introductory opening chorus and overture, which was especially arranged for the company by Gr. Jas. Wallace, was very good throughout, many of the choruses being heartily applauded, but want of space will not allow us to enter into detail. The minstrels kept the audience in roars of laughter. During the intermission Trumpeter Robert surprised the audience in his sword swinging, which was excellent. His club swinging was also heartily applauded. The Birthday Party of the French Baby from Hogan's Alley was most amusing. The French Baby, in the person of little Eddie Wallis, who sang a French song, was the hit of the evening. The little fellow has a splendid voice and uses it to advantage. Fun in the Gymnasium, by Hodgson and Monaghan, was ridiculously funny, and afforded much amusement. The Intelligence Office, a laughable one-act Farce, concluded the evening's performance. Hospital Sergt. O'Hagan, Gr. Hodgson and Gr. O'Neil, who took the leading part in the farce, gave a very creditable performance. The officers of the troupe, Hospital Sergt. O'Hagan, Manager; Gr. Jas. Wallis, Musical Director, and Q. M. Sergt. Wood, Secretary and Treasurer, are to be congratulated on the success of the entertainment. Gr. Wallace gave a splendid xylophone solo and received a hearty encore.

Archbishop Begin's Return.

Archbishop Begin was heartly welcomed on his return yesterday afternoon from Rome, where His Grace has been for two months. A large number of people were present when the Grand Trunk train, which carried His Grace, steamed into the station. Mgr. Begin was met at Levis by Mgr. Marois, V.G., Mgr. Tetu, Mgr. Gagnon, and the other priests of the Cardinal's Palace. There were also present representatives of the Redemptorist Order. Dr. Verge, Messrs. L. F. Burroughs and Rivard were amongst those present. The officials of the Levis College, the pupils and their band, together with all the Levis priests, were formed up to welcome His Grace, and with them were two or three hundred clergy from all parts of the Archdiocese and a number of citizens from Quebec and Levis. After being warmly welcomed, Mgr. Begin was escorted to the ferry. The band of the Levis College, which accompanied His Grace, played various airs during the passage. A large number of vehicles in procession escorted him to the Basilica. On entering the sacred edifice, Mgr. Begin was met by His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, and Bishops Lafleche, of Three Rivers, and Blais, of Rimouski. His Grace said a short prayer, and entering St. Joseph's Chapel donned his Episcopal robes, the Seminary band playing during the intermission and throughout the service. Mgr. Begin entered the sanctuary preceded by the priests present. The altar was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The *Te Deum* was sung with great solemnity. After the *salut solennel* had been concluded Mgr. Begin gave the Papal benediction to those present and repaired to the Palace, where he will rest himself for a few days after his lengthy voyage. The Archbishop looks in splendid health and has evidently benefitted by his trip.

CARBRAY ACCLAIMED.

ENTHUSIASTIC MINISTERIAL MEETING.

Splendid Speeches by Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Hon. V. W. LaRue and Messrs. Carbray, Bouffard and Others.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends and supporters of Mr. Felix Carbray, Conservative candidate in Quebec West, was held in the St. Louis Hotel last night, and if the number of electors present and the enthusiasm displayed count for anything, Mr. Carbray should be returned by a larger majority than ever. At the very lowest estimate over 500 persons were present, the large dining hall of the hotel being crowded as well as the corridors, and the warmest and most intense interest and enthusiasm prevailed. Among those present were Hon. Messrs. L. P. Pelletier and V. W. LaRue, Messrs. Bouffard, B. Leonard, Lapointe, Fradette, C. Pentland, W. Ray, Dr. Ives, W. J. Maguire, Chas. Dunn, J. Howard, J. Byrne, W. Foran, Delaney, J. McAuley, J. Cheevers and hundreds of others.

Mr. Carbray was present though against his doctor's express orders and spoke for over an hour, following the Chairman, Mr. Edmond Giroux, who opened the meeting. Mr. Carbray began by referring to the scandalous career of Mercierism and to the state of affairs which the De Boucherville Government found when it came to power—with an impoverished exchequer and a discredited Province. During the five years of misrule on the part of the gentlemen who are now in the Opposition the public debt of the Province was increased by $13,000,000 and the annual deficits amounted to over $1,500,000. The new Government nothing daunted at once set about the work of repairing the damage done by their predecessors and have admirably succeeded. They cut down the public debt which they found at $35,000,000 to $32,000,000, and besides contrived by careful and skillful governing in bringing the annual expenditure within the ordinary revenue, and this at no sacrifice of efficiency. Mr. Carbray asked if a Government which had done so much should not be retained. His address was a most spirited one and was delivered in both English and French, being applauded to the echo.

As Mr. Carbray finished speaking, the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Provincial Secretary, entered and was greeted with deafening applause. He rose to address the meeting but so wildly enthusiastic was his reception that for fully five minutes he could not make himself heard. When he did begin he thoroughly exposed the Opposition tactics and methods, holding them up to criticism in a most merciless manner. His address was a masterpiece and carried great weight, making a most decided impression.

Mr. Bouffard followed and kept the audience in roars of good natured laughter as he described the somewhat peculiar modes of action and reasoning adopted by those who are opposing the Government. He held the attention of the crowd from start to finish and gave utterance to many a witty sally at his enemies' expense.

Hon. V. W. LaRue received an attentive hearing and reviewed the records of the Government and of the Opposition, showing that if the latter were returned to power a fresh *regime* of plunder might be expected. The honorable gentleman was in good form and voice and spoke in a most convincing manner.

After him Messrs. W. J. Earight, of Bonaventure, and Jules LeSage, of Quebec, spoke on behalf of the Conservative Club of Laval University, and showed that the young men of the Province are out in earnest in the battle for honesty and purity of Government. Both spoke well and made very good impressions.

Mr. Carbray thanked the speakers and the audience, and the meeting then closed. All of the late member's friends should rally to his Committee rooms to-night for organization purposes.

Military Funeral.

The remains of the late Francis Gore, of the Eighth Royal Rifles, were interred at Mount Hermon Cemetery yesterday with military honors. A large number of mourners followed the remains to their last resting place and the usual three volleys were fired over the grave. The body was borne upon a gun carriage supplied by the R. C. A. The Revd. Mr. Sparling officiated in the church.

An Alleged Treasure in a Cellar.

During the course of last winter Mr. P. A. Marcoux's house at Beauport was pulled down to be rebuilt. This spring the work of re-construction was commenced. It is said that on Monday a bottle was found in a a stone hollow in the cellar. On the bottle was a half-defaced Latin inscription. At a short distance from the place, it is said, there was deposited a treasure of $200,000 francs in gold. Near the bottle was found a skeleton. This recalls an analagous case of some years ago. In 1889 the will of a man named Francois Gutchin, of St. Malo, was found in the cellar of a man named Trudel, on Madeline street in this city.

The *Gil Blas* says that the King of Greece used the crisis in the affairs of his country to speculate in Greek and Turkish bonds, with the result that His Majesty has cleared 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 francs.

"How Did She Burn Her Face"

That Was What People Asked About Our Daughter

Dreadful Itching, Burning Eruptions Cured

Smooth, Soft, White Skin Now.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass:

"Gentlemen: Our little daughter is now four years old. When she was about three months old, she had eruptions on her face which were very disagreeable, and itched so much, especially at night, that it made her trouble a great deal worse. I was obliged to keep her hands tied at night and it was necessary to watch her during the day. She would scratch herself whenever she had the chance, until her clothes

Would Be Covered with Blood.

We had a great many doctors to see her, but they did not help her in the least. It was a terrible task to care for her. When we took her away from home, people would ask, 'How did that child burn her face?' She was completely covered with scabs for a long time. She suffered everything. At last we concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I had great faith in it, and after awhile we could see that she was getting better. People said she would certainly be left with scars on her face, but she was not. It is now a year since she was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and her face is as

Smooth and White and Soft

as that of any child. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be the best family medicine that can be obtained. I take it myself for headache and that tired feeling, and I have found nothing to equal it. One peculiarity about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it is pleasant to take and it is no trouble to induce children to take it. The doctors pronounced my little girl's disease to be eczema, or salt rheum." MRS. WILBUR WELLS, Warren, Connecticut.

N. B. Do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

The Charge of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

Address Delivered to the Diocesan Synod Yesterday Afternoon.

The following is the first part of the address delivered to the Diocesan Synod yesterday afternoon by the Lord Bishop of Quebec:—

My Reverend Brethren and Brethren of the Laity,—What a year this is! How full of happy commemorations! How loud the call to thankfulness and praise! For, as you all know, we are this year about to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria; we are, moreover, about to observe the thirteen hundredth anniversary of the advent of Augustine of Canterbury to be the first Bishop of the Anglo-Saxon Church; and we are also about to commemorate the planting of the Cross of our dear Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, on this great Continent by the landing of the great navigator, John Cabot, who in the name of our King Henry VII., discovered Nova Scotia and Cape Breton just 400 years ago. Yes! For sixty long years our good Queen has wrought earnestly and devised steadily for the common weal, and the results of her long life and labours are really beyond all expression marvellous. It is true that three English Sovereigns were permitted in their day and generation to reign for more than fifty years, but how different was the result in every case: Henry III. e.g. reigned fifty-seven years, but his Jubilee found him old and feeble, his Kingdom torn by dissensions, his Government wrested from him, and he himself hated and despised: Edward III. entered upon his Jubilee year with a broken heart, mourning the premature death of the son, whom he so dearly loved, with all his triumphs undone, all his victories fruitless, and all his possessions gone; and the fiftieth year of George the Third's reign, which had been full of troubles all along, was embittered by the loss of his favourite daughter, leading the poor King, blind and broken hearted, into a state of sad and incurable insanity. But these *last* sixty years, these years of the reign of our Lady the Queen, who in her day has so bravely born her personal sorrows, have been peculiarly fraught with prosperity and blessing, and there can be no doubt, that, under God, this happy state of things is to be attributed, to a large degree, to Her Majesty's grand personal example, and to her many great and noble qualities. For, as to the blessings, which, as a people, we are enjoying to-day, just look at the progress of religion, and, indeed, of our dear Church. Yes, compare the cold, bare state of things which existed sixty years ago, whith the life and warmth of our Anglican services in almost every part of the world at the present day: think, too, of the wonderful advantages which have arisen for our young people, think of the advance of education and of the ease with which books may be procured by all, even the poorest. And although we have had our wars, yet, while France and other countries have suffered terribly, our Island home, and, indeed, our British Dominions generally, have enjoyed all the inestimable blessings of perfect peace. And consider again, my dear brethren, the strides that have been made in the way of improving the social condition of our people: see how the slaves of overwork have been set free: look at the Acts of Parliament that have been passed, dealing with factories, with the employment of children, with the establishing of public holidays and public libraries, and with the encouragement of emigration. Consider, too, what a growth there has been of public opinion with regard to the evil of drunkenness, which at one time threatened to maim and ruin England's national life. Think once more of the wonderful advance that has taken pla e in scientific, hygienic and sanitary matters; think of the revolution that we have witnessed in the means of locomotion, and of the general improvement that has taken place in the housing and social comfort of our people everywhere, and I am sure you will all see that we have the greatest possible cause for thankfulness and praise. And since it would be easy to show that no one has done so much to promote all this blessedness and growth, as the Royal Lady, whom we proudly hail as our Empress Queen, I am sure that we, as loyal subjects, shall delight to know that Her Majesty is still able to discharge to a great extent her most onerous and important duties, and at the same time we shall glory in the happy fact that the whole of her vast Empire is about to unite in "praising the Great God for His goodness, and for the wonders that He doeth among the children of men." No doubt, my brethren, this Diamond Jubilee will be loyally and joyfully observed here in the Diocese of Quebec, as well as everywhere else in Her Majesty's Dominions, and I earnestly trust that some specific suggestion will be made, and laid for consideration before this Synod. And if thus we have great cause as a people for true and heartfelt thankfulness to Almighty God, we have also this year, special cause for reverential adoration and for a special burst of praise, owing to our position as members of a true and rightly derived branch of the Holy Catholic Church. For the Bishops of the Anglican Communion from all lands, were earnestly invited by that noble-hearted Christian mar, Dr. Benson, the late deeply lamented Archbishop of Canterbury, to meet this summer instead of next summer (which would have been the regular time) in conference at Lambeth, just because this year it is exactly thirteen hundred years since Augustine landed in Kent, and was presently consecrated to be the first Bishop of the Anglo-Saxon Church, the first of the long and uninterrupted line of the Bishops and Archbishops of Canterbury. And although Dr. Benson, the 92nd Archbishop, has been taken to his rest, his great successor, Archbishop Temple, the 93rd of this glorious line, has renewed the invitation, and has entered fully into the spirit of this great commemoration. It is not, my brethren, that we are to celebrate the thirteen hundredth anniversary of the *introduction* of Christianity into England. For we can never forget that there was a British Church, which had existed for two or three hundred years at least before the arrival of Augustine, a British Church, whose Bishops are recorded to have attended several early Councils of the Church of Christ, a British Church with its martyrs and its early remains. But at the same time, we know very well, that, at the period, when Augustine landed in Kent, while the Queen Bertha was a Christian woman, ministered to by the French Bishop Luidhard in the little restored British Church of St. Martin's at Canterbury, her Royal Consort Ethelbert, King of Kent and his subjects and indeed the Saxon races throughout the Angle-Land were living in heathen darkness, having driven the British Church with the light of the Gospel of Jesus Christ into Wales, Cornwall and Cumberland, and into what is still called Brittany in the North of France, whence by the work of Patrick, Ninian and Columba and others that glorious light was dawning fast on old Ireland, and upon the Lowlands and Highlands of Scotland besides. Thus we have to thank God, that He was pleased in 597 to send His servant Augustine, by the command of Gregory the Great, Bishop of Rome, to evangelize our heathen Saxon forefathers. And we have to thank God that we were thus, as a country and as a people brought into touch with the Western Church, to the moderating of cruel rulers in evil days, and to the bringing of the faith and worship of the Church, with the attendant restraints of true religion and beneficial arts of civilization to our ancient shores. All this was for our good in many ways, and thus the English branch of the Holy Catholic Church was founded, and, with the assistance of the British or Celtic Church under Aidan and other great British Saints, soon our whole land received the precious message of the Cross. But because a Missionary of the Western Church, whose headquarters were and are in Rome, came to our shores and became the first Bishop of the Angle-Saxon Church, this no more gives to the Bishop of Rome any position of government over the English Church than the Archbishop of Canterbury could expect to hold over the English Church here in Canada or in the United States or in any other part of the world, on the ground that the first Missionaries of our Church came from England and the first Bishops were consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury and other English Bishops. No, my brethren, for the truth is that "Ecclesia Anglicana," the English or Anglican Church, was from the beginning and is still, although consisting of several national churches, the definite branch of the Holy Catholic Church for the English-speaking people, needing no Pope, either at Rome or Canterbury, but seeing as her supreme Head, our dear Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, her King in Heaven. We have then plainly a very thankful commemoration to make in this respect, and it is for this purpose chiefly that, at the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, I am now soon proceeding to England. As to the landing of John Cabot in 1497, and the assumption of the New Land for King Henry VII of England, while it is a testimony to English enterprise, it has also a certain importance of another kind. It is true, that I myself believe, that Monseigneur Briand, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec towards the close of the last century, expressed the true Catholic sentiment when he kissed the first Anglican Bishop Mountain on both cheeks on his arrival in Quebec in 1793 and said: "It is high time, Monseigneur, that you came out to look after your people," for he thus tacitly acknowledged that while the French Church was for the French, the English Church was for the English, and that consequently in a country inhabited by two distinct nationalities, two different branches of the Catholic Church would naturally exist side by side, and there would be two Hierarchies in the same land. But should anyone think otherwise and say that two different branches of the Catholic Church cannot properly exist side by side in the same territory, and that the second is an intruder, committing an act of schism, we are then able to point out that after all by virtue of the visit of John Cabot *England's* Church was the *first* to plead on this continent our dear Lord's inestimable sacrifice, and the first to bring to the aborigines, *i.e.*, to the Red Indians, "the good tidings of great joy;" for it is worth remembering that Christopher Columbus did not touch the mainland of South America and claim the soil for the Church and Crown of Spain until the following year. I know it may be said that the visit of John Cabot to Nova Scotia took place before the Reformation, and that England was in the time of Henry VII a Roman Catholic country; but to this I should reply, it is true that the Bishops of Rome had during the middle ages in one way and another obtained great power over the English Church, but it was the English Church all the while, so much so that the pre-Reformation Bishops always took the oath of supremacy to the King, and it continued to be the English Church, when her Bishops in convocation at length begged of the King and Parliament that it might be declared that by God's grace she had returned to the condition of things existing in the earlier days, before the Bishops of Rome imagined that they had a right to universal rule, and before they attempted consequently to lead the branches of the Catholic Church in different lands to give up their own rights and to accept this unCatholic yoke. It will not, however, be by discussing differences that Christian people at the present day will be drawn more closely together. I am very glad therefore to know that among the leading subjects for discussion at the coming Pan-Anglican Conference are (1) the relation of all the parts of the Anglican Church to the See of Canterbury, and (2) the reunion of Christendom and the best methods of working towards it. And this will also be the subject of the sermon which I am to preach (D.V.) before my own University, the University of Cambridge, England, on Sunday, the 30th instant. And now, brethren, with this lengthy general preface, let us turn to the affairs of own Diocese, to consider which we are more particularly assembled here to-day. And first of all allow me now to present to you, as usual, the diary of my principal official acts since we last met, nearly two years ago.

His Lordship then submitted his diary of official work and Episcopal acts. It showed 151 confirmations during nearly two years, at which 1,097 candidates were confirmed, 501 male and 596 female, 275 of which were upwards of 21 years of age. The address continued as follows:—

Since our last Synod, I find that I have ordained the following to be Deacons:—The Rev. C. E. Bishop, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, B.A.; the Rev. H. S. Harte, Literate; the Rev. A. H. Moore, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, B.A.; the Rev. J. Almond, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, B.A.; the Rev. W. Barton, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, B.A.; the Rev. J. S. B. Dickson, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, B.A. I have also ordained the following to be Priests:—The Rev. E. A. Dunn, of Pembrooke College, Cambridge, M.A.; the Rev. J. N. Hunter, of Trinity College, Toronto, B.A.; the Rev. W. J. Carran, of the Diocesan Theological College, Montreal; the Rev. H. S. Harte, Literate; the Rev. A. H. Moore, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, B.A.; the Rev. C. E. Bishop, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, B.A.; the Rev. J. Prout, of the Diocesan Theological College, Montreal.

During the same period I have received the following Clergy from other Dioceses:—From England, the Rev. E. Jackson, of the University of Durham, B.A.; from the Diocese of Western New York, the Rev. A. E. Whatham, of the Theological College of St. Aidan's, Birkenhead, England; from the Diocese of Montreal, the Rev. J. Prout, of the Diocesan Theological College, Montreal; from the Diocese of Fond du Lac, the Rev. J. B. Gauthier; from the Diocese of Toronto, the Rev. E. J. Etherington, of Wycliffe College, Toronto; from the Diocese of Nevada, Utah and Western Colorado, the Rev. A. Andren, of the University of Lund, Swedea, B.A; from the Diocese of New York, the Rev. G. W. Dumbell, of Trinity College, Hartford, D.D.; from the Diocese of Ottawa, the Rev. T. H. Lloyd, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, M.A.

The following clergy have left the Diocese:—The Rev. E. Weary, of St. John's College, Newfoundland, transferred to the Diocese of Ohio; the Rev. Prof. Watkins, of Jesus College, Cambridge, M.A., transferred to the Diocese of Huron; the Rev. E. Jackson, of the University of Durham, England, B.A.; the Rev. L. V. Lariviere, of McGill University, Montreal, B.A.; the Rev. W. T. Noble, of the University of Durham, England, B.A.; the Rev. F. B. Norrie, transferred to the Diocese of Toronto; the Rev. T. Rudd, of the University of Durham, England, B.A.; the Rev. Canon Thornelee, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, D.D., D.C.L., to be Bishop of Algoma; the Rev. J. N. Hunter, of Trinity College, Toronto, B.A., transferred to the Diocese of Ottawa.

And we have lost by death:—The Rev. Peter Roe.

Thus whereas the whole number of our clergy two years ago was sixty-nine, the whole number at the present moment is seventy-two, or including the Bishop seventy-three.

As regards changes and appointments, our Diocesan record shews that the Rev. H. S. Harte, on ordination became Missionary at Beebe Plain (new work); the Rev. C. E. Bishop, on ordination became Assistant Missionary on the Labrador (new work); the Rev. A. H. Moore, B.A., on ordination became Missionary at Newport; the Rev. E. Jackson, B.A., became Missionary at Marbleton; the Rev. R. A. Parrock, M.A., having been appointed Professor of Classics in the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, became (by license of the Bishop) one of the officiating clergy of the College; the Rev. A. E. Whatham became Missionary at Ways Mills; the Rev. E. A. Dunn, M.A., became Rector of St. Paul's, Quebec; the Rev. J. Prout became Assistant Missionary in the Magdalen Islands (new work); the Rev. E. K. Wilson, B.A., left Hereford and went to Marbleton; the Rev. E. A. Dunn, M.A., became Missionary at Lake St. John in addition to his other curé; the Rev. E. J. Etherington became Rector of Trinity Church, Quebec; the Rev. J. B. Gauthier became Missionary at St. Ursule (new work); the Rev. C. E. Bishop, B.A., became Missionary in charge on the Labrador; the Rev. J. Prout became Missionary in charge in the Magdalen Islands; the Rev. J. Almond, B.A., on ordination became Assistant Missionary on the Labrador; the Rev. W. Barton, B.A., on ordination became Assistant in the Mission of Ireland (new work); the Rev. J. S. B. Dickson, B.A., on ordination became Assistant Missionary in the Magdalen Islands; the Rev. J. N. Hunter, B.A., left the Magdalen Islands and went to Agnes, Lake Megantic (new work); the Rev. F. G. Scott, M.A., left Drummondville and went to be Assistant at St. Matthew's, Quebe; the Rev. I. N. Kerr, B.A., left Labrador and went to Shigawake; the Rev. A. Andren, B.A., became Assistant in the Mission of Waterville (new work); the Rev. R. J. Fothergill left Shigawake and went to be Rector of Drummondville; the Rev. H. S. Harte left Beebe Plain and went to St. George, Beauce; the Rev. G. W. Dambell, D.D., became Rector of Sherbrooke; the Rev. T. H. Lloyd, M.A., became Assistant at the Cathedral, and I have also the record that after nearly forty years of faithful service the Rev. H. G. Petry, M.A., has been allowed his sion.

And now, I need hardly tell you that in all this work, many of our Clergy have been greatly assisted by a goodly body of Lay Readers, who numbered two years ago thirty-one. During these two years we have lost six of these by the fact that they were admitted to Holy Orders, and we have also lost seven more by removal or withdrawal from the work. But during the same period I have admitted seventeen new Readers, of whom thirteen are members of the Brotherhood of Readers at Bishop's College, Lennoxville. Hence our whole staff at the present moment numbers thirty-five, giving an increase of four.

And with all the faithful work which is being performed by the Clergy, assisted by our Lay Readers, I need not remind you that there has been magnificent voluntary work carried on continually by the Laity generally. In Quebec our faithful Laymen have never slackened their efforts to promote our various good works, and those devoted Ladies, the "Church Helpers" have, during the same time, done wonders. And throughout the Diocese, there have been everywhere the faithful few, compassing all together an immense amount of good; and to this goodly band we must add now the "Church Society Helpers," *i.e.*, those Ladies, who by collecting systematically in our country parishes, have added so much to the prosperity of our Church Society funds. And meantime, as regards the Domestic and Foreign Missionary cause, it is needless to say, that the interest and efforts of the various branches of the Women's Auxiliary have never flagged, while at St. Matthews, Quebec, we have to welcome the establishment and also the inauguration of a branch. I wish, however, we could meet with greater success in forming and maintaining the operations of Chapters of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew; I am sure that there ought to be in most places a little knot of earnest young men, foremost in Christian example, and eager to carry out all kinds of loving and yet aggressive Missionary work.

One important step, however, we have been permitted to take during these last two years, and it is this, that the great majority of the Clergy have accepted my suggestion, to the effect that the first Sunday in October should be our Lay Helpers' Sunday, and that day, as far as possible, all our Lay Helpers should unite in the Holy Communion, with the particular object of seeking God's blessing upon our common work, and that on the same day addresses should be given, exhibiting the grandeur of all work done for Christ and the special blessing, which is bestowed on those who rightly undertake it, and also shewing that we are not a mere remnant, but a mighty army, all fighting in our several parishes for the one great cause. I hope that gradually, by this federation of all who assist in every department of our work, and by meetings for Lay Helpers held from time to time at certain centres, and by publishing the names of all our Helpers together annually in the *Diocesan Gazette*, that a new enthusiasm will arise in the service of Our Lord, and that thus by the presence and power of the Holy Ghost, our poor efforts may be blessed even more largely than heretofore.

I am very glad to think that we have divided the great Rural Deanery of St. Francis, and formed out of it four new Rural Deaneries, comprising the parishes around Sherbrooke, Richmond, Coaticooke and Cookshire. While I am deeply sensible how much we all owe to the Rev. Canon Foster, who for so many years has shouldered the responsibility of the whole district, I yet feel sure that this *distribution* of the very important work allotted by our Canons to Rural Deans must be productive of much good. You will be asked to agree to a slight alteration in Canon XIII. so as to make it square with the new state of things.

Since we last met, the clergy and wardens have most kindly made the returns required from our parishes upon the new forms, which combined all the information desired by Synod with all that is necessary for the guidance of the Bishop. But in order that these returns may be of real service to us, I would most earnestly plead, that when they are received, they should be worked at and returned at the earliest possible moment, as they have been for the most part this Easter, and I would ask just a few of our clergy to remember, that their neglect to do this involves an amount of labour to us here in Quebec, which we might well be spared. With the tabular epitome of these returns, which the Bishop has to lay before Synod, there should also be a report from each Rural Dean of the proceedings of his Chapter and Deanery Board, each of which is required by Canon II to meet once at least every year. No doubt, in order that these reports may be really helpful, it will be convenient to supply the Rural Deans with special forms so that the reports sent in may be easily compared and collated. There is one thing moreover that has been made evident by the new forms, requiring our special attention, and it is this, viz., that in some places dilapidations are permitted to accumulate and that consequently buildings become unsound and uninhabitable, causing great trouble and inconvenience to new incumbents and great expense to the Diocese. I trust that we may be able in some way, to provide for cases of this kind some practical remedy.

Since our last Synod, the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, has issued, as you know, a new schedule of subjects for religious instruction. If our clergy would but *all* make a careful study of this schedule, and would try to see that it is carefully taught in all our Protestant schools, reporting all cases to the contrary to Mr. Parmelee, the Superintendent of Education in Quebec, and if they would frame their own religious instruction in their Sunday Schools, so that it shall supplement for our Church of England children, what we are permitted to do in the public schools of the Province, I feel sure that our young people would indeed receive a very good and real knowledge of the great things of God. And, in connection with this subject, I should like to draw your attention to the fact, that our *Diocesan Gazette*, which was so well founded by the Rev. Professor Parrock, and which has since been very ably carried on by its present Editor, contains now every month some questionings or catechisings, which will serve very well for home instruction, or which may be utilized by clergy and teachers in cases where the children can be induced all to take the *Gazette*, so as to be able to learn their lessons before they come to Sunday School. I need not say, that I rejoice to observe the phenomenal growth of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and the sound revival also of Bishop's College School, and it is no small thing to be able to say, that the Jubilee Fund already amounts in donations either promised or paid, to the grand sum of $47,000 and that, when we have raised $4,000 more, the fund will be complete. Indeed the good work done by Bishop's College is not limited to its own University labours, for nothing can well be more helpful or more delightful, than the visitations of the clergy, which I am, by the kindness of the Principal and Professors, permitted to hold every two years in the College buildings. At the visitation last fall, nearly all our clergy were present; and, besides delivering my charge on the best means of reaching and training the young, we gave a day to the consideration of the best methods of preparing candidates for confirmation, and the best plans for retaining and edifying our young Church members, after they have been confirmed. And I am sure we shall none of us easily forget, how much assistance we received from the instructions and devotions of the quiet day, conducted by our dear friend, the Right Reverend Dr. Hill, the Bishop of Vermont.

It is a grand thing also to be able to record, that since our last meeting of Synod, our good and capable friend, the Lord Bishop of Algoma, while he was with us, managed to secure assistance enough to clear off the heavy debt of $3,600, which had for years been a source of embarrassment to Compton Ladies' College. You will be glad, I am sure, to hear that for the last few months the Rev. Albert Stevens, the Rector of Hatley, has taken the Bishop of Algoma's place on the Board of Management at Compton, and his able articles on Compton College, in the April and May issues of the *Diocesan Gazette*, show that his services are likely to be very valuable. It is a real pleasure to be able to certify, moreover, that the school has an efficient staff, and is doing very excellent work, besides maintaining in every way a high tone, of which we may well be proud. If, in fact, Compton College were but better known, and if people could but be led to understand and appreciate the advantages, which are to be had on comparatively moderate terms, I am confident that the number of pupils would be doubled at once. Indeed, we *must* have a few more pupils, in order that we may be able to pay our way. For every reason, therefore, I would ask you to do all you can to recommend and so help the school in its really excellent work.

And there is also another institution, that has given to us some of the best of our clergy, which ought to be mentioned this year. For this is the Jubilee year of the restoration of the great English Missionary College of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. Founded originally by Augustine, the first Bishop, not of the British but of the English Church, this College became gradually, in the course of the middle ages, a great and powerful missionary centre. But in the reign of Henry VIII. it shared the fate of the religious houses generally, went into lay hands and came down to the basest uses, until it was repurchased for the Church some fifty years ago by that noble, sturdy Churchman, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P. for the University of Cambridge; and now, having been most carefully restored, chiefly by the efforts of Mr. Edward Coleridge, a Master at Eton College, it is again once more a Missionary College, and under the leadership of its able Warden, the Rev. Canon Maclear, is potent in its influence for good, constantly sending forth brave-hearted Soldiers of the Cross to the very ends of the earth. I am glad, therefore, to know that those of our clergy, who would naturally be most interested, have united in sending a generous contribution to the Jubilee Fund.

And now turning to those of my Episcopal acts, which relate to new churches, burial grounds and parsonages, I have to report that during the last two years I have consecrated the following churches:—St. Peter's, Newport Point, Gaspe, July 16th, 1895; St. Paul's, Barachois, Malbaie, July 20th, 1895; St. Peter's, Lingwick, December 13th, 1895; St. Clement's, Mutton Bay, Labrador, July 23rd, 1896; St. Philip's, L'Anse aux Gascons, Gaspé, August 12th, 1896; Christ Church, Canterbury, December 11th, 1896.

I have moreover dedicated the following churches:—St. Andrew's, Eaton Corner, October 3rd, 1895; Christ Church, Eustis, November 5th, 1896; St. Augustine's, Danville, December 6th, 1896; St. George's, Lennoxville, December 10th, 1896; St. Peter's, Cookshire, December 27th, 1896; St. Thomas', Bury, April 21st, 1897.

I have also consecrated the following burial grounds:—Newport Point, Gaspé, July 16th, 1895; Barachois, Malbaie, July 20th, 1895; Long Point of Mingan, Labrador, July 14th, 1896; Perryboro', October 15th, 1896; and also a "lot" in Mount Hermon Cemetery, Quebec, June 4th, 1896, and a "lot" in the burial ground at Danville, December 7th, 1896.

I have also dedicated the font in St. John's Church, Melbourne, June 21st, 1895; a window in St. Peter's Church, Black Lake, October 29th, 1896; the east window in the Church of the Advent, East Sherbrooke, December 28th, 1896.

Now this shows that during the last two years ten new churches have been built and that two others, *i.e.*, those at Lennoxville and Cookshire, have been greatly enlarged and beautified, while, of course, much good work has been done, as at Waterville and other places, during the same period, in the way of restoration. To this we must add that during the same period, to the necessary comfort of the clergy concerned and to the great good of their parishes, we have completed five parsonages, viz., at East Angus, Gaspé Basin, Melbourne, Peninsula and Sawyerville. This leads me to draw the attention of the clergy to Canon XVI