

MARINE NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Arrived—Nov. 11.

Steamship. At. From.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, New York
Catharine, Boston
Catharine, Boston
Lake Ontario, Quebec, Liverpool

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—Nov. 11.
Steamship, K. 118, Priske, London,
R. Reider & Co., general.
Steamship, C. 93, McDonald, Sydney,
Kingman, Brown & Co., coal.
Steamship, Bonaville, 830, Anderson, Syd-
ney, Kingston, Brown & Co., coal.
Schooner, Albani, 110, Dechen, St. John's,
Nfld., C. A. Boucher, general.
Steamship, Ashdene, 731, Thompson, Cow
Bay, H. D. Bouché & Co., general.

CLEARED.

Schooner, J. Savard, 138, Menard, Little Bay,
Nfld., C. A. Boucher, general.
Schooner, Albani, 110, Dechen, Little Bay,
Nfld., C. A. Boucher, general.
Steamship, Barcelona, 1189, Boyle, Little Bay,
Aberdeen, H. Reider & Co., general.

VESSELS ON WAT.

STEAMSHIPS.
Gordon Castle, 1328, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Polynesian, 2023, H. & A. Allan.
Siberian, 2535, H. & A. Allan.
El King, 145, R. Reider & Co., general.
Catharine, 930, Kingston, Brown & Co.
Bonaville, 830, Kingston, Brown & Co.
Ashdene, 731, Kingston, Brown & Co.

SCHOONERS.

Marie Anna, 31, C. A. Boucher.
Palma, 41, C. A. Boucher.
River Belle, 32, R. Reider & Co., general.
Zelia, 61, C. A. Boucher.
Hilda, 61, S. Munn & Co.
Ranger, 25, C. A. Boucher.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

[Herald Telegraphic Correspondence.]
QUEBEC, November 10.

ARRIVED.

Steamship, Catharine, Macleod, Liver-
pool, H. H. Sewell, general.
Steamship, Albani, 110, Dechen, St. John's,
Nfld., C. A. Boucher, general.
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Nfld., C. A. Boucher, general.

CLEARED.

Ship, Eurydice, Olsen, Buenos Ayres, Car-
bay, South & Co., Bersimis.
Steamship, Catharine, Macleod, Liver-
pool, H. H. Sewell, general.
Steamship, Albani, 110, Dechen, St. John's,
Nfld., C. A. Boucher, general.

NOTES.

The Mail Steamship Vancouver had a thick
snow storm at Seattle.
Steamship, Albani, 110, Dechen, St. John's,
Nfld., C. A. Boucher, general.

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Bolivia, lumber, Brockville; barge Black
Diamond, lumber, Brockville; barge W. A.
Sherman, lumber, Brockville; schooner Gar-
land, lumber, Brockville.
CLARE—large Mohawk, no cargo, Char-
lotte; schooner K. Eeles, no cargo, Welling-
ton; schooner L. Rooney, no cargo, Welling-
ton; schooner Resolute, general cargo, Deser-
onto; steamer Van Allen, no cargo, Trenton;
schooner Kate, no cargo, Picton; schooner
American, no cargo, Toronto; schooner E.
Mowat, no cargo, Port Hope; schooner E.
White, no cargo, Cobourg; schooner Falconer,
no cargo, Nanaimo; tug Proctor, no cargo,
Charlotte; barge Star, coal, Cornwall; barge
Erie, coal, Montreal; schooner Fleetwing, no
cargo, Belleville.

—All Fits stopped free by Dr.
FITS. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.
No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous
cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free
to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch
St., Phila. Pa.

ALWAYS avoid harsh purgative pills.
They first make you sick and then leave
you constipated. Carter's Little Liver
Pills regulate the bowels and make you
well. Dose, one pill.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.

1889-SEA SON-1889

The following steamers now run as under
and call at the usual intermediate ports:
TO QUEBEC—Steamers QUEBEC and
MONTREAL, Montreal daily (Sunday
excepted) at 6 p.m.
TO THE SAGUENAY—Steamer "UNION"
now leaving twice a week, will make her last
trip of the season on Thursday the 14th inst.,
leaving Quebec for Chicoutimi at 6 p.m., call-
ing at all the usual ports.
TO CORNWALL—Steamer BOHEMIAN
every Tuesday and Friday at noon.
TO THREE RIVERS—Every Tuesday and
Friday at 1 p.m.
TO CHAMBLEY—Every Tuesday and Fri-
day at 1 p.m.
TO BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES,
VERCHERES and ROUT DE L'ISLE—
Daily (Sundays excepted), per "Berthier"
commencing Monday, 7th
Oct., will leave daily at 2.30 p.m.

STEAMER LAPRAIRIE.

FROM LAPRAIRIE: FROM MONTREAL:
From 22nd Oct. to close of navigation—Sun-
days and Holidays excepted.
7.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m. 1.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.
LONGUEUIL, FROM Longueuil
6 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From
Montreal, commence at 6.30 a.m.; last trip,
7.00 p.m.

For all information apply at Company's
Ticket Office, 1301 St. James street, Windsor
Hotel, Baitul Hotel, Canal Basin and
Richelieu Pier.

JULIEN CHABOT,
General Manager, Montreal.
A. MILLOY, Manager W. D.; A. DESROSES,
Inspector, Montreal, Oct. 1st, 1889.

Ottawa River Navigation Co.

Sailing from Pier 47 North

River, New York.

For Bermuda—
SS. ORINOCO, Thursday, Nov. 21, at 3
p.m.
For St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica,
Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and
Trinidad.
SS. BERMUDA, Thursday, Oct. 31, at 3 p.m.
SS. MURIEL, Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 3 p.m.
For foreign passage and freight, apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & Co., Agents,
51 Broadway, New York.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

Agents,
205 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE

One of the Fast Clyde-built Steamships

Is intended to leave Owen Sound every
Wednesday and Saturday for Port Arthur
direct (calling at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.,
only), making close connection with the
through trains of the Canadian Pacific Rail-
way for Winnipeg, British Columbia, and
all points in the North-West and Pacific
Coast. Passengers will require to leave Tor-
onto at 7.40 a.m. to connect with steamship.
AND ONE OF THE
PALACE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

Carmona and Cambria
Is intended to leave Owen Sound every Tues-
day and Friday at 10.30 p.m. on arrival of the
Canadian Pacific Railway train (leaving Tor-
onto 4.45 p.m.) for Sault Ste. Marie, calling at
Kilmer, Manitowaning, Shingandah,
Little Current, Kenagoweg, Gore Bay, Span-
ish River, Buswell's Mills, Sergeant River,
Algoma Mills, Blind River, Meldrum Bay,
Thessalon, Bruce Mines, Hilton, Port Finlay,
Richards Landing and Garden River.
W. C. VAN HORNE,
President, Montreal.

HENRY BEATTY,
Man. Lake Traffic, Toronto.

ROOFING

Slate Metal and Composition

Galvanized Iron Corbeling, Skylights, and
metal work of every description made to
order.

GEO. W. REED,
Slate, Metal and Gravel Roofer,
783 & 785 CRAIG ST.
The Attention of Steam Users is
directed to the

PORTOUS
Look-up Pop
SAFETY
VALVE,
Manufactured by

ROBERT MITCHELL & CO.
MONTREAL.

This Safety Valve is made for Stationary or
Marine Boilers, and is the best Valve in the
market.
It is highly recommended by the City Boil-
er Inspector, the Steamboat Inspector, and is
made according to the requirements of
Steamboat Inspection Act and Rules.

—AND—
BOOTH'S OLD TOM GIN, etc.

N.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE
WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.
December 2

SAINT ALEXIS.

A RUSSIAN CLARET.

FULL IN FLAVOR AND BODY

MODERATE IN PRICE.

FREDERICK KINGSTON,

WINE MERCHANT,

25 Hospital Street Montreal.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

STEAMSHIPS.

BEAVER LINE.

The Canada Shipping Co's.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

MONTREAL & LIVERPOOL.

Comprising the following First-class, Clyde

built, Full-powered Iron Steamships.

Lake Ontario, Capt. H. Campbell, 5,300 Tons,
Lake Superior, Wm. Stewart, 5,000
Lake Huron, F. D. Murray, 4,100
Lake Winnipeg, F. Carey, 3,300
Lake Nepegin, C. F. Herriman, 2,300

SS. Concordia, 2,600 tons, 9th Nov.
SS. Warwick, 3,000 tons, 16th Nov.
Glasgow Agents—DONALDSON BROS., 105
St. Vincent street.

DONALDSON LINE

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE,

Sailing from Montreal every Thursday Morning

SS. Concordia, 2,600 tons, 9th Nov.
SS. Warwick, 3,000 tons, 16th Nov.
Glasgow Agents—DONALDSON BROS., 105
St. Vincent street.

ROSS LINE.

LONDON SERVICE.

SAILING FROM MONTREAL ON OR ABOUT

SS. Earl King, 3,000 tons, 12th Nov.
SS. European, 3,000 tons, 19th Nov.
London Agents—WILLIAM ROSS & CO.,
3 East India Avenue, E.C.

All the vessels of the above lines are A 100
highest class Lloyd's, and have been built
expressly for this trade, and possess the
most improved facilities for carrying Grain,
Butter, Cheese and Cattle.

Through Bills of Lading
Granted by any of the above Lines to
any point

CANADA OR WESTERN STATES
And by any of the CANADIAN or WEST-
ERN RAILWAYS to any point in GREAT
BRITAIN, IRELAND, OR EUROPE AT LOW-
EST THROUGH RATES.

Special attention given to the HANDLING
of all PERISHABLE and other cargo.
For further particulars apply to

ROBT. REFORM & CO.,
23 & 25 St. Sacramento Street,
MONTREAL.

WHITE STAR LINE

CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, IRELAND

Carrying British and American Mails

Provided with every Modern Improvement.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take
special care in stowage and securing cargo
of the year, which include the Lane routes, re-
commended by Lieutenant Maury.

Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVER-
POOL, via Queenstown, are appointed
to leave as follows:

FROM NEW YORK,
1889.

Germanic.....Wednesday, Sept. 25, 2.00 p.m.
Britannic.....Wednesday, Oct. 2, 2.00 p.m.
Adriatic.....Wednesday, Oct. 9, 5.30 a.m.
Glasgow.....Wednesday, Oct. 16, 10.30 a.m.
Britannic.....Wednesday, Oct. 23, 3.00 p.m.
Adriatic.....Wednesday, Oct. 30, 10.00 a.m.
Germanic.....Wednesday, Nov. 6, 3.00 p.m.
Britannic.....Wednesday, Nov. 13, 3.00 p.m.
Adriatic.....Wednesday, Nov. 20, 3.00 p.m.
Germanic.....Wednesday, Nov. 27, 3.00 p.m.
Britannic.....Wednesday, Dec. 4, 3.00 p.m.
Adriatic.....Wednesday, Dec. 11, 3.00 p.m.
Germanic.....Wednesday, Dec. 18, 3.00 p.m.
Britannic.....Wednesday, Dec. 25, 3.00 p.m.

These steamers have superior Second Cabin
accommodations, \$35 and \$40 to Queenstown
or Liverpool.

CABIN RATES.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown
\$50 and upwards according to location of
berth and Steamer selected. Return tickets
on favorable terms, or

Tonic Rates on application.
Tickets to London \$7 additional, and lowest
rates to Paris and the Continent. Children
between one and twelve years half-price.
Infants free.

SECOND CABIN RATES—Outward.
Second Cabin Rates on Tonic, Adriatic
and Britannic, \$20; prepaid, \$35.
No second Cabin on Germanic or Britannic.
Intending passengers should secure tickets
in advance.

STEERAGE RATES
From Montreal to Liverpool, Londonderry,
Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bris-
tol, Cardiff, or Glasgow, including Railway
Fare to New York, at lowest rates.
Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all
parts of Europe at moderate rates.
For further information and passage apply
to J. BRUCE ISMAI, 41 Broadway, New
York; or

B. J. COCHLIN, Sole Agent,
364 St. Paul St., Montreal.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS

SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN

New York and Liverpool, Cal-

ling at Queenstown.

Proposed sailings from New York.
Arizona.....Tuesday, Aug. 6, 12.30 p.m.
Wisconsin.....Tuesday, Aug. 13, 6.00 a.m.
Nebraska.....Tuesday, Aug. 20, 12.30 p.m.
Nebraska.....Tuesday, Aug. 27, 3.00 p.m.
Wyoming.....Tuesday, Sept. 3, 11.00 a.m.
Arizona.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 5.00 a.m.
Nebraska.....Tuesday, Sept. 17, 10.30 a.m.
Nebraska.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 4.00 p.m.
Arizona.....Tuesday, Oct. 1, 9.00 a.m.
Wyoming.....Tuesday, Oct. 8, 4.00 p.m.
Nebraska.....Tuesday, Oct. 15, 9.00 a.m.
Wisconsin.....Tuesday, Oct. 22, 3.00 p.m.
Nebraska.....Tuesday, Oct. 29, 3.00 a.m.
Alaska.....Tuesday, Nov. 5, 3.00 p.m.
Wyoming.....Tuesday, Nov. 12, 7.30 a.m.
Nebraska.....Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1.30 p.m.
Wisconsin.....Tuesday, Nov. 26, 7.00 a.m.
Nebraska.....Tuesday, Dec. 3, 2.00 p.m.
Alaska.....Tuesday, Dec. 10, 4.30 a.m.

The Alaska will be the Christmas steamer.
These steamers are built of iron in water-
tight compartments, and are furnished with
every requisite to make the passage across
the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having
bath-room, Smoking-room, Drawing-room
Piano and Library, also, experienced Sur-
geon, Stewards and Caterer on each
steamer. The State-rooms are all upper deck,
thus ensuring those greatest of all luxuries at
sea; perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE.
\$50, \$60, \$80 and \$100, according to location, etc.
Intermediate.....\$30 and \$35
Steerage, to or from Montreal.....\$27
This is a class that affords people of moderate
means a respectable way of travelling,
beds, bedding, wash-basins, etc., together
with comfortable dining-room, and either
Cabin or Steerage being provided.
Steerage at Very Low Rates.

Apply to
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
35 Broadway, New York.

J. Y. CILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street, or
D. BATTERSBY,
174 St. James street.

July 10

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Nervous Debility, Exhausting Vital Drains

(caused by early indiscretions) thoroughly

cured. Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder,

Piles, Tapeworm, Varicose, Impotency,
Syphilis, Affectations, Old Glands, and all
diseases of the genito-urinary organ and rec-
tum a specialty. It makes no difference who
has failed to cure you. Write me particulars
of your case. Consultation free. Medicines
sent to any address. Dr. Reeve, 337 Jarvis
street, Toronto.

STEAMSHIPS.

REFORD'S AGENCIES

DONALDSON LINE

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE,

Sailing from Montreal every Thursday Morning

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Butter, Cheese and Cattle.

BOOM IN REAL ESTATE.

A large deal in East End property has just been closed by the purchase of 791-3 arpents of land in Hochelaga ward, in rear of the Hochelaga convent, and running northwards from St. Catherine street. The price paid is \$90,000. Rev. Cure Valois is the vendor and the purchasers are a syndicate composed of Messrs. Prefontaine, G. W. Parent, J. B. Mongenais, J. M. Guerin, Michael Guerin and Ed. Guerin.

ROBERT BROWNING.

The lecture hall of St. Andrew's Church was crowded last evening. The occasion being a lecture on the life of Robert Browning by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, who treated his subject in an able and interesting manner. The Chair was occupied by Dr. A. Laphorn Smith, who briefly introduced the lecturer. Rev. Mr. Hill proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and the musicians.

Among those who contributed to the success of the evening's entertainment were Mrs. St. Pierre, Mrs. McLeod, Messrs. St. Pierre, McLeod and Ferrary, whose solos were much appreciated. The entertainment was brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

BREVITIES.

LADIES should go to S. Carsley's show-rooms and examine the display of Paris model costumes made in all the leading styles.

A youth who was under arrest for burglary escaped from the Court House yesterday by squeezing through the grating of a window which had been left open for ventilation.

The firemen were called out yesterday afternoon at 4:20 to extinguish a small fire in the ceiling of a house on St. Catherine street. Fifty dollars will probably repair the damage done.

It might be inferred from various accounts of the death of Michael Millen, on Nov. 6th, that he committed suicide. This is wrong, as the Coroner gave a certificate that death was caused by heart disease.

It is understood that Pine avenue is to be opened in four sections next year. Some of the proprietors talk of a protest. They want the whole thoroughfare from St. Denis street to Cote des Neiges opened simultaneously.

S. CARSELY has just received the finest collection of travelling trunks that ever was placed before the public. "See display in the window."

A man who acts as though he is insane, is at present under arrest at the instance of Mrs. Mulcahy, mother of Mrs. Husson, the lady who claims to have been married in a carriage last winter. The man has been remanded for examination.

Mr. R. E. Gloyd, 156 New Bond street, London, has written to the postmaster enquiring of the whereabouts of Mrs. Beresford, widow of the late Henry Beresford, de la Poir, Beresford, daughter of the late Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, of Montreal.

According to the new charter all taxpayers will require to have their indebtedness paid to the city by the 30th inst. to ensure them voting at the ensuing municipal elections. The nominations take place in January now instead of February as formerly.

DESKS.—Largest stock, best designs, lowest prices. Inspection solicited. H. MICHAM, 7 and 9 St. John street. Telephone No. 1691.

In a letter to *L'Espresso* "Several Students" complain that the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec sent them their certificates in English, although he is French and knew that they were French. They now ask him to send a copy in French.

A man named Charles Rochain was taken to the General Hospital last night suffering from a severe cut on the head which he received at a house on St. Dominique street. He was in a very weak condition, through loss of blood when he arrived at the hospital.

It is stated that as a result of a conference between the Mayor, Ald. Conroy and Thompson, the City Hall Committee will be asked at its first meeting to appoint an assistant to Mr. Darcy, who has for so many years been the faithful City Hall messenger. The reason for this is that Mr. Darcy's health has not been good lately.

The following gentlemen have been chosen by the workmen's committee, Mr. L. O. Darcy, Hon. James McShane, as teachers for the night schools to be opened shortly: Bro. Arold, Messrs. Bergeron, Perraault, Boileau, Rondeau, Tompkins, Blake, Morin, Chagny and Leitch, with Mr. Temple to supervise the organization of the whole.

For first-class dyeing and cleaning try the Empire Dye Works, 24 Phillips square. Parcels collected and delivered in any part of the city free. Thomas Highmore, manager. Telephone No. 4793.

DIACONOS.—Such is the verdict given by smokers as to the taste and quality of Monette's mixture. For a cool smoke and solid comfort it cannot be rivalled. Corner St. Sulpice and Notre Dame streets, opposite French Cathedral.

The question has arisen whether water tenants, if their accounts are paid by a landlord in future, will be entitled to vote. It is understood that they will have that right, the new charter stating that all whose rental exceeds \$30 per annum and against whom no unpaid taxes or assessments are entered have a right to vote. If the water rate is taken off there can, of course, be nothing unpaid standing against them.

MARCHING TO VICTORY.—Attacks the lurking enemy that secretly destroys the internal organs and saps the foundations of life, health and happiness. Drinking St. Leon freely will quickly drive all dread enemies from the system completely. St. Leon Water Co., No. 54 Victoria Square, E. Massiotto & Co., managers for Montreal and district. Telephone 1422.

THE CRONIN TRIAL.

The Mysterious Tin Box.
CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 11.—Miss Alice Johnson, an attendant in Dr. Belfield's office, was the first witness called in the Cronin case this morning. Miss Johnson testified to having seen Capt. Schack come into the doctor's office some time in May last and lay a package on Dr. Belfield's desk. No one touched the package until Dr. Belfield came in and took possession of it. The contents of the package were, though not brought out by Miss Johnson's testimony, the samples of cotton, bloodstained chips and hair. The witness was not impeached on the cross-examination.

Henry Bucholz, a saloon-keeper at 2806 Cottage Grove Avenue, was the next witness. He knew John Kunze, who boarded at his place from April 14 up to the time of his arrest. While at his place Kunze was known as John Kaiser. The defence postponed their cross-examination until morning.

It is reported that D. E. McKinnon, the Winnipeg officer who arrested Burke, is on his way to this city. He will arrive

to-night and probably be put on the witness stand to-morrow or Wednesday.

When asked what he knew about Kunze's willingness to tell what he knew of the murder, Judge Longenecker said he had heard nothing about it.

Chas. Herchmer, a tailor, who keeps a shop near Bucholz's saloon, was then called. His testimony corroborated that of Bucholz that Kunze boarded there some time and was known as John Kaiser.

John P. Dunne, a plumber, of 997 Lincoln Avenue, said he was in Cameron's saloon one night in April when Kunze and Coughlin entered. Dunne had previously known Kunze, and was introduced by the latter to Coughlin, who referred to Kunze as his friend. The three drank together and Dunne went away. The cross-examination was weak and nothing new was brought out. Frank O. Washburne, a saloon-keeper at 1320 Wellington Avenue, saw Kunze and O'Sullivan at his saloon some time in March. They were driving a brown horse attached to a buggy, which, said Kunze, he had bought from O'Sullivan. Witness rode home from his saloon with the two men.

Joseph Petrowski, a laborer, testified that he had boarded at Bucholz's with Kunze, and that the latter gave him a letter to take to his father, who was at Lakeview and invited witness to go there with him. Witness said Kaiser was away from his room all night on the way. Petrowski was not cross-examined.

Guss Klahre, the tinsmith, testified that one Monday morning in the latter part of May, Martin Burke and an expressman came to his father's tin shop on the north side of Clark street. Burke had the galvanized iron box and wanted a top soldered on it. Witness spoke about the Cronin case and Burke said he was a British spy and ought to be killed. Witness then told of his attempt to raise the lid of the box and Burke prevented him. Witness fixed the box and it was taken away by the expressman.

Burke's face flushed while Klahre was giving his testimony.

Witness said he next saw Burke in jail.

On cross-examination Klahre said it was May 6 when Burke brought the box to be soldered. He remembered it because that day the papers said something about the doctor being a spy. Witness described the expressman and then gave a detailed representation of every stage of the process of soldering the box. Witness had stated that he gave the first information of the box soldering to Capt. Schuetzler, and on redirect examination said that Capt. Schuetzler sent for him to see about some boxes he had made for Sullivan.

Michael Walsh, a gas-fitter, was next called. Walsh and Burke roomed together in Joliet, a short distance from this city, from May 10th to May 16th, and it was attempted to prove by the witness that Burke, during his stay there, was comparatively poor, if not in needy circumstances, while a week or so later the suspect was found in Winnipeg with money in his pocket, a ticket for Europe, and able counsel to defend him in the subsequent extradition proceedings. The effort proved unavailing, however, and the witness was so recalcitrant that Mr. Forrest did not care to cross-examine, even to the extent of a single question.

Jos. Boyne, senior guardian of Camp 296 was recalled and testified that on Tuesday subsequent to Dr. Cronin's disappearance, Beggs, in conversation with the witnesses Maurice, Morris and Dennis Ward, said in reply to a suggestion by Morris, that the doctor was in all likelihood dead. "You don't know what you are talking about; you are not in the inner circle; we are," the witness replied to that time had never heard of that "inner circle" in the Clan-na-Gael.

Dr. J. Williams was called to cast suspicion on O'Sullivan's mysterious contract with Dr. Cronin. He testified that he had been O'Sullivan's physician for a period of two or three years and during that time the ice man's bill had not amounted over \$5 a year.

Maurice Morris was recalled and corroborated the testimony given by O'Sullivan regarding the "inner circle" conversation held with Beggs.

Mike Gilbert, a sewer cleaner, testified to finding Cronin's effects last Friday, and then the clothes and instruments of the murdered physician were brought into the court room. There was a buzz of excitement on the spectators bench as the tale tellers were dragged in, and the clerk was compelled to wield his gavel vigorously to induce the crowd, which had risen to catch a glimpse of them, as they were exposed to the view of the jury, to sit down. The prisoners, save Beggs, who scarcely looked at them, evinced as much curiosity as the spectators. Chief of Police Hubbard read the card and several prescriptions of the doctor's, found in the pocket book, which bore the doctor's name.

Corroborative evidence was given by Michael Reese, F. Meyer, Capt. Schuetzler, Lieut. Koch and Ferner. The clothes were held up for the inspection of the jury. Then Mrs. Conklin took the stand and identified each piece of clothing and each instrument as having been carried by the doctor when he left home, and she recollected each article perfectly, and the truth of her testimony was self-evident. The defence waived cross-examination.

The court then adjourned.

Burning of a Glass Works.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 11.—A Leader special from Postoria, Ohio, says the Butler Art Glass Works, the largest establishment of the kind in the country, was burned to the ground to-night. The plant was owned by Pittsburgh and Postoria capitalists, and was working to its fullest capacity night and day. The building and contents are a total loss estimated at \$60,000, insurance \$30,000; cause of fire, unknown. The concern will be rebuilt at once.

If your hair is thinning and fading, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It restores color and vitality.

The Cronin Trial.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELLINGTON STREET

The City of Montreal

By their undersigned Attorney (that on Monday the twenty-third day of December next, in the forenoon, or so soon as counsel can be heard, at the Court House of this City, they will by and through their said Attorney and Counsel, present to any of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, in and for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in Chambers, a petition calling upon the said Judge to choose and nominate in virtue of the Act of the Legislature, 22 Vic. Chap. 79, three competent and disinterested persons to act as Commissioners, to fix and determine, in conformity with the said Act, the price or compensation to be allowed for the lots or parcels of land or real property hereinafter mentioned or described as follows:—

1. A piece of land with brick and wooden buildings thereon erected, bounded on the north side by Mullins street, said side measuring about 42 feet; on the east side by Wellington street, said side measuring about 127 feet; on the south side by lot of cadastre No. 898, said side measuring about 21 feet; on the west side by portion of lot of cadastre No. 898, said side measuring about 123 feet; containing a superficial area of about 2568.37 square feet; the said piece of land being part of the east portion of lot of cadastre No. 898 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Ann's Ward of the said City.

2. A piece of land with a brick building thereon erected, bounded on the north side by portion of lot of cadastre No. 898, said side measuring about 21 feet; on the east side by Wellington street, said side measuring about 21 feet; on the south side by portion of lot of cadastre No. 898, said side measuring about 21 feet; on the west side by portion of lot of cadastre No. 898, said side measuring about 21 feet; containing a superficial area of about 514.9 square feet; the said piece of land being part of the east portion of lot of cadastre No. 898 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Ann's Ward of the said City.

3. A piece of land with a brick building thereon erected, bounded on the north side by portion of lot of cadastre No. 898, said side measuring about 21 feet; on the east side by Wellington street, said side measuring about 21 feet; on the south side by portion of lot of cadastre No. 898, said side measuring about 21 feet; on the west side by portion of lot of cadastre No. 898, said side measuring about 21 feet; containing a superficial area of about 690 square feet; the said piece of land being part of the east portion of lot of cadastre No. 898 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Ann's Ward of the said City.

4. A piece of land with a brick building thereon erected, bounded on the north side by portion of lot of cadastre No. 898, said side measuring about 21 feet; on the east side by Wellington street, said side measuring about 21 feet; on the south side by portion of lot of cadastre No. 898, said side measuring about 21 feet; on the west side by portion of lot of cadastre No. 898, said side measuring about 21 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1024.7 square feet; the said piece of land being part of the east portion of lot of cadastre No. 898 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Ann's Ward of the said City.

5. A piece of land with no building thereon erected, bounded on the north side by portion of lot of cadastre No. 898, said side measuring about 21 feet; on the east side by Wellington street, said side measuring about 21 feet; on the south side by portion of lot of cadastre No. 898, said side measuring about 21 feet; on the west side by portion of lot of cadastre No. 898, said side measuring about 21 feet; containing a superficial area of about 483 square feet; the said piece of land being part of the east portion of lot of cadastre No. 898 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Ann's Ward of the said City.

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The above dimensions are in English feet and decimals.

ROUER ROY,

Attorney Corporation of Montreal.

CITY HALL,

Montreal, 8th Nov. 1898.

(To be inserted in the HERALD and the GAZETTE on the 11th and 12th Nov. instants.)

TO LET,

917 Sherbrooke Street,

FOR SALE.

LARGE AND SUBSTANTIAL

RESIDENCE!

In first-class order and with all modern conveniences. Lot contains about

25,000 SQUARE FEET.

For particulars apply at 24 St. Jacques street.

GEORGE W. HAMILTON,

For Trustees late Hon. John Hamilton.

Bishop's College and School,

LENNOXVILLE, P.Q.

Calendars on application to PRINCIPAL

C. A. ADAMS.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TWO FIRST PRIZES

PARIS EXPOSITION.

"Omnibus" American Rye Whisky,

GOLD MEDAL

"CLENROSA" SCOTCH WHISKY,

SILVER MEDAL

Being Highest Award to any Scotch Whisky.

JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO., SOLE AGENTS.

EUGENE F. PHILLIPS'

ELECTRICAL WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Electric Light Wire

MAGNET WIRE, OFFICE & ANNUNCIATOR WIRE,

RUBBER COVERED WIRE, LEAD ENCASED WIRE,

TELEPHONE AND INCANDESCENT CORDS.

FARADAY CABLES

For Telegraph, Telephone & Electric Light purposes.

204 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. (WORKS AT ST. GABRIEL LOCKS.)

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

One More Advance Step in Life Insurance.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COST.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association,

POTTER BUILDING No. 38 PARK ROW NEW YORK.

Central Trust Company, Trustee Reserve Fund.

AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, DEPOSITORY

OF SPECIAL EMERGENCY FUND.

O. D. BALDWIN, Vice President. E. B. HARPER, President.

President American Loan and Trust Company of New York,

formerly President Fourth National Bank of New York,

N. W. BLOSS, Second Vice President.

HENRY J. REINMUND, Comptroller and Treasurer,

Late Superintendent of Insurance, State of Ohio.

SAMUEL A. ROBINSON, M. D., Chairman Finance Committee.

CHARLES R. BISSELL, Chairman Directors' Death Claim Committee.

T. BRAMAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

Total Assets, Dec. 31, 1898,

\$2,742,291.50.

Total Liabilities, including Div-

idends declared of \$286,004.68,

and also Legal Reserve of \$423,-

773.00..... \$1,213,845.01

New Business for 1898:

12,251 Applications, aggregating \$41,188,200.00

12,251 Policies issued, covering..... 37,900,800.00

777 Applications rejected, cover-

ing..... 2,235,145.00

Total Amount of Insurance in

force..... 168,902,850.00

RESOLUTION OF CONFIDENCE.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. J. A. Harwood, of Boston, offered the following resolution at the annual meeting held January 23 last, which was unanimously adopted by the members:

"The reports read at this annual meeting of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association indicate unmistakably the growth of the business, success, and security of the Association, and establish beyond question the certainty that the principles underlying the said piece of insurance added by this Association are bearing the fruit promised by its promoters to a degree that is highly gratifying to the policy holders here assembled; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we assert our confidence in the management of the Association, and hereby extend to Mr. E. B. Harper, President, and to one and all connected with executive duties, our grateful recognition and thanks for their intelligent services in our behalf."

MEMBERSHIP.

The Admission Fee, payable only, and the Annual Dues for expenses of management, are limited to a fixed charge per \$1000 of insurance, payable in advance, and is uniform for all ages. The Mortuary Fund to pay Death Claims is collected separately and kept distinct.

Admission Fee and Annual Dues.

Same for All Ages.

AMOUNT OF POLICY. ADMISSION FEE. ANNUAL DUES.

\$1,000..... \$8 00..... \$3 00

2,000..... 12 00..... 6 00

3,000..... 17 00..... 9 00

4,000..... 20 00..... 12 00

5,000..... 22 00..... 15 00

10,000..... 40 00..... 30 00

15,000..... 60 00..... 45 00

20,000..... 80 00..... 60 00

25,000..... 100 00..... 75 00

MEDICAL EXAMINATION EXTRA.

All applications must be accompanied with the Admission Fee. The Annual Dues are payable in advance.

WELLS & McMURTRY,

General Managers for Canada.

Montreal Offices, 217 St. James street.

Agents Wanted. Toronto Offices, 65 King Street East.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

Printing, Publishing,

BOOKBINDING

PREMIER MERCIER'S

Review of The Political Situation in This Province.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Criticisms and Charges of the Opposition Delegates.

MR. CHAPLEAU'S DOUBLE DEALING EXPOSED.

The following is a translation of the address delivered by Hon. Mr. Mercier before the Club Nationale, Wednesday evening, Nov. 7:

GENTLEMEN,—My colleagues and myself are delighted with the very kind and sympathetic reception tendered us by the Club National on the present occasion, and we will retain very pleasant recollections not only of the words which you, Mr. President, have addressed us, but also of the courtesy which you have shown us this evening.

My colleagues and myself have decided to sit, from time to time, and as circumstances will permit, in the city of Montreal in order to settle, on the spot, local questions which interest the citizens of this important region and also to meet our friends and the public in general.

Your demonstration is made in the name of the clubs which are very dear to us: the Club National and the Club Letellier, the Club National which is honored by the same title as the present Government, a title which gave it its strength at the first moments of its existence, which has gained for it the sympathies of a large number of citizens, and which it fully intends to bear in the future as representing its tendencies and its aspirations.

The Club Letellier, which bears the name of a patriot, as to whose political conduct we, who are in opposition to the national party, have not always been of the same opinion, but which recalls the venerated memory of a man who was loyal to his country and to his friends, and a statesman who has left a great name behind him.

Those who know Letellier intimately know how he favored the union of men of spirit, who, in his opinion, should handle to secure the triumph of the great interests of our province. How often, in our intimate conversations ten years ago, when I had the honor of being one of his advisers and the pleasure of being one of his confidants, did he not deplore our fratricidal contests and the dissensions which weakened us. How many times did he not advise me to draw closer to my opponents to hold out a friendly hand to them, to ask them to forget the animosities of the past and sacrifice all at the foot of the altar of our country in order to unite the whole strength of the nation and by this patriotic union secure the triumph of those sacred interests he had so much at heart. Alas! he died before he could witness the realization of his favorite dream, the dream of his whole life. But to-day how he would rejoice in spirit. Two clubs are met together, one bearing his name and the other representing his great ideal.

They are met to receive the members of the Government formed under the shelter of the national flag as the result of a noble and generous sentiment, and triumphing over the many obstacles thrown in its way. The Government asserts its strength more than ever and shows the whole country that the desired union has been accomplished, that it is intact and true and prepares all further triumphs for the morrow, which will consolidate the work and definitively assure public prosperity.

In the address which has just been presented to us, you are kind enough to allude to the various political questions which at present occupy the attention of the country, and you have been good enough to favorably appreciate our solution of the majority of them.

You have been too indulgent, but on the other hand you have, I think, not gone beyond facts.

We have, in truth, settled many questions since we have done away with the deficits which ruined and dishonored us; we have adopted severe measures to secure the payment of all the moneys due to the province; we have stopped the many thefts in the distribution of colonization moneys, and finally, we have put an end to the glaring injustice to which settlers were subjected by the lumber merchants.

On the other hand we have settled that celebrated difficulty which has lasted for almost a century in connection with the Jesuits' estates; we have inaugurated that generous and beneficial policy of constructing iron bridges, we have established the order of Agricultural Merit, by means of which distinguished farmers will receive honors and rewards which will excite a praiseworthy emulation and give a new impetus to agriculture, the important cause of our success and the unfailing source of our wealth. By means of a loan effected under advantageous conditions we have done away with the floating debt; finally we have succeeded in many other respects in rendering the position of the country satisfactory for the present and re-assuring for the future.

But our work is far from complete, it is only at its beginning.

We have a huge task before us which calls for all our care, all our energy, all our devotedness; we have before us the vast necessities of the country and we should stop only when they are provided for.

Public instruction requires further assistance to enable it to realize the hopes of men of intelligence, and it must be given to it. It is our duty to diffuse the light of education amongst all classes, and especially the poorest and most humble; the people ask us to give them education unsparingly and we will do so. It is a task and a duty; we will not hesitate before the task nor weaken before the duty.

We have to multiply means of communication and render them still easier so to bring our rural population nearer to the great centres and to enable them to bring the products of their farms and industry to a market. For that purpose we will have to grant new subsidies to railway companies, which give sufficient guarantees and which propose to build roads to promote colonization, agriculture and commerce. We also have to improve our municipal roads by offering special inducements to municipalities which desire to macadamize their roads so as to enable the farmers to reach the large centres early and economically.

This will be a legitimate compensation for the sacrifices which they have so generously made in order to assure the construction of our railways. This compensation is all the more necessary that the farmers will probably be again called upon in the near future to assist us in

removing toll gates and toll bridges, which, in the vicinity of our large cities and of certain country places, are a real public nuisance and hinder progress.

In order to realize all those great things and to meet the views and aspirations of our province, we must increase our public revenues, obtain from the Federal Government all we are entitled to within the reasonable limits laid down by the inter-provincial conference of 1887; effect the conversion of our debt, so as to relieve our budget of a heavy annual expense; push back the frontier of the province to Hudson's Bay and East Main River, which will have the result of adding one hundred thousand square miles of territory to that we already possess; develop our mining, industrial and agricultural resources so as to give additional greatly enhanced value to our public lands; finally, launch this province in the path of true, intelligent, constant and permanent progress, which will justify the most sanguine hopes.

We are working in a sure manner, gentlemen, to secure the realization of these great projects, and if all men of spirit, all willing men will lend us their assistance we will carry out this policy, not in the interest of a party, not in the interest of any one man, but in the interest of all, for the honour and prosperity of our province.

These labors, undertaken for the general welfare, are appreciated and even admired by those who can divest themselves of party spirit and judge of them in an intelligent manner.

The electors approve of our conduct, applaud it and assure us of constant triumphs which succeed each other with a gratifying rapidity. These successes you may rest assured, gentlemen, are the forerunners of those we will obtain at the general elections when the people will be called upon for their honest and intelligent verdict, and will give the national Government whom you greet tonight the greatest majority ever known in the annals of our Legislature.

The difficulties we meet, the objections raised, the charges brought against us, do not alter our general policy, which is recognized as satisfactory and beneficial to the country.

What we are reproached with are details, details apparently serious but insignificant and futile in reality.

We are accused of having increased the expenditure, but are not credited with the increase of revenue. We are reproached with having increased the deficit, but we remain within the limits of our revenue. Those who reproach us with this are the same men who might claim to have spent less, it is true, but who showed us deficits every year, while we, if we may be reproached with spending more, may be complimented upon having considerable surpluses.

Moreover, those who so reproach us with spending more worked less than we did and settled nothing, while we settle everything. Locomotives which do not run spend nothing and gather only rust; Governments which do nothing, spend little and earn but a slight reputation. We prefer going ahead, spending more and doing the work of the country.

A few facts and figures will suffice to convey my idea and to show reasonable men who are disposed to judge in an impartial manner.

THE RECEIPTS.

The preparation of the work of the session and the session itself kept the members of the Government very busy from the date of their swearing in on the 29th January, 1887, to the 18th May, 1887, the date of the prorogation. That is to say that we are responsible, at least practically, only for the management of the financial affairs of the year ending on the 30th June, 1888, and that our responsibility really commences only with that year, the only one for which, since we came into power, the public accounts are printed.

The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1887, were only \$2,973,191; those of the year ending the 30th June, 1888, amounted to \$3,738,228, making an increase of \$765,037.

Your items of receipts show the following changes:—

	1887.	1888.	Inc.
Crown Lands.....	\$ 692,820	\$725,627	\$32,807
Justice.....	202,042	252,254	50,212
Licenses.....	342,215	390,199	47,984
Taxes on commercial corporations.....	609,000	558,393	\$50,607
Various other increases.....			105,491
Total increase.....			\$765,037

It is true that in this very considerable amount there is the item of \$558,393 for taxes on commercial corporations estimated at \$150,000 per annum, but, by striking out the surplus as arrears, say \$408,383, there still remains an increase of \$150,000.

This is due to the energy and activity displayed in collecting the moneys due the province.

THE EXPENDITURE.

Let us compare the expenses in the same way.

They are as follows:—

	1887.	1888.	Inc.
Justice.....	\$392,218	\$438,755	\$46,537
Reformations.....	14,425	19,000	4,575
Inspection of public offices.....	84,450	88,795	4,345
Civil Government.....	193,904	208,677	14,773
Agriculture.....	89,476	97,700	8,224
Distribution of Muni. aid.....	94,575	145,000	50,425
Civil Code.....	600,000	5,000	5,000
Expenditure.....	2,748	4,000	1,252
Cost of collection.....			12,918
Increase.....			\$153,214

Here is consequently an increase of \$153,214 in this expenditure to justify that of \$765,037. Let us explain some of these figures.

1. Justice—Increase, \$46,537.

The contingent expenses of the sheriffs alone show a difference of \$43,665. There were districts in which the criminal courts had not been held for some time and in which the sheriffs' accounts, jurors' fees, &c., had remained in suspense. We caused the terms to be held and paid the old accounts, &c., &c.

2. Police—Increase, \$4,965.

Our predecessors had promised to better remunerate the police magistrates but had not kept their promise, which we redeemed.

3. Inspection of public offices—Increase, \$1,320.

This had been neglected and serious frauds committed in some offices. We appointed Mr. Geoffroy, a very competent man, to inspect the registry offices. This cost more but we put a stop to fraudulent practices, increased our revenues and protected family interests.

4. Civil Government—Increase, \$14,773.

The greater portion of this increase is explained by the creation of a special department of agriculture and colonization. No one can reproach us for this additional expenditure which later on secured us the services of Colonel Rhodes, a minister who is a practical agricultur-

ist, a distinguished gentleman who is an honor to his nationality and to his class, an indefatigable man who attends all our agricultural exhibitions and encourages our worthy farmers by speeches, which are his own secret.

And who would dare to say anything against the appointment of Monsignor Labelle, the apostle of colonization, the worthy priest who has spent his life in good works, the patriotic citizen who has founded twenty parishes in the northern part of the Province. If there be any one sufficiently devoid of sense to reproach us for the modest remuneration paid to so active, intelligent and efficient a deputy minister, let him be pointed out.

Public Works—Increase, \$50,521.

Our court houses and jails were in an incredible state of dilapidation. We have repaired them, rebuilt the foundations, furnished them, etc. This has cost a great deal of money, it is true, but our court houses and jails are in good order, clean, well furnished, etc.

6. Agriculture—Increase, \$3,224.

A single item will explain this increase. Our predecessors had given \$5,000 for the exhibition at Sherbrooke; we gave \$12,000 for that in Quebec, which was a success in every way, worthy of the ancient capital, and one in which the first valley of St. Lake St. John appeared to advantage.

This exhibition, solemnly inaugurated by Cardinal Taschereau with unusual éclat, produced the best results.

Who can reproach us for this necessary and useful expenditure?

7. Distribution of the Municipal Code—Increase, \$5,000.

This expenditure was incurred for the first time in order to distribute a work which is indispensable for those worthy people who, in our country, places, render gratuitously and with admirable disinterestedness, services which are of the utmost value to the public and maintain the municipal institutions, which are the groundwork of our public liberties.

8. Aid to the Hall of Public Works.

A disastrous fire had swept over that city, and we thought it was our duty to help the victims. We did the same thing for St. Sauveur, where we spent \$10,000, and for the disaster in Champlain street, for which we spent \$500.

Is there a single right-hearted man who will say that we were not right in doing so?

9. Cost of collection—Increase, \$12,918.

What would you have? When you make your employees work; when you collect three-quarters of a million more; when you change a deficit into a surplus it costs you more. But this is only just, and all sensible men approve of it.

Now that I have given these explanations, I appeal to all who are business men, who are reasonable men, and I ask them to blame us for this increased expenditure?

I rely upon the judgment of honest men of both political parties, and I do so in all confidence.

MALICE OR POLLY.

There are some persons who write in the newspapers or who say upon the hustings that our expenses for the year ending 30th June, 1888, have not been \$3,365,032, as I have just stated, but \$5,996,977, as would appear from the Public Accounts to those who know no better.

And there are worthy Conservatives, it is even said, who are very good Liberals, who have been imposed upon by this ridiculous statement, confusing the payments with the expenditure.

In fact this amount of \$5,996,977 comprises the following amounts:

New Parliament Buildings, construction.....	\$ 25,000
New Court House.....	20,000
Iron bridges.....	25,000
Protestant Insane Asylum.....	10,000
Special Insurance deposit bank.....	32,765
Codification of the statutes.....	5,500
Railways, subsidies, etc., etc.....	682,275
Repayment of temporary loans, etc., etc.....	1,500,000

And there is an account of \$2,631,945 of these?

Really, it is regrettable to have to take up such absurdities and waste one's time in answering them.

EXPENDITURE OF 1888-1889 AND 1889-1890.

But our opponents say that our expenditure for the current year (1889-1890) and the year ending the 30th June last (1888-1889) is much greater still than that for the year 1887-1888, of which I have just spoken. We admit that it is greater, but we consider it justified by circumstances. When we will do so as successfully, we hope, and to the satisfaction of reasonable people, in the same manner as I have just done for the year 1887-1888, the last year for which the Public Accounts are printed; those of 1888-1889 are being prepared, and those of 1889-1890 cannot, of course, be given until after the 30th June next.

But it is said: "You have asked for those two years more than for the preceding ones, and consequently you will continue to increase the expenditure."

This assertion is true, but it is not sufficient to justify a condemnation.

In the first place, we do not spend more than our revenues, since we had a surplus for the year ending the 30th June last, and we will also have one for the current year.

Then, the increased expenditure is justified both by the requirements of the public service and the works which have to be accomplished. Thus, for instance, we have raised some salaries in the departments and in the court houses.

Well, this is indispensable, and I do not hesitate to say so. There were good employees who had remained the same since Confederation; appointed in the offices of the courts, appointed 30 years ago, active and laborious, who had only \$800 and \$900; workmen and laborers who received only 98 cents a day, yes 95 cents a day. It is incredible, but it is true. Was it not barbarous, purely and simply, to maintain such things? And we now give \$100,000 for iron bridges, \$100,000 for colonization roads; we are getting a large map of the Province made which will cost \$30,000; we are making maritime roads in Gaspésie and the Saguenay region which will cost over \$30,000; we are having explorations made in the southern counties, from Richmond to Rimouski, which will cost over \$40,000; we are draining marshes and swamps, drained, creeks and rivers deepened, so as to open up vast and fertile areas to cultivation; this will cost over \$100,000; we have granted special and additional subsidies to schools, convents, colleges, hospitals, etc., for over \$50,000; we give prizes for dairy schools, a new expense of at least \$10,000 for the two years; we have raised the indemnity of members of the Legislature to \$800 and the salaries of the Speakers to \$3,000, an increase asked for by both parties, and amounting to over \$20,000 per annum.

Such are the details which are necessary under the circumstances, and which are calculated to remove many prejudices and calumnies, which I leave to the intelligent appreciation of the citizens of this country.

INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

A word, now, relative to the increase of business, in order to prove what I stated a moment ago, and to show the large amount of additional work we are doing.

The following information on the sub-

ject speaks for itself. It has been prepared with great care by the department heads, and indicates the difference between the old and the present regime.

In the Provincial Secretary's office there is, in 1889, as compared with 1886, an increase of two in the number of employees and of \$2,129 in the total of the salaries; but the statement of the work done shows that the number of documents or records that have passed through the hands of the staff has increased from 15,426 in 1886 to 41,521 in 1889, which makes an increase of 25,095 or more than 200 per cent., that is to say, that the work has more than doubled, while the number and the salaries of the staff have remained about the same.

In the Attorney-General's department, the number of the employees remains at seven as in 1886, and the total of the salaries has been increased to the extent of \$712; but the work has nearly doubled; the figures representing it are 2,854 for 1886 and 4,808 for 1889, or an increase of 68 per cent.

The number of permanent employees and supernumeraries in the department of Public Works and Railways has been increased by three and the total of the salaries by \$4,575. On the other hand, the work shows an increase of 50 per cent. or three or four times as much, that of the employees and the salaries. It is, perhaps, well to add that the number of permanent employees has been reduced by two, and that that of the supernumeraries will be also diminished, as soon as we have got rid of the extra work imposed on us by the settlement of old business, which we found almost in a state of chaos.

In the Department of Agriculture, Colonization and Immigration we have added two to the staff of permanent officers and supernumeraries; but we have also added 68 per cent. more business, that is to say, that the work has more than doubled.

The figures supplied by the Auditors' office about the same for 1886 and 1889; but Mr. Droulet shows us that the business has greatly increased.

The report furnished by the Crown Lands department indicates an increase of fifteen in the staff and of \$13,397.95 in the salaries and of 13,196 or 41 per cent. in the amount of the work; but the principal officers state that these figures are far from giving an exact idea of the real increase.

Here is what is said on the subject by Mr. Rivard, head of the land sales branch, Eastern section:

"It is, perhaps, right to note that the reports and memoranda made for a couple of years past in this section of the sales branch, are not only more numerous, but the greater part of them are much more voluminous than heretofore. For instance, much more labor, study and research, etc., as for instance, many reports on the Jesuits' Estates, others on beach lots, on certain properties of the seignior of Lanson, &c."

"It is also well to add that, undoubtedly, owing to the great facility for travelling nowadays, we have, apart from the written correspondence, a good deal of business to transact verbally with people who, instead of writing, prefer to come and do their business in person at the office; and to hear and answer them, considerable time is taken up; so much so, in fact, that often this duty alone occupies one or two of the principal employees of the branch for whole days."

"This does not appear in the above figure; but should nevertheless be taken into account at the same time, in order to ascertain the amount of work done in this branch of the Crown Lands Department."

Mr. Lavoie, head of the Western section, makes the same remarks, and Mr. Garvin, referring to the survey branch, observes:

"It must be noted that the figures of the above table only give an imperfect idea of the real amount of work done in the survey branch; the daily searches that have to be made in the archives and the verbal information of all kinds, given to the public, represent a considerable quantity, in regard to which, we have no precise data."

We have not yet been able to obtain from the Treasury, the Department of Public Instruction and the office of the Queen's Printer, the necessary information to institute a comparison between 1886 and 1889; but for the seven other departments—those of the Secretary, Registrar, Attorney-General, Auditor, Crown Lands, Public Works, Agriculture and Colonization—the data transmitted establish that if the number of employees, permanent and extra, has been increased only by 25 and their salaries by \$26,453; the work has increased in the proportion of 89,371 to 147,718, which makes an increase of 65,347 or more than 65 per cent. Taking into account the additional work, which does not figure in these statements, it may be safely asserted that the work has almost doubled or has increased 100 per cent., while the number and the salaries of the staff have only been increased by about 20 per cent. If those who reproach us with having increased the expenses had remained in power, they would—to per-

son—the surplus work we have accomplished—have increased the number of employees and the amount of their salaries three or four times more than we have done.

One example is sufficient to show the whole difference between the two administrations. According to the statement supplied by Mr. Mackenzie, the Accountant of the Crown Lands Department, it appears that in 1886 the gross receipts of that department were \$830,475 and the gross expenditure \$130,000 or 21 per cent. of the receipts. In 1889 the gross receipts had increased to \$1,065,199 and the expenditure to \$211,700 or 20 per cent. of the receipts. That is to say that, while increasing the receipts by \$434,724 or about 69 per cent., we have reduced the percentage of the expenditure by 1 per cent.

The same may be said with regard to nearly all the other branches of the public service. With a bad faith unworthy of a self-respecting party, the Opposition are making a great outcry about the pretended increase of the expenses, but take good care not to say a word about the increase of business and revenue necessitating the additional expenditure. If we had wished to imitate their example and give up the public domain to a village, we might have saved ourselves from certain expenses; but we deemed it to be our duty to put an end to this system of brigandage and, in expending \$13,397 more than in 1886 for the administration of the public domain, we have found means to make it yield an additional revenue of \$434,724 and to bring up the receipts to \$1,065,199 in 1889 as compared with \$630,475 in 1886.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE LAST LOAN.

With a display of bad faith which must be sincerely regretted, our opponents are spreading all sorts of rumors, calculated to injure the Province, make all sorts of charges to create a dangerous feeling of uneasiness in the public mind and maliciously allege with a full knowledge that the statement is false, that we

have no longer a cent, that the Treasury is empty, and that we are obliged to borrow from day to day, like people who live by their wits, to meet the obligations of the public service.

It is hypocritical and absurd, as something abominable, that the amount of the loan of 1888 is all expended.

Let us at once deal with this abominable thing.

The Act sanctioned on the 18th May, 1887, 50 Vict., chap. 3, authorized us to borrow three millions and a half at 4 per cent. to pay off the floating debt?

Now, what was that floating debt? It is down in black and white as follows in the law:

a. For temporary loans and trust funds.....	\$ 729,277 76
b. For unpaid warrants.....	16,193 78
c. For balance upon subsidies granted to certain railway companies before the year 1886.....	57,732 25
d. For payment of the first 50 cents of subsidies in money.....	\$1,844,328 50
e. For the payment of the first 50 cents of the same subsidies to be converted into money.....	461,100 00
1,548,428 50	

The whole under the Act 49-50 Victoria, chapter 77, 1886.

a. For payment of the work to be performed on the Legislative buildings and the Court House at Quebec upon which the sum of \$100,000 was then due.....	\$42,937 06
f. For balances due upon purchase of lands and other debts admitted in connection with the Q. M. O. & C. Railway.....	61,070 00
g. For a similar amount to be reimbursed to the sinking fund by law established and lost by deposit in the Exchange Bank.....	37,000 00
h. For the estimated deficiency in the ordinary revenue of the current year 1888-1889.....	370,832 06

Whereas, on the 31st January, 1887, these various sums amounted to the sum of three millions, seven hundred and sixty-three thousand, four hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-two cents.....

Whereas, in addition to the said sum, the following sums are required for the public service, in addition to the ordinary expenditure:—

i. For enlarging the Court House, Montreal.....	\$ 200,000 00
k. For encouraging the building of iron bridges in municipalities.....	25,000 00
l. For the payment of part of the expenses of the exploration of the St. Lawrence River.....	10,000 00
m. For the amount of the additional supplementary estimates for the current year 1888-1889.....	39,190 57

Whereas these last sums amount to the sum of two hundred and seventy-four thousand and one hundred and ninety dollars and fifty-seven cents.....

And, with the said sum of three millions seven hundred and sixty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-two cents.....

Form a grand total of four millions and thirty-seven thousand and six hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-nine cents.....

Whereas there were in addition, on the 31st January, 1887, contested claims against the Government of the Province for a very large amount;

Whereas the Province has certain claims to set off against the above, but it is impossible, owing to their nature and circumstances, to establish even approximately the sum that may be collected;

And, in order to ascertain the amount of work done in this branch of the Crown Lands Department,"

The loan of three millions and a half was thus authorized to pay off four millions of floating debt; remark well, not for anything else.

The loan was effected on very advantageous terms, and produced \$3,378,332.50.

What have we done with this amount? It is really horrible, and I am afraid to tell you.

We have paid off that much of the floating debt mentioned in the Statute. Is not that something abominable?

You will find all these details in Mr. Sheehy's admirable speech of last session. And to think that the Opposition has allowed this guilty minister to leave for Europe without having him arrested on a *capias*! he who has expended all the proceeds of the loan of 1888 for the objects specified in the law, as he was bound to do.

Frankly speaking, this is shocking, and honest people should be dismayed at the spectacle of a treasurer departing from the traditions of his predecessors and honestly applying the proceeds of a loan to the purposes for which it was destined! And destined by the law itself.

A word now relative to the first charge, that "we have not a cent in the treasury and are living by loans."

In the first place, I hasten to inform you that we have not borrowed one cent since 1888, that is to say, since three millions and a half loan from the Credit Lyonnais. Not even one cent of temporary loans; note the fact well!

And yet we paid yesterday in this city \$400,000 on the indemnity for the Jesuits' Estates! And we have asked nobody to lend us a cent for the purpose.

Really, is not this annoying to our adversaries! To think that we have not been obliged to borrow in order to please them and bear out their false and unjust charges!

But from all sides comes the cry, you are giving letters of credit because you have no more money.

Another falsehood, gentlemen!

I admit that there have been several letters issued by the departments, promising to have certain amounts given next session; but they have been given, not because there was no more money in the chest, but simply because there were no credits to warrant such expenditure. And credit here means appropriation by the Legislature—no payment being permissible without a vote of credit by the Legislature or without a special

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Water Rates Question Assuming Greater Prominence.

ALD. THOMPSON APPOINTED ACTING MAYOR.

The Cattle Yards Difficulty Settled at Last.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held yesterday afternoon. His Worship the Mayor presided. There were also present Ald. Rolland, Stevenson, Malone, Conroy, Stephens, Villeneuve, A. Dubuc, Farrell, McBride, Cunningham, V. Grenier, Tansey, Clendinning, Griffin, Harteau, Laurier, Rousseau, Thompson, Germain, J. B. R. Dufresne, Wilson, W. M. Kennedy, Martineau, P. Kennedy, J. M. Dufresne, Savigneau, Rainville, Bolesse and Hamelin.

The Trades and Labour Council sent in a petition which notes the fact that the attention of Council was called to the present method of water rate assessment in 1885 and 1887. An investigation was then asked, but nothing was done by Council. Since 1886 the injustices done in assessing for water have become more glaring, as proved by the additional complaints.

The petition states that the city realizes a profit of sixty per cent. on the water sold, that those who pay have, in addition, to pay for the water used for street watering, drinking fountains, etc. It also states that while the civic treasury did not, between 1871 and 1887, collect over \$2,400,000, only \$300,000 of this was water rates, and that the arrears of 1888 were \$405,878, of which only \$95,220 were water rates. The petition asks for an investigation into the present method of assessment before anything is decided.

This petition was finally referred to the Finance Committee.

It was decided to pay Mr. Aiywin the sum of \$4,000 in final settlement of all claims against the city.

It was, after some discussion, resolved to pay Mr. Lapierre the sum of \$3,891 as damages for the breaking of his coal oil contract.

Ald. Stephens, Villeneuve and Cunningham were of the opinion that it would only cost \$1,500 more to have the water sold at a lower rate, and that it would be allowed to continue his contract and so give increased light.

Ald. Thompson, P. Kennedy and Tansey, did not want a return to coal oil, neither did the Mayor, when they had the electric light.

The Council concurred in the report of the Roads and Finance Committees in allowing Cote St. Louis to remain in the city sewers on certain conditions, and also to pay the sum of \$100 annually for cleaning and repairing the sewers.

The Mayor was authorized to offer a reward of \$100 for the apprehension and conviction of any party or parties giving false alarms.

The report of the Water Committee, asking for \$1,100 for pipe laying, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The petition of the proprietors on William street, asking for a reduction of their assessment for the six foot sidewalk was, after discussion on the motion of Ald. Rainville, referred to the City Attorney for his opinion in writing on the question.

Ald. Stephens and Wilson opposed any reductions on the ground that others would be claiming reductions.

Ald. P. Kennedy said it was a decided gain to the city, but favored a reduction.

Ald. P. Kennedy submitted the following notice of motion: "That the city take charge of clearing all sidewalks of snow during the winter months."

Ald. Thompson asked the chairman of the Markets committee what was being done with the butchers who had not paid their taxes.

Ald. Malone answered that they were being sued.

Ald. Thompson next asked the chairman of the Road Committee when he was going to begin operations in the city quarry in breaking stones.

Ald. Wilson, in reply, said that his committee would make a special report on the subject at an early date and in the right direction.

Ald. Cunningham said that a large number of proprietors had waited upon him with a view of ascertaining if the Council intended imposing the water tax on the proprietors.

He was assured that this would not be done for some time as some change would be necessary in the present laws.

Ald. McBride then asked the chairman of the Light Committee if the electric wires had been properly insulated.

Ald. Rainville promised to see to the matter at once.

Ald. Rousseau asked the chairman of the Light Committee if he could spare him for his street one of the seven electric lights which were in the vicinity of the Windsor.

Ald. Rolland moved, seconded by Ald. Clendinning, that Ald. Thompson be appointed Acting-Mayor for the ensuing three months. Unanimously endorsed by all present.

It was after some discussion decided, on the recommendation of the Road Committee, "to erase the lines for the proposed opening of Lafontaine street, from De Lorimier avenue to Parnassus street, from the homologated plan of St. Mary's Ward."

Alderman Martineau's motion, No. 48, "to provide for the better collection of water rates" was next taken up. He moved, seconded by Alderman Rolland, that the Finance Committee be instructed to consider the best means possible of collecting the same.

Ald. Clendinning was not prepared to hand over this very important question even to the Finance Committee. It was, however, decided to do so and allow them to report on it.

The next business was the report of the Finance Committee "on the settlement of the difficulties as regards the cattle yards." The report was, after being fully discussed, adopted, the only change being in clause 4, "so that the payments due to the city thereunder be paid on or before its maturity according to the terms of the agreement."

Those who took part in the debate were Ald. Clendinning, Stephens, Cunningham, Rainville, Wilson and the Mayor.

The Council then adjourned.

PROHIBITION IN BROME.

A convention of delegates from the various prohibition organizations of Brome county, was held at Knowlton on Saturday. Mr. J. H. Carson, secretary of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance, explained the platform of the Alliance as adopted at the Toronto meeting, and urged its adoption in Brome. Acting on the lines of this speech, the

meeting passed a resolution to the effect that it approved of the nomination of an independent prohibition candidate such as would be accepted by both political parties, and that a committee be appointed to wait upon the leaders of both parties and advise the temperance electors of the result.

HONOURABLY ACQUITTED.

The trial of J. L. Turgeon, for feloniously wounding by driving into another conveyance on Oct. 9th, was continued at yesterday's session of the Court of Queen's Bench. The jury returned a verdict acquitting the prisoner of any blame in the matter and ordered his release.

Joseph Champagne was arraigned on a charge of arson. It is alleged that he set fire to some goods in a store on Notre Dame street. He will be tried this morning.

C. P. R. DIRECTORS' MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was held yesterday. Besides the directors residing in the city there were present Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, of Kingston; Messrs. G. B. Osler and W. D. Matthews, of Toronto; Hon. Senator D. MacInnes, of Hamilton, and Mr. R. J. Cross, of New York. Several gentlemen are staying at the Windsor Hotel.

THE VICTORIA ARMOY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Victoria Rifles Armoiy was held last night. The financial statement submitted was of a very satisfactory nature. The old board of directors was re-elected as follows:—Lieutenant-Colonel Henshaw, Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead, Captain E. B. Greenshields, Mr. J. Mills, Captain H. Sims, Captain E. B. Bastedo, Lieutenant W. Rodden, Sergeant-Major J. Gardiner, and Major Radiger. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Lieutenant-Colonel Henshaw was re-elected president, Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead vice-president, and Major Radiger secretary-treasurer.

THE GUELPH MURDERER.

The friends of William Harvey, who is under sentence of death for the murder of his wife and two children at Guelph, are circulating a petition to be presented to the Governor-General asking for a commutation of the sentence on the ground of his mental irresponsibility. The Harvey family were members of St. John's Church when they resided in Montreal, and the surviving son is a god-child of the Rev. Mr. Wood. On Sunday morning Mr. Wood asked the congregation to sign the petition, which is backed by letters from clergymen in Guelph, which were also read. It was signed by a number before leaving the church, and during the week it will be found at Rev. Mr. Wood's by those desiring to sign it.

PROTESTANT MINISTERS.

There were twenty-four members of the Protestant Ministerial Association at yesterday morning's meeting, and Rev. J. C. Antill presided. Rev. T. J. Williams reported that the committee appointed to prepare a memorial to be presented to the City Council on the early closing of saloons had forwarded the memorial, but as yet had received no reply. Rev. Drs. MacVicar and Antill were appointed as delegates to the Dominion Alliance to be held in December. Rev. S. P. Rose then read an interesting paper on "Evangelists and Evangelistic Services," and brief addresses were delivered by Revs. Messrs. Cressey, Ross, Wells, Dixon, McCann, Smyth, DeGruchy, Owens and Dr. MacVicar. The meeting then adjourned.

MORTALITY RETURNS.

There were 65 deaths in the city last week, 52 of these were Roman Catholics. The cause of death were as follows:—

	Catho- lics.	Protes- tants.	Total.
Diphtheria.....	3	1	4
Croup.....	1	1	2
Scarlatina.....	1	1	2
Whooping cough.....	1	2	3
Diarrhoea.....	1	1	2
Cholera.....	1	1	2
Consumption.....	5	1	6
Other diseases.....	39	9	48
	52	13	65

THE AGES OF THE DECEASED WERE:

1 to 6 months.....	10
6 to 12 ".....	12
1 to 5 years.....	12
5 to 10 ".....	7
10 to 15 ".....	7
15 to 20 ".....	6
20 to 30 ".....	6
30 to 40 ".....	3
40 to 50 ".....	3
50 to 60 ".....	4
60 to 70 ".....	2
70 to 80 ".....	2
80 to 100 ".....	3
	65

YOU WILL SAVE YOUR MONEY

And Get a Good Article by Dealing With Us.

It is quite easy to understand that we are only speaking the exact truth in announcing that our goods are much cheaper than can be got elsewhere. In fact our house stands at the head of the fur trade in Montreal, its credit is well established, and we make large importations from the best houses in England, Germany and the United States; thus we buy under the most advantageous conditions and get the most liberal terms. This year we have largely augmented our importations with the object of doing a much larger business. If you wish to see a tasteful and stylish fur, something first-class, come and see us.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & Co.,
1537, 1539, 1541 St. Catherine street,
Montreal.

P. S.—We have opened a large fur store at No. 141 Sparks street, Ottawa.

OUR CHARITIES.

Montreal General Hospital.
Number of patients treated for week ending 10th November, 1889, in Montreal General Hospital:—Outdoor patients relieved, 456; indoor, average daily, 149.

The treasurer Montreal General Hospital acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following sums:—\$160.82, being amount of collection from the Crescent street Presbyterian Church, taken up at Thanksgiving service, per Mr. David Robertson, treasurer; \$157.23, being amount of collection from the American Presbyterian Church, taken up at Thanksgiving service, per Mr. J. C. Holden, treasurer; \$40.45, being amount of the annual collection from the St.

Andrew's Church, Lachine, taken up at Thanksgiving service, per Mr. T. A. Dawes; \$12 each from Messrs. George Young and Joseph Allen; \$12.75 from the "Rintoul" testimonial fund, being remaining balance on hand; \$5 from Mrs. Alex. McIntosh, of Bronson's Lane.

AT HALF-MAST.
The flag on the Bank of Montreal was at half mast out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Francis Franklin, an old officer of the bank, who was buried yesterday. Mr. Franklin was born in 1814, came to Canada in the Army Transport Service, serving here and at Niagara. He entered the service of the Bank of Montreal in 1851 as transfer clerk, and was superannuated in 1879.

ORDINATION.
Mr. Jules J. Bourgeois, who has been for thirteen years Principal of the Protestant Mission School at Pointe aux Trembles, was ordained on Saturday by the Montreal Presbytery. Prof. Coussirat was moderator, and there were also present Revs. Prof. Scrimgeour, G. C. Heine, A. B. Cruchet, Jas. Patterson, E. F. Seyler, J. L. Morin, R. P. Duclos, Ladueur and Vessot. The sermon was preached by Rev. A. B. Cruchet, addresses were also delivered by Rev. Prof. Scrimgeour and Rev. G. C. Heine.

SPECIAL SERMON.
Rev. Dr. Shaw preached a special sermon on behalf of the Educational Society of the Methodist church in Canada in the Mountain street church on Sunday, the subject of his discourse being the educational and spiritual qualifications for the ministry. When the church was first taken up for the subject of interest in education. In connection with the Methodist church in Canada there were ten colleges attended by 2,104 students, and during the past year the income of their educational society had been \$19,000, one-third of which was loaned to students, the remaining two-thirds being divided between the colleges at Montreal, Cobourg and Sackville.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.
At last night's meeting of the Montreal Microscopical Society the President, Mr. J. Stevenson Brown, read a paper on the anatomy of the Cicindela (order Coleoptera) introducing his subject by its ordinary name the Tiger Beetle. The different parts of the body including the digestive and respiratory organs were fully discussed, and from colored diagrams specially prepared, the manner in which the circulation of the blood is maintained was clearly shown. The head in its different parts was treated separately and slides showing the jaws, teeth, and interior of the skull were viewed under the microscopes.

Hon. Senator Murphy occupied the Chair while the paper was being read, and at the close Mr. Brown presented the Society with the range of slides which had been prepared to illustrate his subject. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Brown for his paper and donation.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.
In the Superior Court yesterday morning Judge Davidson dismissed the action taken by the C. P. R. against Alexander McDonnell to recover a marble statue and cross taken from a property of Mr. E. W. Judah expropriated by the company and removed by defendant for repairs. His Honor held that these articles formed part of the property expropriated, but the court held them to be movable.

Judge Pagnuelo rendered judgment yesterday morning on the petition presented by the Hon. Mr. Lacoste, asking for more particulars, in the charges brought against Ald. Harteau in the *quo warrant* taken by Ald. Stephens to unpeck him. His Honor ruled that the plaintiff's declaration was not sufficiently detailed, inasmuch as it did not state in virtue of what contract the wood for the pavement of Craig street, alleged to have been furnished by Ald. Harteau, under the firm name of Chausse & Co., was delivered; to what contractor Mr. Harteau was alleged to have delivered the wood, and on what dates approximately. His Honor ordered the plaintiff to amend the declaration within a specified time, and if it were not filed these portions of the declaration would be struck out.

PERSONAL.
Mr. O. Desmarais, of St. Hyacinthe, is at the Hall.
Mr. D. McCarthy, of Sorel, is staying at the Hall.
Mr. T. D. Murphy, of Hamilton, is at the Balmoral.
Major Leckie, of Sherbrooke, is a guest at the Windsor.
Dr. R. E. King and wife, New York, are guests at the Richelieu.
Rev. C. H. Beaudry, of St. Hyacinthe, is registered at the Richelieu.
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bourinot, of Ottawa, are registered at the Windsor.
Mr. W. H. Day, of Washington, is registered at St. Lawrence Hall.
Hon. M. H. Cochrane and party, of Hillhurst, are stopping at the Windsor.
Dr. S. C. Willett and wife, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, are staying at the Balmoral.
Mr. Sandford Fleming and party arrived at the Windsor from Ottawa yesterday.
Mr. T. P. Clougher, of The Week, Toronto, is among yesterday's arrivals at the Hall.
Ald. Harteau leaves for his European trip in search of health by the R. M. S. Vancouver.
Dr. MacKenzie, of Smith's Falls, and Dr. E. A. Easton, of San Francisco, are at the Balmoral.
Mr. Percy R. Todd, general freight and passenger agent of the Canada Atlantic Railway, is a guest at the Windsor.
Mr. A. W. Everest, of St. Michael, Alaska, and E. Kerr, of Redburn, Man., are among the arrivals at the Balmoral.
Messrs. Thomas Preston and H. Flude, of Medicine Hat, N.W.T., large ranch owners, are in the city and stopping at the Richelieu.
Mr. Henry Lee and Miss Minnie Seligman, of "The Suspect" company, who are playing at the Academy, are registered at the Windsor.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one Little Pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

The men working at the unloading of coal from a vessel in the canal basin yesterday demanded and were allowed 70 cents per hour.

THE CLUB HOUSE.

Meets With Generous Offers of Pecuniary Aid

FROM MANY OF OUR PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Sir Donald Smith Does Some Plain Speaking.

The special meeting called by the Directors of the Athletic Club House Company was held last evening in the Natural History Museum. There was a large attendance of prominent citizens among whom were Sir Donald Smith, His Lordship Bishop Bond, Rev. Jas. Barclay, Rev. J. Newman, Lieut.-Col. Bond, Messrs. G. B. Burland, A. Joyce, W. D. Stroud, P. Ryall, S. Findlay and others.

The Chair was occupied by Mr. Costigan, the President, who gave a detailed statement of the financial affairs of the Company and also explained the reason why the special meeting was called, viz. because of the mortgagee wanting a settlement of the interest due on the mortgage of \$12,000 which was eighteen months overdue.

Mr. J. Robertson wanted to know why the shareholders had not been advised of the directors' action in advertising the property for sale and thought that a change in the management would be beneficial to that institution. If it was to be run for the snowshoe clubs then let them keep a man to cut the grass in the summer. But he thought that with a little systematic effort the success of the club might be assured.

Hon. J. K. Ward thought it would have been better if a list of subscribers and donors had been printed so as to let parties know who really were shareholders and contributors.

Mr. W. D. Stroud—Surely we are not going to sell the Club House, which is the best institution in the city. It was all very well to talk sympathy but let them come down to the practical business for which the meeting was called. If he understood aright the directors were indebted to the mortgagee in the sum of \$1,080 for interest; well he (the speaker) was prepared to give the directors \$2,000 free of interest for three years, and in order to secure the further sum of \$10,000 he would give \$500 more. If the whole sum was subscribed within a reasonable time. They should bear in mind that this Club House was one of the best institutions in the land and it would be a great disgrace on their part to let it pass out of their hands.

The Chairman—This is an unexpected generosity and I am sure its donor will receive that support which he deserves. In response Mr. J. S. Hall, Q.C., M.P.P. promised \$50; Mr. Caulie, \$50; Dr. Poundfoot, \$25, etc., etc.

Mr. Burks then moved "that the action of the Directors in offering the sale of the property be approved of."

Hon. J. K. Ward moved in amendment that the sale be postponed for two weeks in order to await the returns of the collectors and others.

Sir Donald Smith thought it would be well if they had some assurance that the management would be better than in the past. They should remember that this was a Commercial Concern and the first principle the directors should consider was that of keeping the expenditure within the revenue. If they did not, their failure must be the result. He was quite sure that if an assurance was given the public that the faults which had attended their management in the past would be remedied they would have very little trouble in securing the amount required. But he would warn them that if such an assurance was not given, that they would not come before the public in another four or five years in the same position, they could expect very little help from the general public. They should first decide to put the institution in a business condition, and they would not find it very difficult for to collect the sum necessary to put it on a firm business basis. A general discussion then took place, in which Bishop Bond, Rev. James Barclay and others took part, ending in the meeting agreeing to the appointment of three committees—one for the raising of the sum to raise or reduce the \$12,000 mortgage, and another to secure a guarantee fund for the amount required.

Before the meeting closed the following subscriptions were received:—Mr. G. B. Burland, 50 shares; Mr. J. Robertson, 5 shares; Mr. J. Botterell, \$10 per annum for 5 years; Rev. J. Barclay, \$10 per annum for 5 years; and Mr. J. Date, \$25.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE SUSPECT."
It would be hard to imagine the correct character of this week's attraction at the Academy if one could only judge from its title. "The Suspect" is a strong melodrama of the better order. The scene of the plot is laid in France, during the revolution at the close of the 18th century, and its one chief quality is that, although the plot is not very intricate, although from first to last there is no humor to speak of, it never drags or becomes in the slightest wearisome, but throughout leads to the expectancy of a violent and grand denouement. Its characteristic feature is the effort of a noble woman who risks everything to save the honour of the man she loves, when that honour has been sacrificed by her brother. The play opens in the Chateau of the Duke de Presles (The Suspect), a trusted officer of the French army. The brother of Gilbert D'Arrennes, the Duke's affianced, enters a room in the chateau and steals the documents containing the plan of campaign. This leads the Duke to attempt suicide, and while he is thought dead by his enemies he re-enters the army as Gaspard Simon and shortly afterwards becomes "The Suspect," Jacques Fanon, a commissioner of public safety, is supposed to be a man of power and in the confidence of the Commanding General and it is through him that Simon becomes known as the supposed dead Duke de Presles. Fanon is in love with Gilbert and works in connection with Count D'Assol brother of Gilbert, and in the service of the revolutionaries for the destruction of Simon. To prevent her lover's discovery, Gilbert promises to marry Fanon so as to gain time in which to allow for Simon's escape. Simon hears of her engagement and being unaware of her motive concludes that she is false to him. They meet next in the fourth act, he burning with indignation at her supposed falseness, she prepared to explain everything. Without waiting for this he utters words of scorn at her infidelity to him. It is here that the finest scene in the whole play is

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witnessed. Throwing aside all thought of safety for her lover she pours forth a torrent of passionate explanation. In this scene Miss Minnie Seligman, in the role of Gilbert, exhibits an amount of artistic judgment in the recital of her lines, which carries the audience with her and places her at once on a par with the leading emotional actresses. It becomes a matter of opinion after this as to whether Miss Seligman carries off the honours which should rightly belong to the star. Mr. Henry Lee, as "The Suspect," has a character to represent which is not by any means an easy task. His talents are known in this city in connection with "The Cavalier," but as the Duke de Presles, afterwards Gaspard Simon, he excels all his former efforts. His conception of the character is strong, masterful and impressive, and in the quarrel scenes towards the close he exhibited an amount of histrionic power that made his reading of the lines most impressive, and in some cases wonderful. As he closed the fourth act with "Hats off, you hound, hats off!" the enthusiasm of the audience was simply immense.

The company, without an exception, are splendidly balanced, and are thoroughly good in every respect.

"TRUE IRISH HEARTS."
After two weeks of song and merriment at the Theatre Royal the boards are occupied by the capital melodrama, "True Irish Hearts." The play has little originality about it. It is the old story of the Irish gentleman villain, assisted by a scoundrel worse than himself, attempting to win the hand of a bright girl through treachery and violence and the ultimate vindication of the men on whom the villains place the blame. It is full of capital Irish wit, which is free from coarseness, the managers having secured a capital company with which to trust their production.

The gentleman on whom falls most of the work is Mr. J. P. Sullivan, as Lanty Lananagan. He has a fine stage presence, and looks as near like the honest Irish peasant lad as it is possible for an actor to make up. He is full of fun and possesses a good baritone voice which he uses to advantage in the several capital songs which he sings. The Kitty Brady of Miss Ada Brodhead, a fine piece of character acting. She is also a capital dancer as was proved in the second act when she undertook to out-dance the old fisherman. The other ladies, and in fact the whole support, are good.

A MUSICAL TREAT.
The Committee of the Men's Financial Guild of the Church of St. John the Evangelist feel greatly encouraged at the way in which the tickets are selling for the concert to be given under their auspices in the St. John's school-room, Ontario street, this evening, the proceeds to be applied to the reduction of the church debt. The programme has been arranged with much care, and embraces vocal and instrumental music and readings, which will be rendered by some of our most talented amateurs. A thoroughly enjoyable evening may be expected.

THE VETERANS' CONCERT.
The veterans of the Victoria Rifles intend giving a smoking concert on Nov. 21st in the large hall of the Victoria Armoiy. Already a large number of tickets have been sold, and those wishing to participate in a pleasant evening should lose no time in securing one.