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The Quebec Gazette

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January 11, 1893.

"THE QUEBEC GAZETTE."

ST. LOUIS STREET—ITS STORIED PAST.

On, on we go past the imposing new Court House, just completed on the site of the former one, dating back to 1814 and destroyed by fire 1871. In this neighborhood also in 1764, Brown & Gilmore printed, twenty-four years before the London *Times*, the first number of *The Quebec Gazette*, "two doors higher than the Secretary's Office," wherever the latter may have been.

J. M. LeMoine.

Prof. Bryce, M.P., on Imperial Federation.

Prof. Bryce's remarks on Imperial Federation at the Colonial Institute are significant, owing to the fact that he is a member of the Cabinet. He said he knew the state of feeling existed in Canada that the first thing which would be asked for from the Colonies in order to promote federation would be to submit to some kind of control on the part of the Imperial Government, and to make some kind of contribution to Imperial funds. Their duty was to disabuse the minds of the Colonists of this idea, and to show that Imperial Federation involved no surrender of local self-government. In his opinion the question of joint defence was the most practicable point to begin with.

Views of the Duke of Argyll.

The Duke of Argyll, in a letter to the London *Times* concerning Mr. Gladstone's communication to Mr. Campbell, author of a work on "The Puritans in Holland, England and America," adduces quotations from the biography of Henry Clay to rebut Mr. Campbell's contention that America owes little of her laws and constitution to the Mother Country. His Grace says that the present is no time for Americans to crow too loudly about anything in which they differ from the English, as now widespread exhibition of lawless violence and systematic corruption are only too common and notorious in the United States. America might or might not be closely connected with England; in their political development, however, Americans certainly were alarming and distressing, and did not afford the smallest grounds for the disparagement of England and the exaltation of the United States, which had elicited Mr. Gladstone's homily on national humility.

The Clearing House.

The transactions of the Montreal Clearing House amounted in 1892 to $590,043,000 as compared with $514,607,000 for the year 1891 and $473,984,000 for the year 1890. The largest week's business during the year was for the week ending Oct. 6, when the transactions amounted to $16,111,000, and the smallest was the week ending Nov. 22, when the amount was $7,583,000. The largest day was Oct. 5, with $3,654,000 and the smallest day, Aug. 29, with $985,000. The average daily clearings for 1892 were $1,921,000; the total clearings were $75,400,000 larger than in 1891; the percentage of increase was 14⅝; the increase of 1891 over 1890 was 8⅞.

Last year Montreal held tenth place with all the cities on the continent, and this year she still holds her rank, in face of the fact that the United States last year witnessed the heaviest volume of transactions ever reported in any year. According to *Bradstreet's*, 61 cities are reported. New York shows 8.6 per cent of increase over 1891. Chicago shows 15 per cent of increase over 1891. Philadelphia shows 15 per cent of increase over 1891. Montreal shows 14⅝ per cent of increase over 1891.

The ten largest clearings are as follows:—

New York	$36,662,469,201
Chicago	5,135,771,186
Boston	5,105,389,710
Philadelphia	3,810,293,293
St. Louis	1,231,641,541
San Francisco	815,368,724
Baltimore	771,850,964
Pittsburg	759,533,034
Cincinnati	750,789,400
Montreal	590,943,000

Montreal *Witness*.

Fratricidal Fights.

The *Courrier de Maskinonge* publishes a special illustrated New Year's number, in which appears an article by the Hon. H. Mercier, written for the occasion, at the request of the publisher. The ex-Premier heads his contribution as follows:—"Let us cease our fratricidal fights. Let us unite."

He says that this has always been his motto, since the beginning of his political career, and it is still so now, more than ever. He then goes on to state that the struggles among themselves are what kill his compatriots, while the enemies of their race, so numerous on this continent, have only to fold their arms and behold the destruction of the French-Canadians worked by themselves. These fights he attributes to the jealousy inherent to their French origin. While the Saxons who surround them mutually help one another, the French-Canadians feel offended at and seem to fear any success on the part of one of their own people.

Mr. Mercier then instances his own case as an evident proof of what he advances, and says:—"I had become, by the force of circumstances, rather than through my personal merit, something in my country, for which I wished to do, and for which I did, some good—at least I believe so. My successes were the cause of my complete ruin, and several of my adversaries, those holding a more prominent position, preferred to throw me down rather than help me to stand up. It was one of my compatriots who drove me away from power; they were men of my race who dragged me before the Courts, who persecuted me during a whole year, and who, after making me lose all that I had in the world, tried to deprive me of my honor and my liberty. This is an example—I leave it to the meditation of my people; it is a terrible lesson for all; let us profit by it. We need union more than ever. My brethren of Manitoba and the North-West are suffering persecution on account of their religious faith and their nationality. If they were English or Protestants, the whole Dominion would be in ebulition, and there would not be a single Saxon in Canada who would not help them with speeches, writings and money. Why do we not do the same? Because our fratricidal fights have darkened our intelligence and weakened our hearts."

Mr. Mercier then calls upon his compatriots to take advantage of these days of peace and religious festivals to look back, give up the fratricidal fights and seek a remedy for their troubles in brotherly union, and concludes as follows:—"I wish you and my compatriots of all creeds and origin, happiness, peace and prosperity."

Remembered Her Old Friend.

Last week Mrs. Dickinson had the pleasure of receiving a handsome Bible, containing the following inscription on the fly leaf: "To Jas. M. Dickinson, from Lady Elma Thurlow, in remembrance of happy days in Canada long ago, when she was there with her parents, Lord and Lady Elgin." Lady Thurlow is a daughter of the late Lord Elgin, formerly Governor-General of Canada, Mrs. Dickinson was her music tutoress. The Bible was forwarded to Mrs. Dickinson's son, who is the distinguished organist of the Drexel Institute at Philadelphia, and is well known in Cobourg, where he spends every summer.—Cobourg *World*.

The Threat Against the Railways.

(The Railroad Gazette.)

The numerous despatches from Washington concerning the probable action of the Government in the way of changing the regulations for the transportation of freight to an from Canada seem to be got up chiefly for political purposes. There is nothing definite about these reports except that the consular regulations permit freight to pass from Canada to this country with too much facility; but it seems to be admitted that any change making the transfer more difficult would do as much harm to American roads shipping through Canada as to Canadian roads shipping through the United States. There is no indication that the Government will take any action.

A Court of Appeal Reform.

The *Minerve* publishes a letter from Mr. E. Lef. de Bellefeuille to Attorney-General Casgrain, asking for an urgent reform in Court of Appeal proceedings. The writer remarks that the accumulation of cases in that Court has become such that an inscription taken now means a delay of about two years before the case can be heard. For the last November term, out of a total number of 133 cases inscribed, only 15 could be heard, although the judges did their best to push the business through. There are many causes for this accumulation, but Mr. de Bellefeuille only mentions one for the present, the fact that an appeal from an interlocutory judgment can only be obtained by means of a motion made before the Court. The result of this is that very often a large portion of the day is lost in hearing the argument upon such motions, and Mr. de Bellefeuille suggests an amendment to article 1119 of the Code of Civil Procedure, so as to make the leave to appeal from an interlocutory judgment a matter to be adjudicated upon by a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in chambers, on a motion made within fifteen days after the rendering of the judgment *a quo*.

Above Civil Power.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S BAN CANNOT BE THE SUBJECT OF A MANDAMUS.

Referring to the protest of the *Canada Revue* against the Archbishop's ban, the *Courrier du Canada* says that by their threat to take a *mandamus*, the publishers of the interdicted journal show themselves to be rebels and traitors, for such is any Catholic who asks the civil authorities to interfere in the doctrinal or disciplinary direction of the Church. A Catholic is a man who submits himself to the authority of the Catholic Church. If a dignitary of the Church does an injustice to anyone, the offended person has a right to appeal until the supreme tribunal of the Pope is reached. But if, instead of following this course, he asks the intervention of a lay authority, he becomes a rebel and commits the enormous crime of a traitor who opens to a stranger the gates of his country. The article then goes on to say that if a Catholic chooses to obey the order of his Bishop forbidding him to read an impious journal, there is no court, no *mandamus*, no monarch, no despot in the world that can force him to read it. Such an order on the part of the Bishop belongs to the spiritual and religious domain, and no human power can interfere with it. After congratulating the Archbishop upon his conduct, the article adds:—"We can declare to him that he has the support of the whole of Catholic Canada. Yes, we stand there behind the Bishop whose hands it is sought to tie up, ready to defend the sacred power of the one who has been inducted with the crozier and mitre to look after the safety of the flock and prevent them drinking from poisonous waters. Let the people of the *Canada Revue* take out their *mandamus*, let them drag their Archbishop before the Courts, let them try and find a Judge able to tell a Bishop that he has no jurisdiction over readings that are dangerous for the Christian soul, let them exhaust proceedings and vexations. It may be well for Catholics to know what can be the result of all this. If, by any impossibility, the Archbishop of Montreal should suffer the insult of a *mandamus* from a Judge having no doctrinal mission and no spiritual authority, the people would then see that a Bishop, when the soul and conscience of his children are at stake, stoops but before the divine mandamus of the one who will judge all terrestrial powers, and from whom he holds his episcopal mission. Again we repeat that there is no human power that can force the Bishop of Montreal to take away his ban. In the fight which is announced the party that will definitely and in spite of all triumph will be Catholic liberty."

An Interesting Sermon.

CURE SENTENNE ON MIXED MARRIAGES AND WOMAN'S MISSION.

The decrees of the Council of Trent and of the fifth Council of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec concerning clandestine and mixed marriages were read in all the Roman Catholic Churches on Sunday. These are read twice a year, on the first Sunday after Epiphany and on Low Sunday. The decrees refer to the necessity of Catholics having their marriage celebrated before the parish priest, or his representative, and in the presence of two or three witnesses. In the Church of Notre Dame, Curé Sentenne made some very interesting comments on the subject. He pointed out that, in the event of two Catholics getting married by a Protestant minister, the marriage is null and void. If one of the contracting parties is Catholic and the other a Protestant, the marriage ceremony performed by a Protestant clergyman is valid, but the Catholic thus contracting marriage commits a grievous sin. Such conduct he qualified as scandalous, sacrilegious and a kind of apostasy. He severely condemned those who, marrying a Protestant, go to a Protestant minister to have the ceremony renewed by him, after the marriage has taken place in the presence of a priest. This was an insult and an outrage to the Catholic marriage, the fact of having the ceremony renewed before the minister of another denomination, being tantamount to a declaration that the first marriage was null. He then referred to the decided opposition of the Catholic Church to mixed marriages. It did not want them at all, but when, for special reasons, they were allowed it was only on two conditions: First, that the Catholic party contracting will always be allowed the free exercise of his or her religion, and, secondly, that all the children born of said marriage will be brought up in the Catholic Church. The Church did not want the children of one family to be divided. It claimed to have the truth and wanted all its children to be within the fold of that truth. The rev. curé then referred to the sanctity, indissolubility and unity of the Christian marriage, elevated to the dignity of a sacrament. After mentioning how pagan nations had been brought to accept it, he spoke of the efforts made in the sixteenth century to weaken its dissolubility. England, Demark and Germany revolted on this point, but the sacredness of the mariage tie has remained intact in the eyes of the Church up to the present. Proceeding, Mr. Sentenne came to speak of the mission of the women in the world. He referred to the modern innovations of having female lawyers and physicians, and held that this was not the sphere belonging to women. It was claimed that woman had as much intelligence as man. Very true, and she had especially the intelligence of the heart which found full scope for its action in the family circle. Placed outside of this circle and mingled with the cases of public life, woman lost her dignity and the family spirit disappeared. He would willingly compare the wife in the family and society to the root in the tree. Like the root, her action was unseen to the outside world, but she was, nevertheless, the life of the whole structure. The children were the open page upon which everyone could read the true nature and character of their mother. The clean and neat calico dress of the child of even the poorest mechanic at once spoke volumes on behalf of a devoted and true mother. He called upon all mothers to follow the example of Cornelia of old and consider their children as their only and most precious jewels. Good families would produce good citizens and good citizens would form a powerful nation.

The Late Sir Adams Archibald.

MEMOIR BY SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

It was my privilege to know Sir Adams Archibald long and intimately—often in the early days as a political opponent; always, I hope, as a friend—and I am glad of the opportunity, now that he is gone from among us after a career of much public usefulness, to bear my testimony to his high character, his marked ability, and his unswerving patriotism. In his time he played many parts, and of him as of few men it can be said that he adorned them all. He was, in turn, barrister, Queen's Council, member of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, Solicitor-General and then Attorney-General of the Province, leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, one of the Nova Scotia delegates to the Confederation Conferences, M.P. for South Colchester in the Dominion Parliament, a Dominion Privy Councillor and Cabinet Minister, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Judge in Equity of Nova Scotia, and Lieutenant-Governor of his native Province for two terms of five years each. In these various capacities he gave Canada the best of his strengeh and ability, and in them all he displaysd a courage under difficulty, a fixity of high purpose, and a loyalty to principle and country which will long make his name and deeds cherished among his fellow-countrymen.

Had Sir Adams Archibald himself been asked, he would probably have spoken of his share in Confederation as the one act in his busy life which pleased him most; and I can never cease to remember with satisfaction that it was at my instigation that he became officially associated with the movement to which Canada owes her national existence and vigour to-day. To recount all the events which led up to the final achievement of 1867 would carry us back into the early history of British North America. The immediate initiative was taken in 1864, when, as Premier of Nova Scotia, I carried through the Legislature of the Province resolutions in favour of a political, legislative, and fiscal union of the three Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. The Legislatures of the two other Provinces followed the lead thus given, and the Charlottetown Convention in September, 1864, was the outcome. At that time, Mr. Archibald was leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, and the Hon. Jonathan McCulley was the leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council; and, in view of the national character of the undertaking, my Government invited both these gentlemen to join in the Charlottetown Convention. They heartily accepted the invitation, and joined me and my colleagues, Attorney-General Henry and Hon. R. B. Dickey, in our meeting with the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island delegates, who were also chosen from both political parties in their respective Provinces. Upper and Lower Canada were then under a coalition Government, and at the instance of a deputation sent down to us by this coalition Government, representing both the Reform and Conservative parties, we gladly took up the larger question of the union of all British North America, which we ourselves had had in view as an ultimate outcome of Maritime Union. Into the discussions which took place at that Conference, Mr. Archibald entered with a ready appreciation of the difficulties to be faced and an earnest desire to assist in their solution. The same hearty support came from him and Mr. McCully throughout the Quebec Conference, which met under the formal authority of the Crown in October, 1864, and throughout the final conference, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, in December, 1866; and when at last Confederation became an established fact by Royal proclamation on July 1st, 1867, no one was more assured than the statesman who have just lost that British North America had taken an important step forward on the path of national progress. He was imbued, as we all were, with an idea of the grand mission before one British dominion from sea to sea. "A united nation," he said in one of his speeches, "we shall become a great country; and the time is not far distant when a colossal power growing up on the continent shall stand with one foot on the Pacific and the other on the Atlantic, and shall present to the world, even on this side of the Atlantic, the proof that monarchical institutions are not inconsistent with civil and religious liberty and the fullest measure of material advancement."

But Sir Adams Archibald did more than assist at the birth of the Dominion. His ripe experience in local affairs, and his tact and geniality in the management of men, were of no small service in the shaping of the new Federal life. Just before the proclamation of Confederation, when I was still Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, Sir John Macdonald wrote to me inviting me to assist in the formation of the first Government of United Canada, and also desiring me to name another Nova Scotian as my colleague. I at once nominated Mr. Archibald, and when I declined entering the Federal administration in order to provide for the due representation of the Irish Catholics both Mr. Archibald and the Hon. Edward Kenny were, on my recommendation, admitted to the Cabinet as the Nova Scotia representatives in the first Federal Government. Mr. Archibald was defeated at his election in the Nova Scotian county of Colchester, and at the close of the first session of the Dominion Parliament resigned his place in the Cabinet. He was, however, re elected for that county in 1869. In 1870 Manitoba entered Confederation, and we saw that a firm and tactful hand was needed at the head of affairs there. The Riel rising had happily been quelled, and the time was ripe for a prudent and sympathetic administration. We at once looked to Mr. Archibald, and he became the first Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and during his three years of office was able by his popular bearing, his marked ability, and his patriotic zeal, to strengthen the young life of the Prairie Province at the most trying time in its existence. From the Lieut.-Governorship of Manitoba he was appointed to the Judgeship in Equity in Nova Scotia, and upon the death of the Hon. Joseph Howe was called to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Province in which he was born and made his first entry into public life. His administration of the affairs of Nova Scotia was a most popular one—a fact of which we find evidence in the continuance of his Lieutenant-Governorship for two terms of five years each. It was at the close of the second term that he received the honor of K. C. M. G. in recognition of his public services. He re-entered the Dominion Parliament in 1888, and served his old constituency the county of Colchester for the three succeeding years, but failing health compelled him to decline renomination in the general election of 1891, and thus brought to a close a long and highly honourable public career.

As a debater Sir Adams was a distinct acquisition to the National Councils of Canada, and his high personal qualities, freedom from partizanship, and distinguished services won for him universal respect. On many occasions he showed his determination to place the progress and prosperity of the country before the advancement of his own particular political party and his own particular interests. One notable instance occurs to me: When I introduced a Bill to provide for the support of the schools by direct taxes, the proposal encountered much hostility among the party of which I was the leader. Mr. Archibald approved of the measure, and did not hesitate to give to it the most hearty and able support as leader of the Opposition. He was always ready, too, to sacrifice his own ease for the public good, as he did when at the conclusion of his services as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia he gave up his natural desire for a quieter life, and at the earnest desire of the Government again stood for the seat he had previously represented in Parliament. It should also be noted that he was a man of literary tastes. As President of the Board of Governors of Dalhousie College, he was able to do much for the cause of higher education in Nova Scotia, and it was in recognition of his attainments that King's College, Nova Scotia, conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. nine years ago. Only a short time since he attracted public attention by an article upon the expulsion of the Acadians, in which he held that the step, so long denounced as unnecessarily harsh, was really forced upon the British Government by the exigences of the case. Sir Adam was, moreover, a friend of Imperial Federation, and one of the warmest supporters of the active branch of the League which has its home in Nova Scotia. In a word, he was a man of whom any country would have reason to be proud. His kindly consideration for others won him many friends, and all Canada will mourn the loss of one who spared no effort to advance the prosperity of his native land, and who always did his duty in a way most advantageous to the public service and most honorable to himself.—London *Canadian Gazette*.

Literary Notices.

AVE.

Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, F. R. S. C., the gifted author of "Orion," can flatter himself on the fact, that he has written the best poem on Shelley's centenary, thus far given to the public. He calls his work "Ave, an Ode for the Shelley Centenary," and it is a masterpiece of strong verse, rich in conception, almost faultless in execution and admirable in every sense of the word in thought, in idea and in art. Prof. Roberts undertook a bold thing when he made the Tantramar Marshes the key-note of a grand ode devoted to the memory of the sweet singer of the charms and graces of Queen Mab. At first the notion startled, but as the singular beauty of the poem impressed itself on the mind and on the heart, the perfect naturalness of the conception, the deep sympathy of the picture, could not but be admitted. Prof. Roberts is a master of style, of sonorous verse. His workmanship is always artistic. His lines are ever musical, ever sweet to the ear, ever tender and ever true. His own mind is saturated with the beauties and the genius of Byron, of Shelley, of Keats, of Wordsworth, of Tennyson and of Swinburne, but in no way does he imitate those kings of song and melody. His art is his own. Two stanzas we must quote from this noble outburst, in order that our readers may get an idea of the swing and rhythm of Roberts's verses:—

"Thyself the lark melodious in mid heaven;
Thyself the Proteat shape of chainless cloud,
Pregnant with elemental fire, and driven
Through deeps of quivering light and darkness loud
With tempest, yet beneficent as prayer;
Thyself the wild west wind, relentless strewing
The withered leaves of custom on the air;
And through the wreck pursuing
O'er lovelier Arnos, more imperial Romes,
Thy radiant visions to their viewless homes."

And this vigorous passage is even more brilliant:—

"He of the seven cities claimed, whose eyes,
Though blind, saw gods and heroes, and the fall
Of Ilium, and many alien skies,
And Circe's Isle; and he whom mortals call
The Thunderous, who sang the Titan bound
As thou the Titan victor; the benign
Spirit of Plato; Job; and Judah's crowned
Singer and seer divine;
Omar; the Tuscan; Milton vast and strong;
And Shakspeare, captain of the host of Song."

The ode is published in neat quarto style by Messrs. Williamson, Toronto. Copies may be ordered through the Dawson's.

The Little Invalid.

AND HOW A PHYSICIAN PUT HIM ON HIS FEET.

Doctor (presenting himself at the door, hat in hand)—Is this where the little sick lad is?

Mother of Sick Boy—Yes, doctor; come in. It is my little son. I can't account for it—but ever since early this morning he falls down continually.

Doctor—Falls down?

Mother—Yes, doctor; all the time.

Doctor—Falls down on the ground?

Mother—Yes; on the floor.

Doctor—Strange. How old is he?

Mother—Four years and a half.

Doctor—Hum. He ought to keep on his legs at that age. How was he taken first?

Mother—I can hardly tell you. I don't understand it at all. He was very well yesterday evening, running about the room like a hare. This morning I took him up as usual, put on his stockings and trousers; then I set him on his little feet—and—and—over he went.

Doctor—False step, perhaps.

Mother—Wait a minute till I tell you. I ran to him, picked him up, and he fell again. I was astonished, and picked him up again the second time. Down he went seven, eight times. Every time I set him up down he fell again. Really, doctor, I can't see what makes the child tumble down so ever since this morning!

Doctor—It is surprising. Let me see the little man.

Mother goes out and returns with the child in her arms. His cheeks are red with robust health. He wears trousers and a blouse stuffed out with sugar-plums.

Doctor—Why, the little fellow is splendidly well. Put him down, please.

The mother obeys, and the child immediately falls down.

Doctor—Again, if you please.

Same thing repeated. The child falls.

Doctor—Once more.

Three times placed on his feet, the child falls down as before.

Doctor (meditatively)—It is astonishing.

Addressing the sick child, whom his mother holds in her arms:—

"My little friend, have you a sore place, anywhere?"

Sick Child—No, sir.

Doctor—Did you sleep well last night?

Sick Child—Yes, sir.

Doctor—Have you good appetite? Did you eat your oatmeal at breakfast?

Sick Boy—Yes, sir.

Doctor—So—hum—it's paralysis of the lower members. You can see for yourself, madam, that the flesh of the little invalid is absolutely insensible.

The doctor approaches the child and bends over him to make the indicated experiment. Suddenly he says:—

"Ah, there—there—there." Then, abruptly, "Well—what in the world, madam, are you talking about with your paralysis!"

Mother, stupefied—Doctor?

Doctor—There's a very good reason why the child can't stand on his feet! You've put both his legs in one trousers leg!

Exit doctor in haste.—Translated from *Figaro*.

Dickens' Literary Methods.

My father wrote always with a quill pen and blue ink, and never, I think, used a lead pencil, writes Mamie Dickens in an article on "How My Father Wrote His Books," in the January *Ladies' Home Journal*. His handwriting was considered extremely difficult to read by many people, but I never found it so. In his manuscripts there were so many erasures, and such frequent interlineations, that a special staff of compositors was used for his work, but this, I think, was not because of any illegibility in his handwriting. His objection to the use of a lead pencil was so great that even his personal memoranda, such as his lists of guests for dinner parties, the arrangement of tables and menus, were always written in ink. For his personal correspondence he used blue note paper, and signed his name in the left-hand corner of the envelope. After a morning's close work he was sometimes quite pre-occupied when he came into luncheon. Often, when we were only our home party at "Gad's Hill," he would come in, take something to eat in a mechanical way—he never ate but a small luncheon—and would return to his study to finish the work he had left, scarcely having spoken a word in all this time.

A Valuable Canine Strain.

It is told in an English religious journal that a clergyman recently officiated for a brother clergyman. Being anxious to know what impression he had made, he asked the clerk:

"Was my discourse pitched in too high a key? I hope I did not shoot over the heads of the people."

"No; you didn't do that, sir."

"Was it a suitable theme?" asked the clergyman.

"Yes; it was about right."

"Was it too long?"

"No; but it was long enough."

"I am glad of that, for to tell you the truth, the other day, as I was getting this sermon ready, my dog destroyed four or five pages, and that has made it much shorter.'

"Oh, sir," said the clerk, "could you let our vicar have a pup o' that 'ere dog?"

She Didn't Wait.

"I got a letter from Charlie this morning," she said to her chum.

"Is that so unusual a happening as to occasion remark?"

"No; but he proposed to me in this."

"Did he? How lovely! I suppose you will wait a day or two before answering, won't you? Keep him in suspense, so to speak?"

"I guess not," she replied, blushing divinely; "I telegraphed him at noon."

Premature Interments.

By S. Riopel.

Every now and then we read or hear of some one having returned to conscious life, who had been supposed to be quite dead. One was got ready for burial, although not coffined; another was already coffined and perhaps taken to the grave; still another had been buried, but was exhumed for dissection or other purposes, when recovery is related to have taken place. There are few dissecting-rooms of any age that have not in connection with them some tradition of bodies apparently dead resuming the manifestations of life.

If there is any truth in such accounts, is not the subject that has given rise to them a matter worthy of some consideration? Death is surely at its best repugnant enough to our nature without adding to it the horror of being buried alive. Imagine the reality of such a condition. Picture to yourself the event of waking up and recognizing the terrible doom of lying there without any possibility of escape.

No doubt a subject of this kind is liable to catch up a good deal of the sensational; and allowance has to be made for the expected exaggeration. Still, when the matter has been most cautiously investigated and every redundancy removed, there will be found quite enough to warrant serious attention. There must surely be some foundation for the hundreds of stories current of persons accounted dead returning to life. We venture to say, there are few of your readers who have not heard or read of such instances.

An article appeared not long ago in a public print adverting to this very subject, and though it tried to explain away the gravity of the condition, it yet admitted the possibility of mistakenly interring a living person. Assuredly, if such an occurrence is possible, even barely possible, the occasion of it must be worthy of enquiry. What can be more sacred to us than the sufferings of our fellow-beings, particularly the sufferings that involve the most tender sensibilities of our nature, and which increase with the state of culture and refinement; for the more developed mentality will give the livelier consciousness, and the livelier the consciousness, the more sensitive to torture?

Being called lately to pronounce upon the actual death of F———, about to be buried, I was induced by the unusual request to enquire its reason. Some years ago an aunt of the deceased (as it happened to so many millions before her) sickened and to all appearances died. Her residence was some miles from the cemetery. On the day appointed for the burial there was raging one of our worst Canadian snow storms. The funeral was consequently put off until the next day. The next day the storm was even fiercer. When the weather did permit the reassembling of the neighbors it was remarked that the corpse, though lying in a moderately warm room, gave no signs of decomposition. Suspicion of life was aroused, and the burial was still further postponed. In a few hours the body revived, and the woman lived well and strong for many years afterwards. This narrow escape would not be easily forgotten by those present. It was with F——— as it is with us all, the witnessing of an actual occurrence made a more practical impression than would have done the simple rehearsal of hundreds of similar instances. He therefore exacted the promise in answer to his dying request that every necessary precaution would be used to preclude any chance of his being subjected to the horrible fate of being buried alive.

From very ancient times we have records of premature abandonment for dead. We can here but mention Pliny, Bacon, Winslow, Bruhier, Smith as a few of the authors that have written on the subject or given us collections of such instances. The first tells us, among others, of Avicula, the Roman Consul, who was reanimated by the flames from his funeral pyre, but perished before he could be rescued. Vesalius, the eminent anatomist, on opening a body pronounced dead, found the heart still beating. The melancholy fate of Abbé Prévost is well known. He had been struck by apoplexy and was thought dead, but revived and met his real death under the scalpel. Madame Nervache came back to life from her grave on robbers attempting to despoil her of the rings on her fingers. Bruhier, one author alone, gives 183 as authentic cases of persons prematurely pronounced dead, 54 of these already buried.

After collecting what can be ascertained of instances of premature interment, how many times that number may we not suspect of instances *unascertained*? Of the many millions that are buried, how few are exhumed; and if of those few so many revived or gave evidence of having revived, think of the vast numbers of bodies that must be interred still living!

We do not wish to cause unnecessary alarm, but we cannot help feeling that this matter should be more thoroughly sifted, more generally known and more publicly considered. The subject has been almost entirely confined to the medical profession. Yet, with them also, it has not received that practical attention which a public demand would require and procure.

Under this aspect physical death must have for us more than a physiological interest. Surely none of us could feel satisfied with the possibility, far less the probability, of any of our friends being compelled to undergo a death, among the most horrible imaginable. At a time, when they are helpless and entirely at our mercy, shall we take advantage of our power to hurry them out of our sight? Certainly not. But what we would avoid in intention we may practically commit.

Can we then emphasize too strongly the danger in question? If we must err, is it not better to err in over-cautiousness? It is the side of mercy.

Suppose that the statements respecting this matter are exaggerated, that the representations are overdrawn. Suppose that only half of the cases given are authentic, suppose one-third, suppose one-hundredth. Is not the number still too large? If but three of every century are proved true, think of the many possible yet unproven. If but one had ever been found authentic, this leaves open the possibility of others undiscovered. Yet, there is scarcely a community that has not some story of resuscitation from apparent death. Even in small places scarcely a year passes without hearing the remark that so-and-so looked quite fresh before burial, and "if he had been mine I would not have buried him so soon."

At any rate what precaution is taken to ascertain the real death of a human body that is placed within a coffin with the lid screwed down as if to imprison a giant, and further weighted by about 80 cubic feet of earth. When even physicians have mistaken apparent for real death, what reliance can be placed on the judgment of the laity? Besides, what attempt is made even by these as a rule, to make sure that life can never return.

If a body loses its ability to move and to give its usual signs of life, and remains in this state for two days, sometimes merely twenty-four hours (for the law in the healthiest seasons requires no more), and during epidemics only a few hours (policedly enforced), it is boxed up securely and put under ground.

Of course we do not like to suppose that the friends we buried might have been still alive. The thought is too harrowing. It is easier to pooh-pooh the chances of such an eventuality. It is more agreeable to defer the subject indefinitely. Besides, when the chances of escape predominate one is apt to flatter himself that he and his friends will be among the lucky—hope and selfishness combining to give the delusive security—moreover, custom will not readily resign her claims to the allegiance of mankind, nor is her power easily resisted. Nevertheless, we feel confident that in this age of mercy and brotherly charity, this danger to human well-being, if properly known and appreciated, will soon everywhere be anticipated and averted. No doubt the whole subject is an uncanny and unwelcome one. Very well. Can we not alter its character? Far better face the full possibility in its ugliest aspects, than to shut our eyes and run the risk of committing an outrage. We are shocked at our dead being disturbed, yet rescue from their living entombment happened sometimes through the pillagers of graveyards.

It is pleaded that the little air contained in a coffin forbids the return of its tenant to vivid consciousness. It is true that in most of the instances of revival, restoration took place under the admission of free air. The circumstances, however, account for this. It would be a very nice coincidence that would find the return of life happen just before the coffin was opened; for had the return taken place previously the manifestations of life would now have ceased, since the respirations sufficient to allow consciousness, increased perhaps by struggling, would very soon exhaust the oxygen available.

Is the air contained within the coffin really insufficient to induce that consciousness which would enable the revived to realize his situation? If this could be proved satisfactorily, it would remove from the minds of many an incubus of anxiousness and horror which adds immeasurably to the natural terrors of death and would largely neutralize our representations and suggestions, although it would not exonerate us from using every precaution to make sure of the reality of death, for it is every human being's right to have his earthly existence prolonged as much as possible, unless a legal necessity requires its earlier termination. Until we have this proof—not merely surmises, or theories, or the signature of a distinguished name—we may take it for granted that when life continues so imperceptibly that even careful medical experts may be deceived, there is not much consumption of oxygen, and that the supply of it left in the coffin will be stimulus enough to start the circulation and cause the brain to be furnished with the blood it needs for the phenomenon of consciousness. Besides, the rest which the tissues and organs have got from the suspension of somatic life-action has been to them a recuperating sleep. Hence the vital return now needs very little prompting and force,—and consciousness will readily resume its activity,—it may be, not for a long period, but in any case, always too long.

That *consciousness* is what we dread. Simple premature burial without consciousness would be comparatively unworthy of notice. It is the recognition by the person so buried of his woful situation that we deprecate—deprecate with all the ardor we can command. The mind is naturally quick in its apprehensions and rapid in its march. Its operation there during but one minute, with the intense agony then probable, will equal in measure the sufferings of months above ground and with friends. Let the conscious return last but a few seconds, and whoever knows the nature of mental action will tell you that in those few seconds there may be concentrated the torture of a whole life of wretchedness.

If there be, however, any return to life in the grave, it is more than probable that many minutes will elapse before the air gets poisonous enough to be deadly. In many cases we may expect that before the air undergoes this change the desperate mental agony and struggles of the revived shall have brought on a collapse. The celebrated French physician and writer Louis relates that a woman, supposed to be dead, was taken up to the dissecting room and left there for the next day. During the night moans were heard, but without rousing suspicion of their real origin. Next morning, to his horror, Louis discovered that the woman had died in the attempts at extricating herself from the winding-sheet with which she was enveloped. In this case it was certainly not want of oxygen that occasioned death.

In a matter of such serious consequence can we remain satisfied with merely speculating as to what may or may not be? It is unquestionable that many persons have been buried alive, and this has sometimes been done under the sanction of dearest friends—not knowingly, of course, but with consequences equally real and disastrous as if done intentionally. The supposition is certainly repugnant, but a show of indifference will not annul the facts. Agreeable or disagreeable, the past is irrevocable; but shall we in the future allow the same catastrophes to be possible, and not use the means requisite to obviate them. When the certainty of death is determinable there can be no excuse for premature interments, and when such certainty is not determinable, as in times of epidemics, provision can be made either to furnish a way of escape in view of revival, or to ensure the impossibility of consciousness.

The present custom, as a rule, completely ignores the chances of death simulation. If a human body assumes the appearances, its real death is taken for granted, and whatever delay is made in the burial is rather out of courtesy to fashion than to get assured of the irreversible departure of life. At a fixed day and hour the interment takes place, irrespective of the body's state of mortality. So natural is it to fall into a routine way of managing our ordinary concerns.

There can be no objection to making all due preparation for burial, and even to perform the funeral obsequies, but before locking up the body within the coffin and sealing its doom underneath the pressure of tons of earth, is it not but rational to expect that the proper steps be taken to have it certified that life is really extinct? All adults, certainly, should know the signs of death, and particularly those engaged in superintending a funeral; but before coming to a decision, it will be well to remember that many of the commonly recognized signs are fallible and that the reliable ones may be mistakenly supposed to be present. Rigor mortis (a stiff setting of the muscles) for instance, though in itself reliable, may be absent, or overlooked, or mistaken. Reading the signs or hearing them enumerated and described does not always give the ability to discriminate on the actual subject. If experienced physicians have erred in their use of them, would it not be rash for a layman to act without preparation and caution? It will be necessary not only to be careful and thorough in learning the signs, but also to beware of mistakes in the practical use of them.

The only signs universally applicable and reliable are the signs of decomposition,—judged, with other evidences, by the greenish tinge assumed by the surface in certain parts. Odor is not always to be trusted. When, in any particular case, doubt continues, expose the body to moderate heat (60-80° F.), and if death be present, the suspense will not be long. If the atmosphere gets unpleasant, use disinfectants and deodorants, charcoal and dried clay at least are surely procurable.

In some instances the body may be deposited into its intended permanent resting-place, but supplied, in case of revival, with a way of escape, or a means of giving alarm. Different methods will suggest themselves according to circumstances and the ingenuity of those interested,—offering a class of conditions which would make it unnecessary to wait for decomposition, and would allow the other signs of death to give sufficient warrant for funereal action.

When it is impossible to wait for the infallible signs, and when there is no choice but to deposit in a grave that must be immediately filled in, measures should be used to obviate the return of consciousness. Destruction or separation from the rest of the body of any one of the organs that form the "tripod of life" (the heart, the lungs and brain), will of course be effectual. But to many persons, mutilations of the dead are very repulsive. Modes less objectionable then can be chosen.

Whatever would prevent the functioning of any one or more of these three organs, or preclude the conditions of their functioning, would also be effective. With this as a rule the particular applications may be very various. If the mouth and nostrils, for instance, be covered or closed against all ingress of air, breathing cannot take place, and life will be impossible; but let the obstruction be thorough and secured. A strong rubber-band round the neck applied so as to occlude the carotids and windpipe will be preferred by some. Different persons will choose different methods, but whatever method is used, the prevention should be thorough and complete.

It is true that by such measures we destroy every chance of recovery. But what else are you doing when sealing the body in a coffin under six feet of earth? You will not even allow it to be disturbed for anatomy, the only chance possible for its restoration to life. If we must ensure its permanent burial, is it not consistent to ensure also its permanent death? If it is really lifeless, the inflictions or applications proposed can do it no harm, and if its life is still possible, but irrecoverable, is it not more merciful to secure the continuance of the present unconsciousness than to expose our brother to all the horrors of finding himself buried alive, and then to struggle and gasp and torture himself into the most horrible of deaths. Of course we are supposing times and occasions as of epidemics, when no opportunity is allowed to test the reality of death.

The mode of dying may help us to decide on the probability or improbability of revival. If the principal organs, and better still if all the organs of the body remain uninjured and structurally connected, or there be simply a sudden stoppage of function there will be a better chance of revival than when disease and disorganization have extinguished the vital powers. But who will decide this matter for us infallibly? Very well then, give the power of resuscitation the "benefit of the doubt."

In juridicial hanging the body is generally in a state of health, and unless the injury be sufficient to preclude vital intercourse between the head and trunk resuscitation may take place, and are there not records of such resuscitations having taken place? On the other hand, death by the guillotine when properly executed, apart from being quick and painless, very surely obviates the sickening spectacle of revival with repeated execution as well as the chance of being buried alive.

The more this subject is enquired into and considered the more need do we find of emphasizing its importance. Some years ago a man was found frozen and apparently dead. At what time he died it was not known. It might have been but a few moments before being found. There was no doctor present to decide this point. Rendered apparently lifeless by cold was held to ensure certain death, and the man was immediately buried—placed in the very condition that would induce a gradual thawing and thus give him a chance of return to life.

In this age, with the knowledge we possess and the means at our disposal, premature interment or interments without provision against returning consciousness, should be, as a rule, utterly impossible. Though the relatively few instances discovered of revival after burial is, no doubt, largely the cause of the general heedlessness respecting its danger, yet if those, who are led to recognize what vast numbers undiscovered those few discovered instances imply, the uncertainty as to the particular persons that may come under it, and the melancholy condition of its unfortunate subjects, if those would use their influence to impress upon others their own feelings and convictions, and do all they can to bring about the necessary change, they would raise a general concern and solicitude that would soon render all such real instances subjects only of past history, and the many factitious, sensational stories arising in our day, of persons coming back to life after burial, credible under the present modes of the disposing of our dead, would be relegated to the class of incredible and impossible occurrences.

There would also disappear that anxious dread of being buried alive, so common among young people, and especially among the more nervously tempered—a dread which renders them wretched, and which will continue until the proper care and the proper measures are used, and their use well known to prevent the catastrophe dreaded.

With these few hints and suggestions we must close, recommending the subject to all practical Christians and philanthropists, trusting that its fuller consideration will be taken up and pursued by some competent hand. Its esteemed importance will certainly increase with its continued consideration and fuller development.

The nature of life and death and the relations between them are not such simple matters as at first might be supposed. There is a border-land between the two with parts yet unknown or not understood, and the boundary line is often undefinable. Some states of syncope, of trance, of catalepsy, the performances of certain Indian fakirs are among the cases belonging to this doubtful domain. The passage from life to death is not always direct, but often attended with pauses or halts on the way. Animal existence is made up of alternations of rest and action, varying in period with the tissue, or organ, or organism, or end to be attained,—as the head, about every second; the brain, every 24 hours, etc. Rest is the period for recuperation. Ordinary somatic sleep is the rest of the voluntary system. Trance is a rest of the whole human economy so thorough and so nearly like death as to be often mistaken for it. Its period may extend several days. The vitality that was low at its beginning is strengthened by its intervention, the subject generally feeling refreshed and happy after it.

The Governorship of New Brunswick.

(St. John Telegraph.)

For two years past the people of this Province have been in an attitude of quiet expectancy in regard to the Governorship, owing to the five year's term of the present incumbent, as fixed by the constitution, having long since expired. There had been no third terms so far in our Federal history, though our present honored Chief Magistrate has been holding beyond the limit of his second five years in office. The feeling of expectancy was somewhat intensified when, toward the close of the last session of Parliament, Sir John Thompson, in reply to Hon. Mr. Mills, informed the House that an appointment would shortly be made. For some reason this has not been done though another session is now near at hand, and although vacancies in the Governorships of Ontario and British Columbia occurring since the expiry of Sir Leonard's second term have meanwhile been filled. We take it as probable that something may be done before Parliament again assembles, if only to avoid the inconvenience of an explanation, which would then be called for.

There have been a number of good names suggested to the Government, either by political friends or through the press, for the position, and the only explanation for the long delay, in face of the announced intention to make an appointment, is that an agreement could not be readily reached. At quite an early stage in the discussion the claims of Hon. Peter Mitchell were put forward, not by himself, for he has never, we believe, been an applicant for the position, but by personal and political friends and by the press representing all shades of opinion. These claims have met with the more general favor from being based on the broad grounds of long and energetic public service. Mr. Mitchell's remarkably long political career dates back to 1850, when he took an active part in the campaigns which led to the triumph of responsible Government. That was before his election to the Assembly, and in the important reforms which followed the accession of the old time Liberal party to power he took a most prominent and useful part. He was an ardent and influential promoter of Confederation, and admittedly no man did more than he to bring that great measure to a successful issue. Almost all of the prominent promoters of the Union in all the Provinces have received honors or emoluments, the decorations of the Bath or of St. Michael and St. George, or Judgeships, Governorships or other exalted positions. That Mr. Mitchell should remain an exception to the rule in this respect after so long a term of power by a party which claims legitimate succession from the Fathers of Confederation naturally calls forth remark.

But since the Union, as his friends are ever ready to point out, Mr. Mitchell's public services have been both useful and important. He created the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and had largely made ready the case of the Canadian Government for the Halifax arbitration before the defeat of the Government in 1873. For these and other public services rendered before and since Confederation it has been felt, especially by those connected with the Confederate party, that some recognition should be extended. How far the Government of the day may be impressed with these views we know not, but we believe they carry weight with a number of His Excellency's advisers. Mr. Mitchell was also long connected with our great industries of lumbering and shipbuilding, and was for years a very large employer of labor. His personal force and strong individuality made him a power alike in the industrial and political world and gained him that large share of popular favor that he has long held throughout the Province. In fact, there can be little doubt that if the popular choice were to be consulted the way to Mr. Mitchell's promotion and reward would be easy.

With Mr. Mitchell's early career in New Brunswick politics *The Telegraph* was heartily in accord, as also in the earlier years of the Union. This journal had occasion to differ strongly with him in the years following the advent of the Liberal party to power, and not infrequently since his more independent attitude in Parliament was taken. But we have always recognized that he stood true to his strong convictions and sought to promote the interests of his Province and the Dominion. We are pleased to note that after such long and energetic public service Mr. Mitchell retains the bodily and mental vigor of his prime, and we have no doubt that whether or not it falls to his lot to occupy Government House, he will be in some way prominent in our public affairs for years to come and to the advantage of the Province.

Greetings by the Flight of a Stork.

An interesting story is told in a foreign paper of a stork which travelled wisely and well. For years he and his mate regularly built their nest in the park at Schloss Ruhleben, near Berlin. The owner of the castle, desiring to ascertain whether the same stork always returned there, ordered that a steel ring, upon which was engraved the name of the place and the date, 1890, should be fastened around the bird's left leg. Last spring the stork came back as usual to the park, and upon his other leg was a ring of silver, bearing the inscription:—"India sends Germany her greeting."

A Distinguished Young Officer from India in Toronto.

WHAT HE HAS TO SAY ABOUT CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

(Toronto News.)

Canadians in the Imperial service are a never ending source of interest to their fellow-countrymen. Since the untimely death of the gallant Stairs nothing that has been written or said about those who are following the same profession as his has come amiss.

During the past few weeks Toronto has been honored by the presence of a gallant young officer in the person of Captain P. du Perron Casgrain, of the Royal Engineers, who has been spending a portion of his "long leave" here.

Capt. Casgrain is a Quebec boy by birth and is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston. He finished his course just before the North-West rebellion broke out in the spring of 1885. When the 9th Battalion, Voltigeurs of Quebec, was ordered to the front, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Amyot, he was appointed adjutant of the corps and served through that not uneventful campaign in such capacity.

It was on his return from the front that he paid his first visit to Toronto. The 9th marched through the city, but their stay was not for long.

Shortly after the return the young soldier proceeded to England to take a commission in the Royal Engineers, to which his high standing in his examinations had entitled him.

A two years' course at Chatham was followed by an order to go to India, in which country he has been nearly ever since.

The duties on which he was employed in that country were as onerous as those which fall to the lot of most Engineer officers.

When the news of the massacre of the British resident at Manipur, with most of his party, reached India, Mr. Casgrain was in the Punjab. He was sent with one of the relieving columns and passed through the experiences which occurred too recently to need repetition here.

Since that short campaign closed he has been engaged in some special Government work.

Upon obtaining his leave he came home by way of Yokohama, Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific. After spending some time in his native Province he came to Toronto and has been staying at the New Fort. His visit here was in a measure due to the fact that Lieut. Fiset, of the Canadian Regiment, is an old comrade of his. Mr. Fiset was a captain in the Voltigeurs during the rebellion, being at that time one of the youngest captains in the militia. After the rebellion Capt. Fiset went to the Old Country and served with the Border Regiment in India, where he met Mr. Casgrain once more. He returned to Canada upon being appointed to the permanent force. The two young men have shared enough experiences to make them the truest kind of friends.

One but needs to meet Captain Casgrain to see at once how great an interest he takes in the military affairs of the Empire.

"Do you know," he said to a *News* reporter, "the Canadian Pacific Railway is the biggest thing of the kind in the world. That the Imperial authorities are fully alive to its importance is obvious from the fact that they have already begun to use it as a means of transporting sailors to the Pacific Squadron and I should at no time be surprised to hear of detachments of troops being sent to India by the same means. The road is well known in India too. Every city of any importance has its agent and people there fully realize the importance of a route which enables them to reach England without having to endure the terrible heat of the Red Sea.

"There is in India no railroad at all to be compared with it. The Government roads—and all the principal roads are Government roads—have their rolling stock built on the English plan. I am sure that the Government will only need to understand the principle of the Canadian plan to appreciate its advantages.

"I have sent to the Government of India drawings of the cars which have been used by the Canadian Pacific in taking sailors across the continent and from what I have seen of methods of transportation there I know that they have nothing at all equal to them."

Capt. Casgrain possesses that peculiarly happy faculty of being able to tell things without giving his hearers the faintest idea that he is parading a superior knowledge.

Referring to the social side of Indian matters the reporter chanced to mention Kipling.

"Ah! You couldn't get a better idea of Indian life than that which is to be gathered from Kipling's work," said the young officer. "I remember him before he became as famous as he now is. We used to see a good deal of him round the club at Simla; he was then writing for the *Pioneer*. He was known as a clever young journalist but no one had the faintest idea of the fame which was in store for him. He went away on a trip to England and when he reached there he found himself a lion.

"Kipling's descriptions of Simla, and in fact all his word paintings are wonderfully accurate, while his knowledge of Tommy—the British soldier—shows a power of observation that is little short of marvellous."

Capt. Casgrain's leave extends until next March, when he will probably go back to India.

As his name shows, he comes from one of the best French Canadian families. The success which he has met in his profession shows that he is another of those bright young Canadians whose careers reflect such credit upon the land that bore them and the College in which they gained their early instruction.

It Only Shows.

The spirit of the glad Christmas tide was rife in her heart and she experienced an exultation deep and thrilling when she heard him scraping his feet on the front stoop, and a moment later felt the impact of his cold nose on her cheek.

"What——"

Musingly she asked it, while he nestled closer and yet closer to the coal stove.

——"do you find in me to love?"

"How——"

Promptly he replied, endeavouring the while to induce circulation in his ear.

——"can you ask me? Look at those lustrous eyes, those damask——"

She grew more radiant still as he proceeded.

——"cheeks, these dewy lips, half hiding pearly teeth——"

"What?"

Like a startled fawn she leaped to her feet.

"Say——"

She glared into his eyes desperately.

——"that again."

"Pearly teeth," he faltered, in a dazed fashion.

"Do they look pearly?"

"As the gates of heaven."

"Real white?"

"As the driven snow."

"Pshaw! That's too mean! I bought them for the best cream-tinted quality. That shows——"

She bit her lip.

——"how little you can depend on human honesty."

She was alone.—Detroit *Tribune*.

Archbishop Dennison's Famous Toast.

"Here's health to all that we love,
Here's health to all that love us,
Here's health to all those that love them,
That love those that love them
That love us."

Do you notice what a large circle this wish for health includes? and will you notice the reference is not to the wine cup, but to a standard medicine, the "Golden Medical Discovery," that can bring health to the large number of friends we each love. True, it is not a "beverage," and does not inebriate, but is a health-giving *medicine*, a blood-purifier, liver invigorator and general tonic—a remedy for Biliousness, Indigestion, and Stomach troubles. It cures Consumption, in its early stages, Scrofula, Bronchitis, and throat diseases.

Guest—Got any good roast beef? Waiter—Yes, sir. Guest—Bring me one of your best cuts. I want it tender, juicy, not too well done, not too raw and with very little gravy. Have the fat and lean about equally divided, and be particular not to cut the slice thick, and don't forget the horseradish. Can you remember all that? Waiter—Yes, sir. (Loudly). Roast beef, one.—London *Tit-Bits*.

Short and Sweet.

(The young ladies of Nottingham have formed a Short Skirt League.—*Daily Graphic*.

Ye pretty girls of England,
So famous for your looks,
Whose sense has braved a thousand fads
Of foolish fashion books.
Your glorious standard launched again
To match another foe.
And refrain
From the train
While the stormy tempests blow,
While the sodden streets are thick with mud,
And the stormy tempests blow !

See how the girls of Nottingham
Inaugurate a League
For skirts five inches from the ground ;
They'll walk without fatigue,
No longer plagued with trains to lift
Above the slush or snow ;
They'll not sweep
Mud that's deep
While the stormy tempests blow.
Long dresses do the vestry's work
While the stormy tempests blow.

O pretty girls of Nottingham,
If you could save us then
From our frightful clothing,
How we should love you then !
We'd shorten turned-up trouser,
And widen pointed toe,
Leave off that
Vile silk hat,
When the stormy tempests blow—
Wretched hat that stands not wind or rain
When the stormy tempests blow.

We're fools. Yet girls of England,
We might inquire of you,
Why wear those capes and sleeves that seem
Quite wide enough for two ?
And why revive the chignons—
Huge lumps pinned on ? You know
You would cry
Should they fly
Where the stormy tempests blow ;
For they catch the wind just like balloons,
Where the stormy tempests blow.

—*London Punch.*

Music : An Ode.

The fact that Mr. Swinburne has written the following ode for the opening of the new buildings of the Royal College of Music next summer is supposed to foreshadow his coming appointment to the office of Poet-Laureate.

I.

Was it light that spake from the darkness, or music that shone from the word,
When the night was kindled with the sound of the sun or the first-born bird ?
Souls enthralled and entrammelled in bondage of seasons that fall and rise,
Bound fast round with the fetters of flesh, and blinded with light that dies,
Lived not surely till music spake, and the spirit of life was heard.

II.

Music, sister of sunrise, and herald of life to be,
Smiled as dawn on the spirit of man, and the thrall was free.
Slave of nature and serf of time, the bondman of life and death,
Dumb with passionless patience that breathed but forlorn and reluctant breath,
Heard, beheld, and his soul made answer and communed aloud with the sea.

III.

Morning spake, and he heard ; and the passionate silent noon
Kept for him not silence ; and soft from the mounting moon
Fell the sound of her splendor, heard as dawn's in the breathless night,
Not of men but of birds whose note bade man's soul quicken and leap to light ;
And the song of it spake, and the light and the darkness of earth were as chords in tune.

A. C. SWINBURNE.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1893.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Montreal *Gazette* is certainly not very strong on Canadian history. In its issue of Wednesday we find the following :

"The foundations of an old chapel have been found at Chicoutimi. The strange feature is that there is no record of its ever having existed, though it is supposed that it was erected by the early missionaries when they were working among the Abenaquis Indians. A number of human bones were found in the ruins, which the Bishop has ordered to be interred in the cemetery. It is not known whether they are those of Indians or white men. It would form an interesting subject for research for the Historical Society."

As a matter of fact there has been no discovery at all at Chicoutimi of the foundations of an old chapel. There was no need for such discovery. The existence of the ruins of the old chapel had never been lost sight of. There is nothing strange about it and no truth in the assertion that there is no record of the chapel ever having existed there. As a matter of fact two different chapels have been erected on the site in question, one in 1670 and the other in 1727. Nor was either of them erected by the missionaries laboring amongst the Abenaquis Indians, but by the Jesuits who ministered to the spiritual necessities of the Montagnais. For some of the facts herein mentioned the *Gazette* had no need to go any further back than to the CHRONICLE of a week or so ago, which reproduced from a contemporary a translation of a report that originally appeared in a Saguenay paper, to the effect that human bones had been discovered on the site of the chancel of the two chapels which for a century and a half served, one after the other, as places of worship for the Montagnais Indians and for the early settlers in the Saguenay district. Much is preserved in the Relations of certain Jesuit Fathers respecting these chapels, the second of which was erected by Father LAURE, whose Relation has been published in Montreal by the Revd. Father JONES, S. J., archivist of the Order, at St. Marie's College. ARTHUR BUIES, and *Picturesque Canada* have interesting references to these chapels, of which the *Gazette* deliberately declares that there is no record of even one having existed there ! Our contemporary can even have the dimensions of Father LAURE's chapel. It measured 25 feet by 15 feet, and some years ago when it fell into ruins, Mr. PRICE, the then head of the respected firm of Messrs. PRICE BROS. & Co., fenced in its remains as a protection against them being carried away by relic-hunting tourists. Miss PRICE made a sepia drawing of the old chapel, which is now in the possession of the Bishop of Chicoutimi, and of which a reproduction has been made by Mr. LIVERNOIS. The cross which surmounted the chapel is now in the sacristy of the new church of Chicoutimi. Are these facts sufficient to convince the *Gazette* of the necessity of reading up and of establishing facts, before either touching upon the incidents of our historic past or reporting the discovery of what had never been lost ?

Dr. SANDFORD FLEMING, C. M. G., F. R. S. C., whose interest in everything Canadian, is far-reaching and wide, lately read a most interesting and instructive paper before the Canadian Institute, Toronto, in which he spoke rather handsomely of Quebec's enterprise in being the birth-place of the first steamer to cross the Atlantic ocean, by steam alone, the "Royal William" to wit. He went fully into the subject of ocean steam navigation, and mentioned in the course of his narrative, the early steamboats of the country and the records they have left behind them. In his account of the "Royal William," which our readers will remember was represented at the great Naval Exhibition in London, in the shape of a model, which was loaned by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, through the good offices of Sir ALFRED JEPHSON, Secretary of the Exposition, Dr. FLEMING paid a warm tribute to ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq., of this city, one of the Vice-Presidents of the local Society, for his efforts in placing before the reading world a very able history of the first steamer and her career. This, on the part of the learned lecturer, was no more than just. The Toronto *Mail* publishes a full report of this valuable paper, from which we extract the following :

"As Canada has acted a primary part in inaugurating the ocean steam service which exists, and which is full of promise for the future, it is right and proper that we should cherish the memory of her sons who by their energy, skill, and enterprise took a leading part in its development. Of those whose lives were closely identified with its first inception, the last survivor, Mr. James Goudie, lately died, and his death suggests that before the year comes to a close it is eminently proper that steps should be taken to pay honour to the men who built and sent to sea the first regular steamship to battle with the billows of the Atlantic. Mr. Fleming then referred to a paper read last year before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec by one of the Vice Presidents, Mr. Archibald Campbell, on the passage made by the steamship 'Royal William' nearly 60 years ago. Mr. Campbell enters into full particulars of the event, furnishes a diagram of the vessel, and gives letters from various individuals, comprising the ship architect, the builder, the captain, and several others, in support of the claims that the first ocean steamship was built in Canada. Among other authorities he refers to Mr. Kivas Tully, who read a paper on 'Transatlantic Steam Navigation' before the Canadian Institute, December 1, 1877. This paper does not appear to have been published in the proceedings of the Institute, but a full report of it was given in the *Globe* of December 3. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Tully agree in the main, and the following conclusions are incontestibly established :—1. The first steamship to cross the Atlantic was built by a joint stock company at the yard of Campbell & Black in Quebec in 1830-31. 2. The designer of the ship and superintendent of its construction was Mr. James Goudie, born in Quebec 1809, and died 1892. 3. The ship was launched in the spring of 1831 with more than ordinary ceremony. 4. The ship was towed to Montreal to receive her machinery, and on being fitted for sea, her first voyage was to Halifax. Before setting out for England she traded between Quebec, Halifax and Boston. She was the first British steamer to arrive at the latter port. 5. In the list of owners appears the names of the three brothers, Joseph, Henry, and Samuel Cunard, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. 6. Her dimensions were, length 176 feet, hold 17 feet 9 inches, breadth outside 44 feet, breadth between paddle-boxes 28 feet. She had three masts, schooner rigged ; builder's measurement 1,370 tons, with accommodation for 60 passengers. 7. She left Quebec for London August 5, 1833, called at Pictou, Nova Scotia, to receive coal and overhaul machinery. She restarted from Pictou August 18, with seven passengers, 254 chaldron of coal, and a light cargo. She encountered a terrific gale on the Banks of Newfoundland, which disabled one of her engines. The passage from Pictou to London occupied 25 days. 8. Ten days after her arrival in London she was chartered by the Portuguese Government to enter the service of Dom Pedro. 9. In 1834 she was sold to the Spanish Government, was converted into a war steamer, and

UNDER A NEW NAME,

the 'Ysabel Secunda,' was employed against Don Carlos. A letter from the well-known Alexander Sommerville, who, as he tells us, joined the British Legion and became a colour-sergeant, appeared in the Toronto *Globe*, May 15, 1876, in which he describes an incident which came under his own observation May 5, 1836, off St. Sebastian, Bay of Biscay, and adds that the Canadian built ship was 'the earliest steamer of war in the history of nations to deliver a hostile shot.' 10. After an eventful service for some years she was sent to Bordeaux for repairs, when her timbers were found to be much decayed. Her engines were in serviceable condition, however, and were transferred to a new vessel, a second 'Ysabel Secunda,' to form part of the Spanish navy. What was left of the original 'Royal William' remained a hulk in a French port. The claims set up in the United States on behalf of a ship, 'The Savannah,' as an earlier vessel to make the transatlantic voyage under steam were next considered. An article making the claim appeared in *Harper's Magazine* for February, 1877. We there learn that the 'Savannah' was built in New York, and launched on August 22nd, 1818. She was 350 tons burden. A steam engine was placed on deck, and shifting paddle wheels were contrived so that they could be lowered over the sides of the

VESSEL IN CALM WEATHER,

and brought again on deck when the wind rose. It is not possible to differ from the conclusions formed by Messrs. Tully and Campbell, that the 'Savannah' was simply a sailing ship, to which had been added paddle wheels capable of being driven by steam and machinery, the whole of a somewhat rude description, yet in some degree available for propelling the vessel when the wind failed. After a short sketch of the history of the 'Savannah,' some information was alluded to which had been independently obtained with respect to both vessels. Many of the particulars were obtained from Captain Sutherland, who commanded the steamer 'Magnet' on Lake Ontario before he met with his sad fate at the Desjardin canal accident in 1858. He it was who thirty-four years earlier, acted as mate on board the 'Royal William' on her voyage to England. This independent testimony fully corroborated that which has been set forth regarding the 'Royal William.' Dr. Fleming had occasion ten years ago to make enquiries with regard to the 'Savannah.' He addressed a citizen of Savannah whose acquaintance he had made after the war, when he visited Canada. This gentleman at his request examined all the records to be found in his native city respecting the ship 'Savannah' and her means of propulsion. He wrote Dr. Fleming at length, and described the machinery attached to her as being of a somewhat rude description, and there was nothing to show that it had been continuously employed on the voyage. Giving the 'Savannah' the fullest credit for all that may be due to her, it cannot be affirmed that she crossed the Atlantic under steam, nor can it be pretended that she was the pioneer of the ocean steamship service of to-day in any sense. The only other example on record similar to the "Savannah" is the 'Enterprise,' a ship

WHICH MADE A VOYAGE

in 1825 to India, assisted by steam. Like the 'Savannah,' she depended on her sails, using steam at intervals, when there was no wind. If we except the 'Royal William,' in 1833, there is no record of any ship propelled in whole or in part by steam having made the passage between any British port and any American port for nearly twenty years after the performance of the 'Savannah.' Dr. Fleming goes on to say "that to his mind it is incontestibly established that the memorable voyage of the 'Royal William' in 1833 must be held to be the first passage across the Atlantic under steam. She undoubtedly proved to be the pioneer of Atlantic steamships. It cannot be disputed that she was the forerunner of the Cunard line, and as such was equally the forerunner of the thirty-four other lines which to-day run regularly between America and Europe. We must all regard with satisfaction the circumstance that Canada has the proud distinction of having taken the initiative in applying science and industry to a purpose which has led to such results. Is it not right and proper that we should honour the men whose skill and enterprise have done honour to Canada ? Would it not therefore be becoming on the part of the Canadian Institute to initiate a movement to establish an enduring record in commemoration of the 'Royal William' and in honor of those connected with her ? The record might take the form of a brass memorial tablet, placed in some fit position in the halls of the Parliament buildings in Ottawa, as may hereafter be determined. Wherever placed, or whatever form the memorial may assume, it will be a lasting tribute to the skill and courage of the men associated with the first transatlantic steamship. Such a memorial is due to our country and our countrymen, and the proposal having

ITS ORIGIN IN TORONTO,

will be accepted as a graceful compliment to a sister city, where the 'Royal William' was constructed and sent to sea. The memorial itself will denote an incident in our annals of which all Canadians of whatever race may feel allowable pride. It will indicate the point of commencement of a new era in the history of navigation. It will mark the part which Canada has played in the inauguration of a system of inter-communication which has contributed in a remarkable degree to the advancement of civilization, which has exercised an important influence on the destinies of the human race."

The suggestion, we hope, will be acted upon. At the same meeting of the Canadian Institute, the following resolution was moved by Dr. FLEMING, seconded by Mr. KIVAS TULLY, and adopted :—

"Resolved, —That the subject of the 'Pioneer Ocean Steamship' having been brought to the consideration of the Canadian Institute at its meeting held in Toronto on Saturday, Dec. 17, 1892, it is resolved that suitable measures be taken to establish a memorial tablet in honor of the men associated with the building and sending to sea of the 'Royal William,' and that the members for the city of Toronto be requested to obtain permission for the tablet to be placed in a fit position in the Parliament buildings at Ottawa ; and that it be remitted to the Council to invite the co-operation of societies or individuals, and to take such other means as may be needful to carry out in the best manner the spirit of the resolution."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Toronto *Globe* does not appear to be fond of Mr. TARTE, and yet the services of Mr. TARTE to the Liberal party last year, must have exerted quite a moral effect on the country at large, with especial advantages to the Liberal party of the Dominion, in particular. Mr. TARTE promises this year, to "go" for a number of people, and if he should succeed, the Liberal party, the chief spokesman of which organization is the *Globe*, will be the benefitters thereby. Yet the *Globe* conducts a crusade against Mr TARTE. Mr. J. D. EDGAR, one of the *Globe's* directors, and the principal critic and assaulter of Sir ADOLPHE CARON'S character, professes to be delighted with the election of Mr. TARTE to the House of Commons. Mr. EDGAR expects to get from the member for L'Islet certain documents with which to strengthen his case against the Postmaster-General, when it comes before Parliament. But Mr. EDGAR'S paper denounces, in all the moods and tenses, the same Mr. TARTE. These tidings, which come to us direct from Ottawa and Montreal, show a painful condition of things in the Liberal camp. The *Globe* is violently anti-French, and the French Liberals are not disposed to stand this fanaticism. When the House meets, there will be a caucus, and the *Globe* will get a dose of medicine from the same bottle, which the Conservative rank and file will administer to the Toronto *Empire*, about the same hour, for its foolish course towards Mr. DALTON MCCARTHY, M.P., for North Simcoe. The *Globe* of to-day is not the *Globe* of GEORGE BROWN'S time. Dictatorship is a thing of the past, and men now-a-days, think and act for themselves. The people now know their own power, and with the ballot-box they make and unmake the statesmen of the country. Sir JOHN MACDONALD conjured with a personality and a tact which died with him. There will be no more Sir JOHN MACDONALDS. The age for such men has gone by. Followers will respect their leaders, but they will never again "go it blind," no matter who is at the helm of the Ship of State. We will always have great men coming forward, and their abilities will be ranked at their true and proper value, but idolatrous worship has ceased. Machine politics are disappearing too, and measures as well as men come in for consideration, these times. We have already given our opinion of Mr. MCCARTHY. He is a useful and a necessary man in the House of Commons. He says many wrong things in the course of a year, but he says also many wise things. His views are valuable whether they convince or not. They, at all events, prove that a section of the Canadian community, entertains certain opinions on this or that subject, and it is well to know what men round and about us think, whether we agree with them or not.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON SPEAKS.

When Sir JOHN THOMPSON made his speech before the members of the Board of Trade, of Toronto, there was some disappointment over his non-reference to the policy which his Government intended to pursue, now that Canada had a new Prime Minister, and the United States had selected a Democratic President. Last Friday night, Sir JOHN was on his feet again to a very large gathering of Conservative voters in the Queen City, and as it had been announced several days in advance, that the Premier would speak on the public questions of the day, and at the same time declare the policy of the Government, a very large attendance was the result. The gathering was notable also, on account of the number of Ministers who were present. But, of course, the speech of Sir JOHN THOMPSON was the chief event, though Mr. TUPPER and Mr. ANGERS made exceedingly brilliant addresses also. Sir JOHN was in capital voice, and every word which fell from his lips, was decisive. He said that the National Policy of fifteen years ago must remain the policy of the Government. It had, he averred, brought prosperity to the people, and he was determined to stand by it. He boldly stated that many thousands of Canadians had left their homes to settle in the United States. This, of course, he greatly deplored, but it had been his aim, and it would continue to be his aim, to make Canada an attractive and cheap country to live in. Sir JOHN THOMPSON is not the man to shut his eyes to facts, to please even the upholders of the "political exigency" idea. He admits that we have lost a considerable part of our population, but he is willing to do his best to prevent a further exodus, and he would do much to bring back the wanderers. We had enjoyed some prosperity, but it has not been all plain sailing. The wages bill has increased in volume, and the very poor are not as numerous as they were. Sir JOHN thinks we ought to wait a bit, and see what Mr. CLEVELAND does with the United States tariff before we take a stand on the subject. The advice is sensible, and a little delay can do no harm. Even if we showed speed, we could not accomplish much until we saw the hand of the United States. Something may be gained by waiting ; nothing can be gained by a headlong rush at this particular time. Sir JOHN THOMPSON was applauded when he said that the Manitoba School question would be settled according to the Constitution, no matter whose head rolled into the basket. In about ten days this matter will be before the people for discussion. The Government will deal fairly by the Province. But no matter which way the thing goes, there will be the criticism of the fanatics, on both sides, to grapple with. From the extremists, however, there is little to fear.

In justice to Mr. STARNES, it may be said here, that his motion amending the Address to the Lieutenant-Governor, was not made with a view of hostility on his part towards the present Government. He intends assisting Mr. TAILLON and his colleagues in all reforms which they may introduce. Their fiscal policy, he assures us, will have his earnest support. He felt, however, the other day, that so long as the Legislative Council forms a part of the Parliamentary machinery of this Province, it should have representation in the Cabinet. He pointed out what he believed to be an error on the part of the Government, in not including a Councillor in the new Ministry. This slight, he begged to resent, as it appeared to him to be a direct reflection on the dignity and standing of the Upper House. On most public questions, the Government will find in Mr. STARNES, as in the past, a not unfriendly critic.

An Agreeable Surprise.

Referring to the opening of the Legislature, the *Minerve* says :—"The event of the season will certainly be the speech of the Provincial Treasurer, and we believe we can say that it will agreeably surprise the Province."

Does Not Want to be Esquired.

Ezra Henderson, a Pictou boy, now located at Cairns, North Queensland, Australia, in writing to the Moncton *Times* says :—"Don't put 'Esq,' to my name. It cost me two shillings nine pence for a letter received lately with that on. I had a letter from Londonderry with the same fine ; so be careful, as the third offence is heavy."

Royal Colonial Institute.

The Marquis of Lorne presided at the meeting, held at the Whitehall Rooms on Tuesday, January 10th, when Mr. F. P. de Labillière read a paper on "British Federalism ; its rise and progress." Lord Rosebery will preside at a banquet, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Institute, which will take place at the Whitehall Rooms on Wednesday, March 1st.

Mr. Blake in London.

The Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., who has now taken up his quarters in London for the coming session, has two important fixtures this month. On the twenty fourth he visits Glasgow, at the invitation of the Scotch Liberals, and on the twenty-seventh he is to visit Bath. In February he will probably speak in one of the London constituencies and will visit Hull at a later date, not yet fixed, to keep a promise made several months back.

A Lesson For Legislators.

The *Monde* gives a short lesson to the members of the Legislature, and says :—"We have no longer the means to make politics. All the activity of the members must be absorbed by practical work. While doctors discuss, the patient often dies. Will our members be able to forget the miserable party quibbles for one session at least, and give a loyal lift of the shoulder to the state chariot, without asking who holds the reins, Mr. Taillon or another ?"

"In Due Time and Place."

The *Canadien* publishes the following short but significant article :—"In abolishing the French and Catholic schools in Manitoba, in contempt of the Constitution and of the most formal pledges, the Protestant majority evidently intend to close the doors of that region and of the Territories to our co-religionists. In view of such an audacious and such an anti-Canadian attempt, it is important to reflect. It is the duty of the Catholics treated in this manner to adopt all the legitimate means of protecting themselves. Those means are more numerous than is thought. In due time and place we shall see. We are not the aggressors. We are attacked at home in our rights."

The Law Quite Equal to the Pope.

Referring to the *Etendard's* criticism of its protest served upon the Archbishop, the *Canada Revue* holds that there are two sides to the difficulties between itself and the Archbishop, one religious and the other temporal. It refuses to mix up both, and says that having been made to suffer temporal damages upon which it does not belong to the religious authorities to adjudicate, its recourse is to appeal to the civil courts. The article adds : "Notwithstanding any assertion to the contrary, and the pretensions that may be brought forward on the subject, we hold that there is no more humiliation for a bishop to submit himself to the law than for a journalist to submit himself to the Pope. Born enemies of oppression and usurpation, we claim our liberty as we have the right to do, and the moment the law is on our side our conscience is at ease."

Common Sense.

Since the subsidized organ has tried to excommunicate Mr. McCarthy most of the intelligent Conservative papers have hastened to declare that they regard him as one of the party. The QUEBEC CHRONICLE, which is an efficient supporter of the Dominion Government, says : "The reading out has fallen flat on the community, nearly every Conservative paper of note, from Halifax to the extreme West, going dead against the *Empire's* pretentions." The CHRONICLE thus comments upon the member for North Simcoe : "He is a good man to have in the House of Commons, and in debate he is a tower of strength. He is a Conservative of the Conservatives. He is also a Protestant of the Protestants. He will remain a Conservative, and will give to the Government his best support on many questions. The *Empire* cannot banish him." It seems that the Toronto organ is woefully out of tune.—Toronto *Mail*.

Canadian Wines for England.

Few people are aware that the cultivation of vines for wine-making is prosecuted to a considerable extent in the Dominion of Canada, principally in south-west Ontario, and on the shores of Lake Erie. The growing of the vine and the making of the wine are systematically carried on by French viticulturists by French methods and processes. The burgundies, clarets, and catawba wines grown on Pelee Island are well and favourably known in Canada, and have been extensively introduced into the West Indies and other parts. Vigorous efforts are now being made to introduce these wines into the British Isles. A small parcel has just been landed by the steamship "Vancouver" at Liverpool, and it includes a light kind of burgundy used for sacramental purposes. It is hoped that the results of this venture will be as favourable as those which have attended the introduction of Canadian rye and other whiskies, the shipments of which are annually assuming greater proportions. The wine is sent by Captain J. S. Hamilton & Co., of Brantford, Ontario, and is consigned to Messrs. Maples Bros., wine merchants, Exchange, Liverpool.—London *Canadian Gazette*.

French-Canadians in New England.

It used to be said that the French-Canadians who came to this country for work generally returned to their own land after they had acquired what would be for them there a competency. But this tendency appears to have been checked of late years, and in many parts of New England the immigrants of this class are settling with the evident intention of staying. A report from Woonsocket, R.I., shows that the French-Americans of that town have within the last three years increased their real estate and personal property to the extent of over $300,000, and Woonsocket seems not to be exceptional in this respect. It is not many years since New Englanders generally viewed the French-Canadians with distrust, if not alarm, but we observe that the Worcester *Spy*, a representative journal, has now reached a different conclusion as to them. "If," it says, "all those who have come to this country in the past had turned to with such a will to win success, and had entered into the spirit of the institutions of the country, as have the great body of these men and women who have come down to us from the North, the United States would not now be discussing the advisability of putting up the bars because of inimical foreign immigration."—*New York Evening Post*.

The Toronto Idea.

Nomenclature, both in English and French, has its peculiarities, so far as pronunciation is concerned. Many of us, if introduced to Lord Cholmondley, would scarcely be prepared to designate him as Lord Chumley, though such is the proper thing, and few would think of addressing Mr. Beauchamp as Mr. Beecham. In French the irregularities are, from the English point of view, more marked than in the native tongue. Mr. Laurier becomes Mr. Lorriyay in conversation, and Mr. Mercier becomes Mr. Merciyay. Mr. Merciyay's law partner is Mr. Beausoliel, M.P. This gentleman is known to his compatriots as Mr. Bosly. His friend in Quebec is Mr. Packo. Seeing that final letters are so frequently dropped in the French pronunciation, there is a temptation to speak of the Minister of Public Works as Mr. Wemay. But the correct pronunciation is Wemet, with an emphasis on the last syllable. Sir Adolphe Caron, instead of losing the final "n," becomes Seer Adolphe Car-rong, and Sir Hector is known as Seer Hector Lonjiva. Considerable interest necessarily attaches to the new Minister of Agriculture. This gentleman's name is Mr. On-jay to his friends.—Toronto *Mail*.

Cabinet Ministers at Toronto.

THE DOMINION POLICY OUTLINED.

SPEECHES BY SIR JOHN THOMPSON AND OTHERS.

TORONTO, Jan. 13—The political demonstration at the Auditorium to-night, in honor of the Ministers from Ottawa, was the most magnificent held here since that memorable meeting at the Academy, when the late Sir John Macdonald made his last appearance here accompanied by Sir Charles Tupper. Two thousand tickets were issued and the ticket holders filled all the seats at 7 o'clock, and half an hour later every foot of space in the Hall was jammed and thousands of disappointed admirers of Sir John Thompson and his colleagues had to be refused admission. The hall was decorated very simply with flags, consisting of the Union Jack and British ensign. Many ladies were in the gallery and a band played during the interval before the arrival of the speakers.

The meeting was most enthusiastic throughout and thoroughly unanimous. Probably no such array of Dominion Cabinet Ministers ever held a meeting here before. These were Sir John Thompson, Hon. Messrs. C. H. Tupper, John Haggart, Angers, Sir A. P. Caron, Patterson, Mackenzie Bowell, Frank Smith, Daly, Wood, Ives and Curran. The chair was occupied by Mr. Richard Armstrong, President of the Young Men's Conservative Association, under the auspices of which the meeting was held. Sir John Thompson, as well as all the other Ministers, received a magnificent reception.

The Premier was the first speaker. After a few remarks to the Young Conservative Association, he said it was to such Associations as these that the future Conservative party depended, and he proposed that they should erect a building here, which he said might be made a Memorial Hall of respect to the late Sir John Macdonald. His coming here to address this meeting was heralded as an event in which he would have a new story to tell them. He had no new story to tell. The Conservative party to-day stood by the same policy as it had stood by for the last 15 years. That was the policy of building up Canada as a great nation. The Government to-night stood by the policy of making Canada a great nation and the patriotic efforts of the Young Conservatives could do it.

He proposed to talk in the plainest way about what their opponents called disagreeable figures of the census. They had for years had an exodus and they had that exodus while the Liberals were in power, but they refused to grapple with it. The late Sir John Macdonald had taken steps to check it. To do this he had introduced the policy of building up home industries, opening up the North-West for young farmers to settle there and steps have been taken to develop Canadian mineral resources. They could always have an exodus, all countries had an exodus. United States records showed that the total number of Canadians in the United States amounted to 930,000. During the last decade 265,000 left Canada and went to the States. This he greatly regretted. In the decade before the percentage was far greater, being 50 per cent, while in the last decade they had pulled down the percentage to about 36 per cent as shown by the census.

The number of operatives in Canada had been increased 112,000. The capital invested in Canada had increased by $190,000,000 during the last ten years and the amount of wages paid had increased $41,000,000 during the same decade. The policy which the Government intended to pursue for the future was the National Policy, which they had followed in the past ; not a mere tariff arrangement, but a policy which would unite and knit the people together. (Applause.) While they proposed in the future, as they had in the past, to make Canada a united nationality in itself. (Applause.) They needed this now more than ever before, because pressure was being brought to bear against them from across the border. The present Government intended to build up a structure on British connection. All the depression they had experienced in Canada had been felt with ten times more force in the States. Canadians enjoy the protection of England, which as the parent of the United States, is the strongest parent in the world, and while we enjoy her protection no country in the world will try to take our freedom from us. While the ultimate destiny of Canada might be independence, it would not come during the present generation, with a nation to the south of us strong in war and aggressive in peace. This was no time for such a policy. Every one who advocated independence at this time and under the present conditions advocated the withdrawal of England's protection. Before taking action on tariff reform the Government should see what the States intend to do with the matter of tariff reform. He would say in reply to this, that his Government intended to take up tariff reform at the coming session and they would continue in the work of tariff reform if the condition of the country seemed to require it.

The Liberals talked of having free trade, as they had it in England and at the same time talked of reciprocity with the States. They could not have free trade and reciprocity with the States at the same time, and any one who tried to make them believe they could in Canada have free trade and McKinleyism at the same time, was like one who might tell them they could at once ride two horses going in different directions. He emphasized the statement that the present Government intended to adhere to the policy under which Canada had been built up in the last fifteen years.

Referring to the Manitoba school question, the Premier said he had nothing to conceal in respect to this question. The Government in this matter would stand strictly by what the Constitution of Canada provides. The Governor-General-in Council and the Government had been asked to interfere with the existing system of education in Manitoba as was passed a year ago. The right of the Government to interfere, to say nothing of policy in the matter, would be discussed by both sides in about ten days and that discussion would be open and before the whole public, and all would be able to judge for themselves. The whole matter rested on constitutional grounds and there lies, he said, no secret design to interfere with the rights of any of the Provinces. (Prolonged applause.) The Government would not interfere with the rights and powers of any of the Provinces, but they would carry out any duty enforced upon them by the Constitution. No matter how painful it might be for themselves or others, they intended to be guided entirely by the Constitution, as expounded by the highest authorities that could be obtained to expound it, and they would be guided by no private opinion. (Applause.) The matter will be argued so that all may judge of the case for themselves and they would eventually be satisfied that the Government, in any action they might take, had been guided in its duty by the law and not by any religious inclination. (Applause.) They would not ask him to say more, because he would be prejudging the case. (Prolonged applause.)

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Sir A. P. Caron and Hon. Frank Smith followed, the former referring to what had been done during the past 15 years in the way of tariff reform, and referred to the progress which the country had made under the present policy.

Hon. C. H. Tupper made a rattling good speech lasting half an hour, at the conclusion of which he was loudly called on to continue. He said while the success of the Government had been largely due to the successful policy of the Conservative administration, it was also due to some extent to the errors of their opponents. Mr. Laurier, he said, could not adhere to the same policy even during his little trip from Toronto to Hamilton, and he was the greatest political acrobat of the country. Sir Richard Cartwright was not present at the recent Liberal meeting. Was it that he found his darling doctrine of damnation unfit for the present successful condition of the country. Hon. Mr. Tupper concluded with a graceful allusion to the Young Conservatives Associations, on which so much depended.

Hon. Mr. Haggart, in the course of his speech, said that he had great pleasure in announcing that there would no longer be deficits in the Intercolonial Railway. The end of the present year would show a deficit of only $7,000 instead of a deficit of over $500,000 as they had but a short time ago, and he hoped that the railway would soon be self-supporting. At present its freight rates were as low as those of any other Canadian railway. He hoped by the next time he spoke on a public platform, to be able to announce that the Government had completed arrangements for as fast a line of steamships from the old country to the Maritime Provinces as crossed the Atlantic, to draw immigrants to Canada and make as fast time as any steamships across the Atlantic. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Angers received a fine reception. In his speech he referred to the Premier's remarks about the exodus, and said that 700 people had returned to the Province of Quebec in the past three months. Canada was being very successfully built up under the great National Policy, and they had heard it was to be continued (applause.) He wanted them to make the people of Canada to understand their greatness, and if he could in any way help his compatriots he would be glad to do so. (Cheers and applause).

Messrs. Patterson, Daly, Wood and other Ministers spoke and the meeting broke up at midnight.

Another meeting was held in an adjoining hall, and was largely attended and addressed by Hon. Mr. Tupper and others.

BOK'S LITERARY LEAVES.

HOW THE PUBLIC SOON FORGETS ITS LITERARY FAVORITES.

The Death of Richard B. Kimball Hardly Noticed, and Yet He Was Once One of the Most Prominent Authors of the Day—The Case of Herman Melville—What a Compositor Can Do With the Types—A Club of Literary Vagabonds—The Lament of an Author—Richard Harding Davis Going to Egypt—Charlotte Yonge's Charitable Deeds—Mr. Howells' Latest Story.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1893.

I could not help a thought or two on how short a literary reputation is when I read a few days ago of the death of Richard B. Kimball. Only four lines chronicled the event in the great New York dailies, while the telegraphic dispatches throughout the country noticed the event in a single line.

Yet, had Kimball died twenty or thirty years ago, when at the zenith of his fame, there would have doubtless been given a column to his passing away. But only a few remember the books which made Richard B. Kimball's name familiar to hundreds of thousands a quarter of a century ago. He was especially read by boys and young men, for his stories were for the most part of a business nature, picturing success in the commercial or financial worlds of New York City. His stories had enormous sales. Editors bid high for them, and the demand was greater than the supply. Mr. Kimball was then in the eye of the public, and read by a large portion of it. During the last four years I saw the old author frequently. He had a little office on Broadway, where he did a sort of a lawyer's business, but really he was writing his "Reminiscences," which were completed ten days before his death. Every afternoon he could be seen in the New York Post Office, depositing the letters he had written during the day. Few knew him, or ever spoke a word to the old man, except some one who rembered him of yore. When he fell ill he was taken to a hospital, and there he died—an ending that seems hardly fitting to a busy, and, in many respects, a brilliant literary career.

LITERARY FAME IS FLEETING.

As it was with Richard B. Kimball, so it was, too, years ago, with Herman Melville. Busy New York not even knew that the pioneer of sea stories lived in its midst. The attaches of the Custom House, among whom he worked during the latter part of his life, did not even know that the old book-keeper was the famous author of "Omoo" and "Typee," until the papers recorded his death, and he was missed from among the circle of employees. But for a generation Melville had been out of the thoughts of the people. Clark Russell sprang up with his sea stories, and thousands of young readers hailed him as the pioneer in that line of literature. Robert Louis Stevenson has latterly come to the front with a volume on Samoa, and he is heralded everywhere as among the first to introduce the Isles of the Pacific Ocean into literature. And yet, Herman Melville took the world by storm when he published his "Omoo" and "Typee." Hundreds of thousands of copies were sold ; presses were kept running night and day to supply the demand, and Melville's name was on everybody's lips. But literary fame proved itself to be brief. Melville, although a New Yorker, by birth, almost despised the city, and at one time classed it, in a letter to Hawthorne, as a "Babylonish brick-kiln." But necessity drove him back to it, only to find that his place in literature had been supplanted. He sought a clerkship in the Custom service, and it was given him. Sensitive of his lost popularity, he shunned people who referred to his work or even knew him as an author. So successful was he in hiding himself that his old friend Richard Henry Stoddard did not believe my statement when I happened to mention to him once that Melville lived only a block from him. Once only did he return to literature ; that was to launch some philosophical studies. But the public did not want them, and Herman Melville died, as he lived, almost forgotten by the world, chewing the cud of disappointment.

WHAT A COMPOSITOR CAN DO.

It seems a pity that Fate seems so cruel in justifying the proper authorship of the famous poem "The Children," so generally attributed to Charles Dickens, and believed by thousands to have been written by the famous story-teller. Some one has revived the verses again, and all through the land the newspapers are again printing them as belonging to Dickens. The fact of the matter is that the rightful author of the poem is Charles M. Dickinson, who is now, if I mistake not, the editor of the Binghampton (N.Y.) *Republican*. Mr. Dickinson wrote the lines when he was a school teacher at Haverstraw. The beauty of the poem at once procured for it the wildest success, and for a long while it had a run in the newspapers. Finally, some bright compositor confused the name of the author with that of Charles Dickens, and so printed the authorship. Corrections were made in every direction, but the evil had been done, and at the present day the error is made. Dickens never claimed the poem, and only recently the younger Dickens wrote the following note to Mr. Dickinson :

Dear Sir,—In reply to the letter which Mr. William Henry Smith has been good enough to forward to me, I willingly testify to the fact that the poem "The Children," which has so often been erroneously attributed to my father, was not written by him, and that, far from having claimed it as his, I have written during the last seventeen years a large number of letters, and have many times inserted in my magazine. "Household Words," answers to correspondents, stating that the story about the poem having been found in my father's desk after his death was entirely apocryphal, and that I was altogether unaware to whom the credit of the authorship of the verses were due.

I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,
CHARLES DICKENS.

The poem in question has been published between covers by the Cassells as the first of a collection of unpublished verses by Mr. Dickinson.

LONDON LITERARY VAGABONDS.

Mr. Conan Doyle, whose detective stories are just now so much talked about in literary circles, is one of a coterie of young men who have recently made—or are fast making—a name for themselves in literature. They call themselves "The Vagabonds," and they dine together once a month in one of the old-fashioned taverns which abut on Fleet street, in London. Jerome K. Jerome is the uncrowned king of the "Vagabonds," and for his choicest spirits he has Conan Doyle, Coulson Kernahan (author of "A Deaf Man's Diary"), I. Zangwill, G. B. Burgin, and till he came to America, Rudyard Kipling. Conan Doyle is a deserter from the medical profession, for, when writing "Micah Clarke," he had a good medical practice. Although only 34 years of age, Conan Doyle has seen a good deal of the world, and, among other travels, has been to Greenland in a whaling ship and penetrated the interior of Africa from the West Coast. Both for himself, his genial mood, and the vitality which comes of devotion to cricket and other sports, and his ancestry—Richard Doyle, of "Punch," was one of them—Conan Doyle is held in high esteem by his fellow "Vagabonds." He is accounted the best raconteur, although for pure wit Zangwill would probably be given the palm. Zangwill is a young Hebrew, of whose wonderful picture of low Jewish life in London, "The Children of the Ghetto," American readers have already heard, while the books most familiar to us are perhaps his "Bachelors' Club" or "The Old Maid's Club." When Coulson Kernahan wrote "A Dead Man's Diary," he was the sub-editor of one of the religious weeklies in London. At his home in Dulwich, a suburb close to the Crystal Palace, he is slowly writing a second book. Between him and Jerome there is the warmest friendship, and yet it is difficult to imagine two authors whose temperament and style are so different.

THE LAMENT OF AN AUTHOR.

I was recently talking with a novelist, whose name was at one time on every one's lips Her books are still read widely, but she has done little work of late. In a general view of her literary life she was led to deplore what she called "the demoralized state of the literary market."

"In my best days," she said, "I used to take a manuscript to my publishers with perfect confidence in a large sale. The best reason for this confidence was the perfect willingness my publishers expressed to pay me at once $1,000 or $1,500 in advance on royalty account—and they were never disappointed. My late novels were all issued first in an edition of 10,000, and these were readily disposed of to be followed by later editions—and they brought $1.50 per copy, too. Things are very different to-day. I doubt if any author, even a popular one, can feel so secure or obtain such advantageous terms for their work. Occasionally one makes a great hit, like Rudyard Kipling, or Mrs. Humphrey-Ward, but they are rare. The trouble lies just here : The magazines and daily newspapers are absorbing the reading public, and these, coupled with the perfect flood of cheap literature in paper covers, which has inundated the country, leave the average reader no time for other books. In my days, serials in daily newspapers and cheap libraries of paper novels were almost unknown. If a person wanted a good novel to read he had to buy it in a regular style, at the market price of $1.50, as a rule. Now-a-days, he has good literature fairly thrown at him—which I am sorry to say, he too often rejects in order to buy cheap, sensational and immoral books. Again, there is too much production ; the market is overstocked. The number of books published each year is growing at an alarming rate—where will it all end ?

"And yet," I said, "the prominent publishers continue to increase their profits every year."

"Which is an indication," she answered, "that the readers of good literature are increasing in number rapidly—a fact we ought to rejoice in, but the competition in the ranks of authorship is growing sharper, and the chances of profit for any one of them less as time goes on. And the causes are as I have stated ; over production and the invasion of the daily newspapers and cheap paper libraries."

ABOUT LITERARY PEOPLE.

—Richard Harding Davis is one of those fortunate editors and authors who finds his lines cast in exceedingly pleasant places. His contract with the Harpers provides that he shall have four months of each year wherein to travel and visit foreign countries for literary material. Last year Davis went to London, and the results of this visit will be apparent this year in *Harper's Magazine* through a series of descriptive articles on "A Season in London." During the latter part of this month Davis will set sail again, and this time he will go to Egypt in search for material in that country. He will be gone fully three months, and perhaps four.

—Charlotte M. Yonge, like Edna Lyall, takes the liveliest interest in philanthropic movements. Her novels have brought her good profits, but I believe they have all been spent in charity. Out of the profits of "The Heir of Redclyffe" she furnished and provisioned a missionary ship, while the large sum which she received from the copyright of "The Daisy Chain" was contributed to a fund for the erection of a missionary college. Miss Yonge assists in the management of several institutions in London, notably the Girls' Friendly Society and the Mothers' Union. For the Mothers' Union she gratuitously edits a monthly magazine called "Mothers in Council."

—Rudyard Kipling is at present busy at his Vermont home upon a series of short stories for young readers, after which he will write a collection of essays. "The Potted Prince" is the title of the first of the juvenile stories which will see print.

—Marion Crawford's American visit works good in more than one way. The demand for his books since his arrival on American shores has been almost in excess of the supply. "Don Orsino," thus far, is being more generally asked for, while "Mr. Isaacs" finds itself being re-read to a large extent.

—George W. Cable's new novel is to be out in March.

—Mr. Howells finds himself receiving the unanimous praise of the critics anent his last story, "The Coast of Bohemia," that it is, by far, "the brightest and most sparkling piece of work he has ever done."

EDWARD W. BOK.

Two Ghost Stories

Told By the Late Sir Richard Owen and They are True.

Sir Richard Owen, says a correspondent of *The Daily News*, had two remarkable ghost stories which it was a high privilege to hear him relate. The one about to be recorded here was perhaps the better of the two, but its quality can scarcely be judged of when detached from the peculiarly expressive style the old professor had, which added charm to his telling of the story. In his early days, when he held the post of surgeon to the prison at Lancaster, a negro died in the jail and a *post-mortem* as well as an inquest were necessary. After the inquest the young surgeon saw the body put in the coffin and the lid screwed down to be ready for the funeral next day. Owen had at the time been already attracted to the study of comparative anatomy, and negroes' heads were not plentiful ; so he made up his mind that this one should not be lost to the cause of science. In the evening he returned to the prison with a black bag containing a brick—from his official position he had no difficulty in getting admittance to the mortuary, where the coffin lid was unscrewed and screwed down again. During this process the brick and the negro's head changed places. The ground outside the principal entrance to the jail has a considerable descent, and the time being winter with snow and frost, Owen had scarcely passed out when he slipped and fell all his length, the bag went from his hand, and the head tumbled out and rolled down the paved way. He jumped up, caught the bag, and following the head clutched it just as it finished its career in a small shop where tobacco was sold. Pushing it into the bag again, he vanished out of the shop with all the speed he was capable of. Next morning, when Owen was going to his usual duties at the prison, he was called in by the man of the shop where the accident had occurred on the previous evening. He had had, he said, a fright the night before that caused him to look wild and dazed-like. The man, it turned out, was a retired sea captain, who had been in many adventures among the West India Islands, where many deeds were done that did not at that time require to be accounted for. Among these had been the killing of a negro, in which he had a hand, and the transaction had left a touch of trouble on his conscience. After giving these details, the old captain told of the horrible event that took place the night before. He was sitting in his shop, all was quiet, and it so chanced that he had been thinking of the negro, when suddenly he saw his very head roll into the shop in front of the counter, and it was followed by the Devil, all in black, with a black bag in his hand. The Devil snatched up the head, and both disappeared through the earth like a flash of lightning. The description was perhaps not quite complimentary to the young anatomist, but it was satisfactory so far that it showed that his identity had not been recognized.

Boys' Brigade.

Dr. Charles B. Morrell, editor of the Boys Brigade *Courier*, Cincinnati, Ohio, H. C. Hall, Esq., of Detroit, and T. Frank Fernald Esq., of Boston, Eastern Section of the Boys Brigade in the United States, visited Sarnia December 30 to discuss with T. W. Nisbet for himself and as representing the Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, M.A., St. John, N.B., provisional president of the Boys' Brigade in Canada, the better organization of the Brigade in both countries and the publication of the *Courier* as the organ of the Brigade in the United States and Canada. It was decided to issue a circular to all Canadian companies, advising them that a meeting would be called as soon as possible to elect Brigade officers for Canada and asking them to recognize Mr. Fotheringham as provisional president under his appointment from Scotland, and such Dominion or Provincial secretaries as he may appoint to look after the work in the meantime. Also asking them to recognize the *Courier* as the organ for Canada. There will be a Canadian page in all future issues of the paper, and T. W. Nisbet has been appointed Canadian editor. All who are interested in the Brigade in Canada are requested to communicate with him and send in any items of interest in connection with the work. For information about the Boys' Brigade refer to Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, M. A., St. John, N.B., or to T. W. Nisbet, Sarnia, Ont.—*Sarnia Canadian*.

Of Course It's a Woman.

"The hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rocks the world."

The mother, sitting beside and rocking the cradle, often singing her sad lullaby, may be thus shaping, as it were, the destinies of nations. But if diseases, consequent on motherhood, have borne her down, and sapped her life, how mournful will be her song. To cheer the mother, brighten her life, and brighten her song, Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, has, after long experience, compounded a remedy which he has called his "Favorite Prescription," because ladies preferred it to all others. He guarantees it to cure nervousness, neuralgic pains, bearing-down pains, irregularities, weakness, or prolapsus, headache, backache, or any of the ailments of the female organs. What he asks is, that the ladies shall give it a fair trial, and satisfaction is assured. Money refunded, if it doesn't give satisfaction.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

MONTREAL, Jan. 13—The hockey match played here this evening between the Quebec and Crystal teams, resulted in a victory for the Crystals, the home team, by a score of eight to three. The match on both sides was well contested, although the play at times was a little rough.

MONTREAL, Jan. 15—The match between the Quebec Hockey team and the Victoria team, which took place in the Victoria Rink here last night, resulted in a very pretty game. There was a big attendance of spectators, including a large number of visitors from the Ancient Capital. Barrie got the puck but quickly lost it, Watson lighting it to the side. From the face the Vic's had a better show and hung around the visitors' goal in a dangerous way until Patton relieved and the scene of activity was removed to centre. Irvine took possession and made a clever run, but it ended with Bignell checking and feeding the puck to his own forwards. Swift more than once made things interesting for the home defence and it was anybody's game, with indeed little of absolute merit for either. The struggle went on uninterrupted for about 20 minutes, the players of both teams looking the worse for wear. It was a series of end to end exchanges, with little team play of any consequence. Quebec finally scored the game, after 28 minutes playing.

With barely an opportunity to recover, the contending skaters were tapping, scooping and checking again. The Vic's put in some clever work, but Patton, the Quebec goal keeper, was all at home between the flags and scored repeatedly from the determined assault of Davidson, Irvine and Barrie, when these players were within an ace of doing the needful. The score was not altered when half time came along, but on the resumption of play Rankin took Davidson's place forward, who retired suffering from an injured hand contracted during practice the previous week. Things might have been different for the Vic's had it not been that the usual excellence of Davidson's play was not capable of being brought into requisition at any time he was on skates, but Rankin filled the bill in good style and scored the equalizing point 12 minutes from the start.

With one each and a good many minutes to play, the hopes of the Vic's went up in proportion. They had beaten Ottawa in just such a close way a week ago, and the Vics started in to wipe the Quebecs not alone off the ice but off the earth. It was not to be, however, for although the home forwards put in all they knew, the tendency of exhibition was rather to win plaudits for individual supremacy than to display combination. The Ancient Capital players were none the less prone to the same end, and a desultory series of each man doing all he could until he lost the puck set in. It was a case of give and take play from this time out until the whistle sounded time, but encouraged by the cries of "play" the game was continued. It was a case of the same thing over again, the Vics, if anything, showing up better than their opponents. Watson and Bignell were too good on the defence, however, and at 10.30 o'clock the conflict ceased, the result being a draw ; one game each.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15—In the Senior Hockey league match played here at the Rideau Rink on Saturday evening, the Ottawas succeeded in defeating the Montrealers by four goals to two. The match was a fast and well contested one. The attendance at the rink was about 1,500 and the excitement very great. The Montreal team indulged in some rough play and a couple of fouls by Cameron nearly led to a lively row, as several spectators jumped on to the ice.

QUEBEC CURLING CLUB.

The following are the leading scores in the competition played on Tuesday, the 10th instant. Mr. E. C. Fry won the Coulthurst Cup, and Mr. Bruneau the Club Album :—Mr. E. C. Fry, 37 points ; Mr. J. G. Bruneau, 32 points ; Mr. F. Billingsley, 28 points ; Mr. W. S. Champion, 28 points ; Mr. A. W. Colley, 27 points ; Mr. W. Brodie, 25 points ; Mr. W. E. Dean, 25 points ; Mr. John A. Fergusson, 25 points ; Mr. A. Laurie, 25 points ; Mr. J. Thomson, 25 points ; Mr. J. T. Ross, 24 points ; Mr. H. S. Thomson, 23 points.

CURLING.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15—The Ottawa curlers still retain the Quebec Challenge Cup, and the probability is that the trophy will remain in Ottawa this season, unless the present holders drop off considerably in their play. They had their hardest match on Saturday against the Thistles, of Montreal, and won it with a majority of 25 shots. A large crowd was attracted to the rink and every spectator apparently deeply interested in the result, judging from the enthusiasm which greeted every good shot made. There was some unusually brilliant play done by both teams. At the opening of the match between the first rinks the Ottawas scored rapidly, and it was not until near the end that the well-known skip, Mr. R. C. Cliff, sent in a few splendid shots, which reduced the big lead held by his opponents, the match closing with a majority of only five for Ottawa. On the second rink a very interesting struggle took place and at one time it looked as if the Thistles were going to win the trophy. When about half through, however, the visitors went to pieces and showed poor judgment, an advantage which the home readily took advantage of. Mr. S. C. Scott, the reliable skip, did some exceptionally fine work and won his match by 21 shots. The scores are as follows :—

NO. 1 RINK.

Ottawa.	Thistles.
W. Howe,	A. E. Smith
J. W. Russell,	D. Kingston,
C. Holbrook	F. T. Campbell,
Dr. Hutchison,	R. S. Cliff
—skip 22	—skip 17

NO. 2 RINK.

W. Stewart,	J. Adair,
J. D. Wallis,	W. D. Aird,
W. Hutchison,	W. J. Cleghorn,
C. S. Scott	G. W. Cameron
—skip 33	—skip 12
Total 55	29

Majority for Ottawa, 25 shots.

SKATING.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 14—Hagen won the three mile skating race to-day against Breen by one lap and one-eighth.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14 The champion skating contest was continued to-day. The decisive race, distance 55 metres, was won by Eden, who covered the distance in 51 1-5 seconds. Frederickson and Halvorsen skated a dead heat, their time being 52 seconds. Erikeson finished last, his time being 52 1-5 seconds.

There was great disappointment to-day regarding the long distance skating race of 10,000 metres, in which eleven of the best skaters were competitors. Eden, who had for some time, slipped and fell, thereby losing his lead, and Frederickson won easily in 20 minutes 21 2-5 seconds. Erikson was second in 21.13, and Peterson third in 21.23 1-5.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Jan. 16—Charles Gillespie, of this city, claims the amateur backward skating championship of the world and is willing to meet Hagen, who was beaten in Minneapolis on Saturday, in a backward skating match. If Hagen agrees, a race will be arranged to take place here.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 16—Harold Hagen, the Norwegian skater, again defeated Fred Breen, the Canadian, in the mile skating race to-day.

The Care of Odds and Ends.

There are few things that are more neglected or that cause more annoyance than the bits and scraps of cloth that accumulate about a house, says a writer in the New York *Ledger*. Those that are valuable are often allowed to go to waste through carelessness, or else are permitted to become occasions of annoyance by reason of gathering moths or dust, and from the littering up of the rooms in which they are stored. The best plan is to provide large bags for all pieces and patches ; cotton, silk, and woollen should be kept separate. In the woollen bag a package of camphor may keep away moths, unless the parcels become too thoroughly inhabited by them. The foolishness of throwing away all that is not of immediate use need not be commented on ; it should be self-evident.

A Unanimous Vote.

President (of Red Rhinoceros Mining Company)—"Gentlemen, I have called you together to lay a plain statement of the case before you. Work on the Red Rhinoceros Mine has been suspended because of the inability of the miners, even with the best pumps money can buy, to keep the water out of the mine. It comes in faster than we can pump it out. The ore is there, but we can't get at it. The question is : 'What are we going to do with that water ?'" Directors (with one voice)—"Put it in the stock."—*Chicago Tribune*.

To preserve a youthful appearance as long as possible, it is indispensable that the hair should retain its natural color and fullness. There is no preparation so effective as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It prevents baldness, and keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy. tu,th,sat&w

As a preventive of the Grip Hood's Sarsaparilla has grown into great favor. It fortifies the system and purifies the blood.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Y-our best remedy for
E-rysipelas, Catarrh
R-heumatism, and
S-crofula.
Salt-Rheum, Sore Eyes
A-bscesses, Tumors
R-unning Sores
S-curvy, Humors, Itch
A-nemia, Indigestion
P-imples, Blotches
A-nd Carbuncles
R-ingworm, Rashes
I-mpure Blood
L-anguidness, Dropsy
L-iver Complaint
A-ll cured by
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.
Cures others, will cure you
March 28, 189

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

While Sir JOHN THOMPSON has declared that his Government will stand or fall by the National Policy, the policy inaugurated by Sir JOHN MACDONALD in 1878, and which was constructed on no mere tariff basis, but on the principle of helping native industries to flourish within the confines of the Dominion, yet he states that certain changes may be looked for, in the form of tariff modification. This modification may be rendered necessary by the policy which Mr. CLEVELAND may introduce into United States politics this year. He is a wise Finance Minister, says Sir JOHN, who keeps an alert eye open to what is going on around him in other countries. Canada is not waiting for the voice of Washington, but she will listen when that voice becomes audible to her. In the meantime, the new Prime Minister will see what can be done to lighten the general taxation of the country, provided always, that vested rights are not too stringently interfered with. The National Policy has helped the wage-earning class. We are paying more and better wages to-day than we paid ten years ago. We could not stop the exodus to the United States, because our people will go there, in the vain hope, often, of bettering their condition in life. We have found that our young men will do things in the United States that they would never think of doing in their own country. The same amount of effort here would bring about just as good results. But our young men, strange to say, are too proud to take the lower rung of the ladder at home. They want to begin where their fathers left off, and that is one reason why other countries are enriched by an energy and an ability and a pluck which are rarely displayed in their natal land. Sir JOHN THOMPSON had much to say about annexation. He regretted that even as a sentiment, it had become a topic of discussion. He hoped that all Canadians would put their shoulders to the wheel manfashion, and help to unite the people, and make the Dominion a great nation. The National Policy had been the means of making Canada what it was to-day. It had built our canals and our railways. It had made Canada prosperous. It had opened up the wonderful resources of the North-West, Manitoba, and British Columbia. It would do still more, but the people must have faith in themselves, and take enough interest in the common country to build it up. The National Policy was the basis of a principle, which meant closer connection with the great British Empire. Sir JOHN did not advocate Imperial Federation, but he sounded a note which meant unity with the mother country.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Parliament meets for the despatch of business on Thursday, the 26th instant. The session is likely to prove a somewhat lively one. The Liberals have called a meeting for the 24th, and at this meeting, we hear, the party will be completely reorganized. Mr. LAURIER has been advocating free trade in the West. He has announced that principle as the plank on which his party intends to stand or fall. At the Liberal convention, we are told by those who should know, he will insist upon his followers taking this step. Should an appreciable number of them refuse, Mr. LAURIER will, it is quite possible, step down and out, leaving to his friends the task of selecting another leader. It is a significant fact that Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT has taken no interest in the meetings and banquets and receptions, lately held in the Western Province. He was not present at Toronto, nor at Hamilton, and his voice was not heard, though both his leader and Sir OLIVER MOWAT, the Liberal chieftain of Ontario, were present, and addressed large audiences. If the truth were known, perhaps, we would learn that Sir RICHARD and Sir OLIVER and Mr. LAURIER, are not willing to sail in the same boat any longer. Sir RICHARD's views on the situation are not palatable to the people of Ontario. They fancy that his eyes are turned too much in the direction of Washington, and, certainly, he is a better American than he is a Canadian, despite his Imperial title, and despite also, his antecedents. The Liberals are face to face with another grave and unpleasant matter. Mr. TARTE has lately joined the camp, and he has a crow to pick with the Toronto *Globe*, the principal organ and mouthpiece of the party, on the subject of that paper's course with regard to the French-Canadian contingent. The *Globe* has been very insulting to such men as TARTE, MERCIER and LANGELIER. Mr. TARTE does not intend to permit the *Globe* to go on this way, if he can help it, and he intends to bring the editor of the *Globe* to his knees, or know the reason why. In this resolve, he will be assisted, no doubt, by Mr. LAURIER, whose feelings have been hurt at the attitude assumed by the Liberal organ, when dealing with politicians of his race. The Independence movement is likely also, to come up for discussion, and possibly a vote, at the coming conference. Many important French members of the party, in Montreal, are eager to see that question become a plank in the Liberal platform. Young French Canada insists on a change. Imperial Federation is too visionary. The colonial position is not great enough. Independence has a rare charm in eyes which do not see very far into the future. At all events, among French-Canadians, it is a live question, and the Convention of the 24th will have to grapple with it.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them. m,w,fri&w

CANADIAN REPORTS.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY.

DOMINION CABINET BUSY.

DARING ROBBERY IN TORONTO.

NEWS FROM DOWN BY THE SEA.

QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, Jan. 17—The inquest into the death of Arthur E. Allan was held at the family residence, "Ravenscrag," to-day. "Accidental death and not otherwise," was the verdict.

The funeral of Mr. M. P. Ryan, Collector of Customs, was held this morning and was largely attended by politicians and business men. Mr. Clarke Wallace attended. The body was interred in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

The Street Railway Company suspended six hundred men to day, owing to the threat of the City Council to make them substitute a sleigh for a car service. The men went in a body to the City Hall to protest against the city's threatened action, taking their picks and shovels with them. The men were employed keeping the tracks open.

The Prohibition Commission has resumed its sessions in Montreal. The Commission will remain here for about a week taking evidence.

The Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Montreal opened in annual session here to-day. Bishop Bond, in his annual address, reported satisfactory progress in the affairs of the diocese during the year.

A young man named S. Laurie was arrested here to-day, on the charge of embezzling $2,500 from Messrs. Pain & Co., fire works manufacturers, of New York. In 1890 the accused was employed by the Pain Company and sent to Detroit to represent them. When the exhibition was open there was a large quantity of fire works purchased from the Company. The Exhibition Company paid Laurie $2,500 on account, which he is charged with never handing over to the firm. Immediately afterwards he left the United States and came to Canada, reaching Montreal the following autumn, where he obtained a situation. The accused admitted receving the money and was robbed. The accused will be brought before Judge Dugas, as Extradition Commissioner, and will be remanded pending the arrival of an official from Detroit.

ONTARIO.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17—The *modus vivendi* arrangement, by which licenses are issued to American fishermen, allowing them to buy bait and supplies in Canadian ports, has been renewed under the Act passed by Parliament last session.

The annual reunion of the Scottish Rite of Free Masons commences to-morrow at Hamilton and lasts until Friday night.

Mayor Durocher has given substantial recognition to the claims of organized labor by appointing a member of the Trades and Labor Council on the Parks Committee.

The Civil Service Benefit Society held its annual meeting yesterday. The financial statement showed that the funds on hand amounted to $1,900. The deaths during the year numbered eight, in each case the beneficiaries receiving an allowance of $200. During the previous year there were ten deaths. The membership of the Society is upwards of 200.

Prof. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farms, has reported formally to the Minister of Agriculture upon the progress of the work of the Canadian section of the World's Fair. The report which has been published shows that during his tenure of the position of Executive Commissioner, which he was obliged by ill-health to resign in November 21st, the work carried on by him, under authority of Hon. Mr. Carling, was brought to such a forward state that the promised exhibits from the several Provinces, as well as individuals, indicated a splendid show of Canadian products.

It is said that Mr. J. B. Arnoldi, ex-Mechanical Superintendent of the Public Works Department, and found guilty of a misdemeanor, will be allowed to go on suspended sentence.

The forthcoming life of Sir John Macdonald, written by his private secretary, Mr. Joseph Pope, now Deputy Clerk of the Privy Council, will contain the late Premier's scheme for Home Rule for Ireland. The bill was drafted by Sir John at the request of the Imperial authorities and has never been published.

The Government intends holding Cabinet meetings almost every day until the meeting of Parliament on the 26th instant. In past years the feeling was general that when the House met there was little for it to do during the first two weeks, owing to the Government not being ready with their measures; many of which, not infrequently, were left until the House was in session. This year the Government is anxious to lay upon the table of the House a copy of the estimates on the first day of the meeting of Parliament.

TORONTO, Jan. 17—Rev. Father Michael O'Reilly died this morning at St. Michael's Hospital.

Alderman Hallam has decided to withdraw the resignation which he put in yesterday at the Council meeting.

One of the most daring daylight robberies ever heard of in Canada was perpetrated in this city between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon. Five masked men entered the jewellery store of Frederick Roberts, at 186 Queen street west, pointed revolvers at him and his clerk, John Ward, bound and gagged them and then rifled the store of about $1,000 worth of goods, including $50 which they took from the cash drawer. While they were ransacking the place a customer entered the store and he also was bound and gagged. The whole detective force is working on the case, but at midnight no arrests had been made.

The new church edifice of St. Thomas was dedicated this afternoon by Bishop Sweetnam and a large body of Anglican clergy. Provost Body, of Trinity College, preached at the afternoon services and the Bishop of the Diocese at the evening ceremonies.

LONDON, Jan. 17—Henry Mahon, a laborer on the G.T.R., had a narrow escape from death Saturday afternoon. He was crossing the bridge over the river Thames, when the St. Louis express came along at full speed. As he had no time to reach the end of the bridge, Mahon lay down and clung to the narrow edge of the bridge, the result being that he received a blow from each of the car steps. His clothing was almost completely torn from his body and he was badly bruised, but it is thought no bones were broken.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 17—Norman Logan, of the Rhode Island Gold Mining Company, has struck it rich on the Company's property at Oldham, twelve miles from this city. Some time ago Logan conceived the idea that if he were to go down 100 feet he would strike the Dunbreck lode, running through from the property adjoining, or what miners call "Big Pay Roll." Logan put his idea into operation and struck the "Roll" exactly and the promises are that his trouble will be richly rewarded. The quartz already brought up shows extraordinary richness.

New Chinese Minister.

Mr. O'Conor, the new British Minister to China, claims descent from the Irish King Roderick O'Conor. There were two families making such pretensions not many years ago, and one tried to prevent the other from spelling its name with only one "n." A discussion was carried on in the local newspapers, which, from its great length and the subject matter of dispute, acquired the name of the "N-less" correspondence. The quarrel increased in acrimony, until at last it was determined that the point in dispute should be referred to the arbitration of Ulster King-at-arms, Sir Bernard Burke. This diplomatic personage decided that the two families had a common ancestor, and that the two lines might, as they pleased, use one or two "n's."

M. Martens, a Norwegian engineer, died at Balaklava recently, where he had been for some time trying to discover some trace of the large sums of money which were sent from France and Russia during the Crimean war for the payment of the troops and which were lost at sea, together with the vessel on which they were being transported. As yet nothing has been recovered from the sunken vessel except a few firearms, but the search for the money is nevertheless still being prosecuted with great vigor.

The blossoms on the trees indicate that it is spring, but the blossoms on a man's nose denotes the fall.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The "Gaspesia" Railway.

The Legislature is to be asked to incorporate "The Gaspesia Railway Company," to construct a railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway, between Ste. Flavie and St. Octave de Metis, both in the County of Rimouski, to a point at or near St. Jerome de Matane, and thence to continue and prolong the railway through the County of Rimouski, and the County of Gaspé to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, at a point terminating in the vicinity of Point Saint Pierre, on the south shore, near the mouth of Gaspé Bay. The head office of the company is to be in Montreal; the capital stock is to be $100,000, and the charter members are: Hon. Joseph Tassé, Senator; J. U. Emard, Charles Lionais, David Henry Henderson, Charles Henry Walters, Salvator Hector Joseph Tassé, Finlay Alexander McRae, Denis Poitras, John McLean, Camille Prevost, all of Montreal; Louis Michel Langlais, Saint Octave, Rimouski; Louis Zephirin Joncas, M. P. for Gaspé, Quebec.

Opposed to Wolseley.

HIS PRESENCE HERE WOULD BE OBJECTIONABLE.

The *Canadien* says that it does not believe the rumor of the possibility of Lord Wolseley becoming Governor-General of Canada, and it adds:—"Lord Wolseley is a soldier in active service, and it seems to us quite unbecoming to give to an officer of the British army the political position of Governor-General of the Dominion. We have no hesitation in saying that such a nomination would be looked upon with disfavor. It is quite possible that some hot heads may have tried to make the Imperial Government believe that there are groups in Canada disposed to lay plots against the British Crown. The presence of Lord Wolseley at Rideau Hall, under the present circumstances, would certainly appear to many as a kind of threat against the liberty of the citizens of this country. The language spoken by Lord Wolseley concerning Home Rule renders him unacceptable to the Irish population of Canada. It will be remembered that the newspapers credited him with the statement that he was ready to place himself at the head of the Protestant minority of Ulster to resist the authority of a Parliament in Dublin."

Priests Who Marry.

WHAT THE "CANADIEN" THINKS OF THEM.

Under the above heading the *Canadien* publishes the following article: "The *Witness* blames the French press for its attitude towards Mr. Martin, a French priest, who a few years ago, cast his *soutane* to the dogs and got married. One day, he declared himself repentant and abandoned the unfortunate woman to whom he had given his name. Shortly after, he again returned to the conjugal home and was received there. Last week, he once more left his family and addressed a public letter of abjuration to Archbishop Fabre. The *Canadien* did not say a single word about this incident, and it prays that its silence be noted. The man, Martin, never exercised the sacerdotal ministry in Canada. He was not admitted to the priesthood here; he came here married, and father of a family, and we do not see why he had the impudence to scandalize the public with the narrative of his misdeeds. The *Witness* says that he was not a minister of any Protestant denomination. So much the better for Protestantism. The Catholic priests who leave our Church and take a wife never were jewels of the first water, and our Protestant friends would do well not to place the doors of their temples wide open for them. They will soil them just the same as they soiled their vows of chastity."

Marriage of a Quebecer Abroad.

On November 30th, 1892, before Her Majesty's Consul, James Troup, Esq., and afterwards at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. E. Champneys Irwine, M.A., Clara Edwina, youngest daughter of Geo. E. Rice, Esq., Yokohama, to William Wallace Campbell, of Thornhill, Quebec, Canada.

In a quiet and unostentatious manner, but amid the best wishes of everybody in the slightest degree known to or connected with the bride and bridegroom, were celebrated on Wednesday (St. Andrew's Day), in Christ Church, the nuptials of Miss Clara Edwina Rice and Mr. W. Wallace Campbell. The happy young bride, who so recently came to the "crossing of the stream where womanhood and childhood meet," is the third daughter of Mr. G. E. Rice. She is well known as one of our most charming vocalists—one who has never begrudged the services of her voice at any of our local concerts and entertainments, whether for charity or the public weal. Miss Rice is also the champion lady tennis-player of Yokohama. Mr. Campbell, the bridegroom, is deservedly popular for his genial *bonhomie*, and in the world of aquatics—both on and in the water—has gained for himself no inconsiderable niche as a successful athlete. Mr. E. W. Tilden was best man, and the bride was accompanied by her sister. As the party left the altar the Wedding March was played by Miss Wilcox, and rendered in such a spirited manner as is seldom heard in Yokohama. Many tangible proofs of the warm appreciation in which the young couple are held graced the gift-table within the last few days.—Japan *Daily Mail*.

Party Pruning.

(Montreal Witness.)

It is doubtful in these days whether a party organ is really of much service to a party, especially when it assumes to pass sentence of political excommunication by reading prominent men out of the party. A newspaper, by the force of its directing genius, can do a great deal in moulding public opinion when its devotion to principle and singleness of purpose are known and admitted. But, in matters of opinion, it is as dangerous a thing in politics as in religion to persecute independent thought. The late George Brown essayed the role in the *Globe* with disastrous consequences to himself and his party, and like results may be looked for in the case of the *Empire*. No paper in this country ever occupied the commanding position once held by the *Globe*. A great section of the people thoroughly believed in it, and acted on its suggestions. It was able, fearless, honest, but when it began to read men out of the Reform party for daring to think and speak for themselves, its influence began to wane. There is always an independent element in every party, and when a man like Mr. Dalton McCarthy gives voice to the sentiments of that element, it is a blunder of the first magnitude to read him out of the party. Such a one does not become a scape-goat, driven into the wilderness with the sins of the party on his head. On the contrary, the sins remain with the party unexpiated, and he takes with him the sympathies of all who love courage and devotion to principle. Party solidarity is a good thing, but if it can only be obtained by shrinkage it is purchased at the price of vitality. Sir John Thompson, the other day, at Toronto, said he was the true Conservative, who lopped the mouldering branch away, but most people will think that the man with the axe greatly mistook the branch when he began by cutting off Mr. McCarthy, one of the most vigorous limbs of the Conservative tree, while so many rotten ones are allowed to remain.

A Substitute for Asbestos.

A new material, not unlike asbestos in its properties, has been discovered in immense deposits in the United States of Colombia. It is stated to be the color of amber, perfectly transparent, and incombustible. Experiments made at Bogota indicate that it will be of great value for the manufacture of banknote paper, for fireproof and waterproof roofing tiles, and for suits for firemen. A white varnish can be extracted from it. The substance has been named bucara manquina, and it is expected to prove of greater importance than asbestos.

A Suitable Metaphor.

A New York waiter says his work reminds him of a very large eagle. It is so long from tip to tip.—Texas *Siftings*.

Consumption
is oftentimes absolutely cured in its earliest stages by the use of that wonderful
Food Medicine,
Scott's Emulsion
which is now in high repute the world over.
"CAUTION."—Beware of substitutes Genuine prepared by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Sold by all druggists. 50c. and $1.00.
eptember 30, 1892. m,w fi&w

BANQUET TO HON. W. B. IVES.

A MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION.

SHERBROOKE, P.Q., Jan. 17.—The banquet tendered to the Hon. W. B. Ives, President of the Council, by the Eastern Townships Liberal-Conservative Association, was the occasion of the visit here to-day of Sir John Thompson and several members of his Cabinet.

This afternoon members of the Association, representing numerous Counties of the Township, as well as a large concourse of Sherbrooke Conservatives, met at the Town Hall, under the Presidency of Mr. C. C. Cleveland, M.P.P., for Richmond County, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

Later on the Ministers arriving by special train, entered the meeting in the midst of prolonged applause. After each had made a brief speech, they were entertained at the residence of Hon. W. B. Ives, where the citizens were presented to the Premier.

The banquet was held in the Art Hall, where a few years ago the late Hon. J. H. Pope was magnificently entertained in company with his old chieftain and friend Sir John A. Macdonald and many of his colleagues. The decorations were gorgeous and suggestive of the principles of the party, the portraits of the late Conservative Chieftain and that of his friend and colleague being prominent.

The following Ministers and representatives sat in prominence at the banquet board, Mr. C. C. Cleveland presiding:—Sir John Thompson and Federal Ministers Ives, Caron, Costigan, Ouimet, Wood, Wallace, and Patterson; Provincial Ministers Hall, Casgrain, and Pelletier, besides Dr. Heneker, Rev. Mr. Thorne, Mr. McIntosh, of Ottawa and many other members of the Federal and Local Legislatures. Over 350 guests, as many as could be accommodated, were enthusiastic in their appreciation of the exceptionably able speeches that were made.

After the customary toasts followed Hon. Mr. Patterson's address, in which he facetiously taunted the Liberals for their absurd assertions upon the point of the exodus of Canadians to the United States.

Hon. W. B. Ives was, upon rising, greeted with long continued applause. He referred to the effective work of the Eastern Townships Liberal Conservative Association, which had secured to the party in the last two elections 16 out of the 20 seats belonging to the Eastern Townships. The Association had taken and continued with unexpected success the work preformed alone by the lamented late Hon. J. H. Pope. The loss of Stanstead County and of Hon. C. C. Colby would, at the next election, be avenged by a sweeping victory. It was impossible to contemplate the enormous development of the industries of the Eastern Townships without recognizing the benefit of the National Policy. He read a strong letter from Mr. H. C. H. Miner, Manager of the Rubber Factory at Granby, who had lately renounced Liberalism and whose manufactory, recently established, employed 250 hands and doubled in five years the value of real estate at Granby. He read other letters of similar import from the Manager of the Magog Print Works and the Manager of the Paton Mills here.

Rising amid an ovation of applause, Sir John Thompson made, as usual, a strong statesmanlike speech. At the reunions of Conservatives there might be seen on the walls the same motto as that which carried Sir John Macdonald to victory after victory. The Liberals prided themselves on being Reformers, but the Conservatives had proved themselves the greatest Reformers on the face of the globe. They had reduced the duties on coffee and on tea and had reduced those on sugar to the extent of $3,000,000 annually. This policy they would continue to pursue.

With regard to the marvellous settlement of the Western States in comparison with North Western Canada, he said that it must be borne in mind that until 1882 the North-Western Territories could not be reached by a living being, while on the other side of the border immense inducements were given to settlers by rail and steamer conveyance. In 1878 you could reach Winnipeg only by the United States. Only seven years had elapsed since the completion of the C. P. R. In the United States, 40 years previous the North-West States had been laid open to settlers. Now in these seven years that the C. P. R. has been built, 200,000 settlers have flocked in, in spite of the obstacles that have loomed up in the form of the Indian uprising and other serious difficulties of incipient colonies. Now the population of the North-West was increasing by thousands every year.

Whatever might be said or thought in certain quarters, whether the Ministers were English or French, Catholic or Protestant, they merely asserted their right to serve their country. He asked no toleration for himself or his colleagues on that ground, but only desired the country to accept the services which were the best that fidelity to the country and fidelity to religious institutions can permit.

Each of the Ministers in turn delivered a speech and also a number of invited guests were heard from, after which a most pleasant and brilliant banquet was concluded to the great honor of the organizer and the participants.

Mr. Marchand Vindicated.

HIS ACCUSER MULCTED IN $500 DAMAGES.

Judge Gill rendered judgment on Saturday in the famous case of Marchand vs. Molleur. This was an action taken by the Hon. Mr. Marchand, ex Speaker of the Quebec Assembly, to recover damages from Mr. J. E. Molleur, his opponent in the last Provincial election, on the ground of libel. During the contest Mr. Molleur published an address to the electors, in the course of which he charged Mr. Marchand with being "the first boodler in the Province," instancing, in support of his accusation, the fact that, when a Commissioner of Crown Lands, he had made a gift of $12,000 to the brother-in-law of the Hon. Mr. Joly, by the sacrifice of the Gowen farm.

In his plea to the action, the defendant held that the word "boodler" did not necessarily imply dishonesty. However, in rendering judgment, the Court did not admit this plea, and held, on the contrary, that "boodler" is universally understood as a synonym of thief. The judgment further held that the committee of enquiry in the Gowen affair unanimously declared that nothing in the least degree dishonest could be imputed to Mr. Marchand. The defendant, Mr. Molleur, knew this, and he knew also the unblemished reputation of Mr. Marchand. All the witnesses in the case repeated that they could not touch a single hair of Mr. Marchand's head, and his reputation as an honest man was proverbial. Proceeding, the learned judge held that the defence was in bad faith and malicious, and the attack made by a man in the position of Mr. Molleur was very grave. In the case of a man like plaintiff, who, during his political career of over twenty-five years, has been the personification of honor, the Court owed him protection against calumny and insult. Continuing, the judge said:—

"If I were to value at a sum of money the injury done Mr. Marchand, I really do not know where I would stop. But as the plaintiff has never in his political career sought for personal gain, I am convinced that he only wants to obtain from the Court a judgment which will be a safeguard for honest men and a warning to defamers."

The formal judgment then condemned defendant to pay $500 damages and costs.

The National Anthem in Arabic.

An interesting feature of the January number of *The Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review* is a pæan in Persian and Arabic entitled "Ave Kaisar-i-Hind!" followed by an Urdu prize translation of the National Anthem. Persian and Arabic invocations take the form of chronograms, that is, the numerical value of all the letters both in the Persian and in the Arabic verses make up the date 1893. The 1st of January, 1893, is the 17th anniversary of the Queen's assumption of the Imperial title Kaisar-i-Hind. The letters representing the date in Persian make up the words which are translated: "May the festival-day of the Kaisar-i-Hand ever be blessed! By the name of Victoria may it ever be blessed!" The words of the Arabic chronogram are rendered in English—"Victoria, helped by God, is the Kaisar of India, may her good fortune ever continue!" The National Anthem will not seem to English ears to be improved as retranslated from the Urdu prize translation. Here is the first stanza:

May Kaisar remain lasting,
May keep upon us standing (enduring)
God, the Kaisar,
Keep always victorious
Happy and pleasanter
A sovereign ruler upon us,
God! the Kaisar.

The Way to Put It.

"Take something with me," remarked one labouring man to another, heading him toward a saloon.

"Take something from your wife and children, you mean," replied the other, and the first man blushed and looked ashamed.—Detroit *Free Press*.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COMMERCIAL.

Quebec Stock Market.

QUEBEC, January 17th, 1893.

Bank	Shar's	Paid up.	Div. 6 mnths	Price per cent.
Montreal	$200	All	5 pr c.	234 @235
Quebec	100	"	3½ "	126 @127
B. N. America	£50 st.	"	3½ "	150 @152
Nationale	30	"	3 "	70 @ 75
Molson's	50	"	4 "	170 @171
Toronto	100	"	4 "	252 @253
Ontario	40	"	3	116 @118
Du Peuple	50	"	3 "	110 @112
E. Townships	50	"	3½ "	135 @140
Merchants'	100	"	3½ "	163 @164
Union of C.	100	"	3 "	99 @100
Canad'n of Com.	50	"	3½ "	145 @146
Dominion	50	"	6 "	270 @2.1
Hamilton	100	"	4 "	175 @180
Imperial	100	"	4 "	190 @192
Stree Railways.				
Montreal	50	56%	7 "	170 @175
Quebec	50		10 "	140 @150
Gas Stocks.				
Quebec	200	All		132 @135
Montreal	40	"		233 @234
Toronto	50	"		190 @192
Telegraph Co's				
Montreal	40	"	2 pr ct	152 @153*
Dominion	50	"		100 @102
Steamboat Co's.			Q'rtly 1½ p ct	
R. &O. Nav. Co	100		Q'rtly	73 @ 73½
Que Steam. Co.	100		p c	80 @ 85
Ass. Cos.				
Que. Fire Ass.	$45	20	5 "	24 @ 24½
Bonds				
Dom'n'n Stock.	100	....	4 "	100 @105
G'v' 6% Bonds	......	....	....	00 @ 00
5% "	......	....	......	"par"
Q. Cor 7% "	......	....	......	00 @ 00
" 7% Stock	......	....	......	00 @ 00
M Cor 6% Bonds	......	....	......	00 @ 00
" 7% Stock	......	....	......	00 @ 00
" 6% Stock	......	....	......	00 @ 00
Tor. 6% Bonds.	...	....	......	00 @ 00

* Ex dividend.

N.B.—The accrued interest upon Bonds and Debenture also upon Corporation and Dominion Stock, is payable by buyer in addition to rates quoted.

New York Bank C.F. Draft par @ ⅛ to ¼ prem.

QUEBEC RETAIL MARKET, Jan. 17, 1893.—Beef, 1st quality, dressed, per 100 lbs., $10; 2nd do $8; 3rd do do $6.00 to $7.00; per lb., 5c to 12½c. Veal, per lb., 10c to 12c. Mutton, per lb., 10c to 12c. Spring Lamb, $2.50 to $4.00 each. Pork, fresh, per 100 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; per lb., 12c; salt, per barrel, $21.00 to $22.00; per lb., 11c to 12c. Hams, fresh, per lb., 9c to 9c; smoked do, 10c to 14½c. Flour, Hungarian Roller Process, per barrel, $4.00 to $5.25; Extra, $3.75 to $3.90; Strong Bakers, $4.00 to $4.50; Spring Extra, $3.70 to $3.75; Superfine, $3.60 to $3.70; Fine, $3.25 to $3.40; Bag 100 lbs., $1.90 to $2.20. Oat Meal, per brl., $4.50 to $4.75; Corn, white, do, $3.50 to $3.60; do yellow, do, $3.10 to $3.25. Salmon, No. 1, per brl of 200 lbs., $16.00 to $16.50; per lb., 10c to 10c. Codfish, green, per brl., $5.75 to $6.00; do in draft, $0.00 to $0.00; per lb., 4c; dry, per quintal, $5.00 to $5.50. Cod Oil, per gallon, 36c to 37c. Labrador Herrings, No. 1, per brl, $6.00 to $6.50. Fowls, per pair, 40c to 80c; Spring Chickens, do, 50c to $1.00; Turkeys, do, $2.00 to $4.00; Black Duck, per brace, $1.00; Quails, do, 60c; Prairie Chickens, do, $1.50; Partridge, do, 70c to 75c. Potatoes, (early rose), per bushel, 50c to 60c. Oats, per bus 34 lbs., 35c to 36c. Butter, salt, per lb., 17c to 19c; Fresh do do, 18c to 20c; do do do (prints), 25c to 30c. Cheese, per lb., 12c to 12½c. Eggs, per dozen, 22c to 25c. Hay, per 100 bdls., $8.25 to $8.50. Straw, do, $4.00 to $5.00. Wood, per cord (2 feet 6 inches), $3.50 to $4.50; (3 feet), $3.50 to $5.50.

LEATHER MARKET.—Spanish Sole, No. 1, per lb, 22c to 24c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; Slaughter Sole, No. 1, 24 cts.; Harness Leather, 24c to 27c; Waxed Upper, 30c to 35c; Buff and Pebbled Cow, per foot, 12c to 15c; Patent Cow, 15c to 17c; Enamelled Cow, 15c to 17c; Calfskins, heavy, per lb., 55c to 65c; do light, 60c to 75c; Splits, small, 18c to 22c; do large, 22c to 26c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Green and Inspected per 100 lbs. No. 1 $5.00; do No. 2 $4.00.

GOLD EXCHANGE—NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 11.00 a. m.—American Gold, 4.89. Sterling Exchange, 4.87.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17, 11.30 a.m.—Cotton, dull. American Middlings, 5 3-16d.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.—Montreal, Jan. 17—Bank of Montreal, 236½ to 234. Quebec Bank, 125 to 120. Ontario Bank, 117 offered. Banque du Peuple, 120 to 110½. Molson's Bank, 175 to 170. Bank of Toronto, 253 offered. Banque Jacques-Cartier, 140 to 133. Merchants Bank, 165 to 163. Eastern Townships Bank, 133 offered. Union Bank, 101 offered. Banque Nationale, 86½ offered. Bank of Commerce, 145½ to 144½; sales, 6 shares at 145½; 8 shares at 145. Imperial Bank, 190 to 189½. Hochelaga Bank, 117 to 115. Commercial Bank of Manitoba, 90 asked. Montreal Telegraph Company, 153 to 152½. North-West Land Company, 93 to 89½. Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 73½ to 73¼; sales, 150 shares at 73½. City Passenger Railway, rights, ex-div., 180 to 172½. Montreal Gas Company, 234½ to 233; sales, 50 shares at 234¼; 150 shares at 234½. Canada Pacific Railway, 89¾ to 89½; sales, 25 shares at 89¾. Canada Colored Cotton Company, 108 to 106. Montreal Cotton Company, 142 to 132. Dominion Cotton Mills Company, 139 to 135. New Gas Company, 200 offered. New Passenger Railway Company, 178 asked. Commercial Cable Company, 180½ to 180¼; sales, 75 shares at 180¼. Bell Telephone Company, 165 to 164; sales, 8 shares at 164½; 100 shares at 164½. Grand Trunk Railway, 1sts, 64 to 62½. Duluth Railway, 12¾ to 12. Duluth Railway, preferred, 30½ to 29½. Wabash Railway, 12½ to 10¾. Wabash Railway, preferred, 26 to 24¾.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET, January 17—Stock market, strong. American Express, 117¾; Atcheson, 35¼; C B and Q, 102¼; Canada Pacific, 89¾; Canada Southern, 57; D and H. 135¾; Deleware and Lackawana, 154¼; L and N. 74¼; Lake Shore, 130¾; Michigan Central, 106; Northern Pacific, 17; do preferred, 47; North-Western, 114; New York Central, 110; Rock Island, 87¼; St. Paul, 80¼; do preferred, 124½; St. P M and M, 112½; Union Pacific, 41¼; Western Union Telegraph, 98¾.

LATEST PRODUCE MARKETS—NEW YORK, January 17—Cotton, quiet; Uplands, 9¼; Orleans, 9¾; futures steady; sellers, Jan, at 9.11; February, at 9.31; March, at 9.40; April, at 9.47. Flour market, firm; receipts, 21,000 barrels; sales, 5,000 barrels; Winter wheat, low grades, at 2.10 to 2.55; fair to fancy at 2.55 to 3.75; patents, at 3.85 to 4.25. Rye flour, steady; sellers at 3 00 to 3 30. Wheat, steady; receipts, 20,000 bushels; sales, 780,000 bushels; sellers, Jan, at 81½c to 81½c; Feb, at 82½c to 82¾c; March, at 82¾c to 83¼c; May, at 84½c to 85¾c; June, at 85½c to 86c; July, at 85¾c to 86 11-16c. Rye, nominal; sellers, State at 60c; Western at 59c to 61c. Barley, firm; sellers, State at 65c to 80c; Western at 60c to 80c; No. 2 Toronto, at 84c to 85c. Corn, weak; receipts, 21,000 bushels; sales, 225,000 bush. No. 2 sellers, Feb, closed at 53½c to 53¾c. No. 2, sellers at 53¼c to 54¼c. Steamer Mixed, sellers at 53c to 54¼c. Oats, easier; receipts, 37,000 bushels; sales, 10,000 bushels; sellers State, at 39c to 47½c; Western, at 40c to 47½c. Pork, firm; sellers New Mess at 18.50 to 18.75. Lard, dull; sellers at 11.10 to 11.10. Butter, strong; sellers, State dairy, at 20c to 28c; creamery, at 25c to 31c. Cheese, firm; sellers, State at 9½c to 11¾c; fancy, at 11¾c to 11¾c. Eggs, firm; sellers, State at 39c to 40c. Sugar, steady; crushed at 5 5-16c to 5½c; powdered at 4 15-16c to 5⅛c; granulated at 4 11-16c to 5c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 17.—The leading futures closed as follows:—Wheat, No 2 sellers, Jan, at 76⅝c; May, at 81¾c to 82c; July, at 80¾c. Corn—No 2 sellers, Jan, at 43¼c to 43¾c; Feb, at 43¾c to 44c; May, at 48c. Oats—No 2, sellers Jan, at 31¼c; Feb, at 32¼c to 35¼c; May, at 35¾c to 36. Mess Pork—per barrel, sellers Jan, 18.10; May, at 18.57½. Lard—per 120 lbs sellers Jan, at 10.65; May, at 10.50. Short Ribs—per 100 lbs, sellers, Jan, at 9.40; May, at 9.52½. Cash quotations were as follows:—No. 2 spring wheat at 76½c to 76⅝c. No. 3 spring wheat, at 63c to 63c. No. 2 Red wheat, at 76½c to 76⅝c. No. 2 Corn, at 43⅝c. No. 3 Corn, 40c. No. 2 Oats at 31½c to 31½c. No. 2 white oats, f o b, at 36c to 36c. No. 3 white oats, f o b, at 33½c to 35½c. No. 2 Rye, at 57½c. No. 2 Barley, at 65c. No. 3 Barley, f o b, at 42c to 70c. No. 4 Barley, at 39c to 45c. Mess Pork, at 17.37½ to 17.50. Lard, at 10.65. Short Ribs sides at 9.50 to 9.50. Dry salted shoulders at 9.87½ to 10 00. Short clear sides at 10.30 to 10.40. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 141,000 bushels; corn, 94,000 bushels; oats, 120,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 39,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 23,000 bushels; corn, 69,000 bushels; oats, 134,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley, 39,000 bushels.

Business Notes.

NEW FIRMS.—Emond & Pouliot, pork dealers; Omer Emond and Wilfrid Pouliot, both of Quebec, partners. J Rousseau & Co, tinsmiths and plumbers; Mathilda Drolet, wife separated as to property of Joseph Rousseau, of Quebec, doing business under above name.

TIMBER ON THE OTTAWA, ETC.—There is a marked decrease in the amount of timber held over on the Ottawa. Last year there were fully 2,500,000 feet, but now there is scarcely 500,000. The dealers will not repeat the experience of winter before last, when they had flooded the market. The cut this year, it is said, will be about the same as last, or about 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 of timber on the Ottawa and 1,500,000 on the St. Lawrence. This will leave the stock below the average.

SHIPPING.

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

TORONTO, January 17, 11.00 p.m.—Upper St. Lawrence—Winds mostly easterly; fair and continued cold weather, followed by snow to-night or to-morrow.

Lower St. Lawrence—Fair and continued cold weather, followed by a fall of snow to-morrow.

Gulf—Fair and continued cold weather.

THE WEATHER.—Quebec, Jan. 17, 1893.—The thermometer at the MORNING CHRONICLE Office to-day registered as follows:—7.00 a.m., 4° below zero; noon, 6°; 6.00 p.m., 2°. Clear and fine.

THURSDAY, January 12.

ALLAN LINE—AUSTRIAN—The ss "Austrian," Captain Fairful, from Boston for Glasgow, arrived out yesterday afternoon.

MERRITT.—Bermuda, Jan 5—Bark "Merritt," Brooks, from North Sydney, CB, with coal for St John, NB, (before reported), was towed into the harbor of St Georges, Bermuda, on January 1. She reports Dec 22, wind N to NW and WNW, with hurricane force, accompanied by a blinding snowstorm, in lat 42 N, lon 65.30 W, had decks swept and cabin filled with water. The vessel lost water, boat gallows, hatches and backstays. The seas made a clean breach over her, straining the topsides and causing her to leak so badly that the crew were forced to keep continually at the pumps to prevent her from foundering. Dec 28, finding that the vessel could not reach her port of destination, bore up for Bermuda. She is awaiting instructions.

NAVARCH—Yarmouth, Jan 11—The bark "Navarch," Captain Amos Hilton, from Philadelphia for Dunkirk, has been abandoned at sea. Captain Hilton was killed by a falling spar. Mate Moses and two seamen were washed overboard and drowned. Captain Hilton leaves a widow in Florida. The mate was unmarried. Both belonged to Yarmouth. The "Navarch" was owned by Lovitt & Co, and insured for $12,000; the freight for $450.

RAPID—Brigt "Rapid," (of Quebec), Captain Temple, from Jamaica, arrived at Mobile on the 9th instant.

FRIDAY, January 13.

ALLAN LINE.—ASSYRIAN—The Mail ss "Assyrian," Captain J Bentley, from Liverpool for Baltimore, via St John's, Nfld, and Halifax, NS, arrived at St John's at 9 a m yesterday.

STATE OF NEBRASKA—The ss "State of Nebraska" from Glasgow arrived at New York on Wednesday evening.

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

DERELICTS—London, Jan 11—Str "Philadelphian," Trant, at Liverpool from Boston, passed abandoned Norwegian bark "Kong Oscar II," Jan 6, lat 51, lon 16. The "Philadelphian" also reports that on Jan 7, she took in tow the abandoned bark "Velox," from Apalachicola for Conway, but was forced to abandon her 15 miles SW of Fastnet on account of a heavy gale which was prevailing at the time.——Steamer "Stuttgart," Bodeker, at Bremen from Baltimore, passed on Jan 1, in lat 49, long 29, the fore half of the ship "Vancouver," from St John, NB, for Penarth, before reported abandoned in a waterlogged condition on Dec 22, lat 47, lon 35.

IN DISTRESS—Halifax, Jan 12—A despatch received here to-day states that the Norwegian bark "P C Peterson," at Burnt Island Channel, Nfld, in distress, will be towed to Halifax. She is loaded with oil from New York for Norway.

SHIPPING BUSINESS OF 1892.—A Greenock shipowner writing in one of the local newspapers two or three days ago, unburdened himself on the question of "Sailing, Shipping, and Freights in 1892." He says that during this year freights have fallen lower than ever before in the memory of the oldest shipowner or broker on the Clyde, and that the number of iron and steel vessels lying idle in the United Kingdom, and in American and Indian ports is without precedent. An unusual number of vessels lost employment through the failure of charterers in Chili and in Calcutta, and it was easy to point out, he says, the chief causes of shipowners' troubles, some of which he adduced, such as—a great increase in the amount of tonnage seeking employment, with a decrease in the demand for it; the practically uninterrupted fall in the price of wheat in Europe during the last fifteen months, and the enormous losses following therefrom; the commercial and monetary policy of the now discredited politicians of the United States of America; the Brazilian, Argentine, Chilian, and Australian troubles in rapid succession; and, finally, a general feeling of uneasiness and an unhinging of confidence. A "Londoner" writes that there is a panic in the city in connection with shipping; while another authority declares that there will be no material improvement this century. Against such lugubrious opinions the Greenock man would set the doings of his brother shipowners in that port, green and matured, who are now building sailing ships representing in the aggregate nearly 23,000 tons, and costing £120,000, the fact that outward freights have advanced, and the accumulating evidence that the new type of steel vessel—built at a minimum of cost, to carry a maximum dead-weight of cargo—may not have a prolonged career. This Greenock writer subsequently deals with the disturbing facts that are now before shipowners, such as the enormous disengaged tonnage steadily increasing at San Francisco and Calcutta. He also touches upon the remarkable development of the co-operative principle in ship-owning—an idea which he admits is not new, and which he by implication defends. He has also something to say regarding the Load-Line Act, 1890, and the Load-Line and Provision Inspection Act, 1892, and the actual and prospective results to shipowners and seamen. He concludes by remarking that it seems amazing that Parliament has not before now perceived that this yearly pottering in detail is not statesmanship, and that upon the face of it, the tampering is productive of more harm than of good. The writer ought to send a copy of his statement to "Joseph of Birmingham," particularly directing that gentleman's attention to his remarks upon the so-called statesmanship in connection with shipping legislation.—London *Transport*.

SATURDAY, January 14.

MAIL STEAMER.—VANCOUVER.—The Dominion Line R M S "Vancouver," Captain H C Williams, from Liverpool, Jan 5, via Moville 6th, with 31 cabin, 29 intermediate and 239 steerage passengers, the mails and a general cargo, arrived at Halifax at 11.30 p m yesterday. Her mails will be delivered at the Quebec Post Office to-morrow.

ALLAN LINE.—CARTHAGINIAN—The Mail ss "Carthaginian," Captain John France, from Baltimore for Liverpool, via Halifax, NS, and St John's, Nfld, arrived out yesterday morning.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—MURIEL.—The ss "Muriel," from New York, on the 4th instant, arrived at Barbadoes yesterday.

A LONG VOYAGE—San Francisco, Jan 13—ship "Lord Templemore" arrived here to-day, 212 days from Liverpool. The "Lord Templemore" was long overdue and had been given up for lost. She had a terrible experience during the voyage. She was caught in a storm off the eastern coast of South America, which lasted seventy days. It took her sixty days to get around Cape Horn. Her rigging was badly used up and several of her crew were hurt, but no lives were lost.

ALASKA, ETC.—(By cable to Maguire & co)—Bahia, Brazil, Jan 12—Arrived, brig "Alaska," (of Quebec), Captain Lachance, from New York.——Mobile, Ala, Jan 12—In port, brig "Rapid," (of Quebec), Captain Temple, for Rosario.

ABANDONED—London, Jan 12—Bark "Eleanor," Olsen, from Savannah, December 9, for Harburg, was dismasted during a terrific hurricane on Dec 19. She fell off in the trough of the sea and her decks were swept clean. She worked heavily, and it is supposed some of her butts were started, for she commenced to make water much faster than the pumps could clear her. After the bark had floated helplessly for two days, steamer "Sandhill," Mackenzie, from Wilmington, saw her and attempted to take off her crew. A tremendously high sea was running, and it was impossible to get a boat anywhere near the bark. Finally the "Sandhill" was compelled to abandon the bark and she stood on her course for Liverpool. On Dec 22, the bark then being in lat 41, lon 51, her crew abandoned her, she then being in a sinking condition. They were subsequently picked up by steamer "St Andrews Bay," Whitburn, which arrived at Aarhuus, Jan 7, from Philadelphia.

USEFUL DREDGES—The powerful dredger "Cairndhu," recently constructed at Paisley, Scotland, for the Clyde Trustees, continues to deal most satifactorily with the material at Cessnock Dock, and to give great satisfaction to her owners. She can comfortably fill one of the 1,000-ton barges, recently built for the Clyde Trustees, in an hour and a half. This excellent performance has been the subject of much favorable comment. The hopper dredger "Kuphus," of 1,000 tons hopper capacity, constructed at Renfrew, Scotland, to the order of the Bombay Port Trust, has done excellent work at the Indian port. She has raised 93,000 tons in 136 hours, and has deposited the material in deep water—four miles off. With a little overtime, five loads are accomplished per day. During the month of December, the dredger removed 112,000 tons of material in 105½ working hours. In one day 6,000 tons were dredged and 5,000 tons deposited four miles off. On the following day 6,000 tons were deposited and 5,000 tons dredged. The average cost per ton for dredging and depositing for a year's work was three halfpence per ton. These results speak well for the hopper dredger system.—London *Transport*.

MONDAY, January 16.

MAIL STEAMER—LABRADOR—The Dominion Line R M S "Labrador," Captain Jas McAuley, sailed from Halifax, for Liverpool, on Saturday afternoon, with passengers, mails and general cargo.

ALLAN LINE.—ASSYRIAN—The Mail ss "Assyrian," Captain J Bentley, from Liverpool for Baltimore, via St John's, NF, and Halifax, NS, arrived at Halifax yesterday.

DAMAGED—Halifax, Jan 14—The schooner "George S Boutelle," of Gloucester, arrived this morning from Lahave Banks, having lost anchor and cable, foregaff and sustained other slight damage in Monday's gale.

DISASTERS—San Francisco, Jan 14—The str "Costa Rica," which arrived here to-day, reports that on January 13, the schr "Volante," which sailed in ballast, Dec 18, from San Pedro for Eureka, was seen floating bottom up off Gorde Rock. Nothing has been heard of the "Volante's" crew of nine men. The "Volante" was valued at $20,000.——The bark "Majestic," coal laden, from Seattle for this port, is also believed to be lost. She is now out 30 days and carried a crew of 11 men. The opinion in shipping circles is that both vessels were wrecked in a gale that prevailed along the coast on Christmas evening.

SPOKEN.—Ship "George T Hay," Bartaby, from Montreal for Buenos Ayres, Dec 27, lat 5 N, lon 30 W.

WRECKED—London, Jan 15—The Norwegian bark "Vega" and the English schr "Sarah and Elizabeth" were wrecked on the Goodwin Sands to-day. The crews of both vessels were saved by means of the rocket apparatus.

TUESDAY, January 17.

MAIL STEAMER.—PARISIAN.—The Allan R M S "Parisian," Captain Joseph Ritchie, from Portland, Me, and Halifax, NS, for Liverpool, arrived out on Sunday morning.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—CARIBBEE.—The ss "Caribbee" arrived at New York from the West Indies last Sunday afternoon.

BOTHNIA—Queenstown, Jan 16—On Jan 15, fire broke out in a storeroom on board the ss "Bothnia," and the passengers became greatly excited, but the flames were soon extinguished. Loss trifling.

DAMAGED—London, Jan 15—Bark "Vigeland," at Cork from St John NB, encountered a hurricane, Dec 22, lat 41, lon 31, in which the vessel was considerably damaged, and her second mate was killed. The lower topsails, foresails and foretopmast were lost, three boats, the poop deck and beams and the wheel were damaged; the cabin was gutted, and the nautical instruments and charts were washed away.

MIGNONETTE—Schr "Mignonette," Captain Gauthier, from Gaspe, arrived at Rio Janeiro on Friday, 13th instant.

MARINE DISASTERS.—Mr. P. D. Brunelle, Lloyd's Surveyor at this port, sends us the following table concerning steam and sailing vessels totally lost, condenned, etc., as reported at Lloyd's during the quarter ending 30th September, 1892. The total number reported was 166 vessels of 99,788 tons. The vessels are classified as follows:—Abandoned at sea, 15; broken up, condemned, etc., 23; burnt, 10; collision, 7; foundered, 11; lost, 1; missing, 9; wrecked, 84.

WEDNESDAY, January 18.

ASHORE—Halifax, Jan 17—The steamer "Carroll" left to-night for Boston, and in some mysterious way went ashore on George's Island, in the harbor, within a mile of the wharf she had left. She will likely come off at high tide without injury.

CAPSIZED—Halifax, Jan 17—A cable was received by Mr J H Mathers, Norwegian Consul here, this morning, from Liverpool, stating that the Norwegian bark "Saranak," Captain Morthensen, which sailed from Sheet Harbor, NS, on the 11th December, had capsized when ten days out. No mention was made of the fate of the crew, but it is supposed that they were rescued and landed on the other side. The "Saranak" had a cargo of spruce deals, shipped by Mr Mathers, which was fully insured in Halifax offices. The vessel was 855 tons register and built at Philadelphia 48 years ago.

NEW OFFICE—Messrs McLean, Kennedy & Co, steamship agents and brokers, Montreal, have opened a branch office at Liverpool, England.

NOT SATISFIED—Treffle Toupin, the Montreal pilot, who, it will be remembered, was suspended until May next, by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners for running the steamer "State of Georgia" aground at Cap a la Roche, last Octobe has taken out a writ of *certiorari* against the Commissioners, contending that they had exceeded their power.

PASSENGERS.

Saloon passengers per Dominion Line R M S "Labrador," Captain Jas McAuley, from Halifax for Liverpool:—Mr Billingsley, Mr A Bodard, Mrs A Bodard, Miss G Bodard, Master A Bodard, Master L Bodard, Miss V Bodard, Mr E Bristol, Mr E Brooks, Mrs Brooks, Mr Cameron, Mr R Edminson, Mr Fenn, Mrs Fenn, Mr W C Howard, Mr Bell Irving, Mr Moore, Mr Chas Pickering, Mr Patnerales, Mr Ross, Mr G I Tuckett, Mr Frank Vasher, Rev R Wallace, Mrs Wallace, Mr J T Warrington, jr, Mrs Warrington, Miss Warrington, Mr A Jones Williams.

BIRTHS.

AYLWIN.—On the 12th instant, at No. 165 Grande Allee, the wife of T. C. Aylwin, Esq., Advocate, of a daughter.

McMILLAN.—At Levis, on January 15th, the wife of William McMillan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SINCLAIR—ORMOND—At St. Andrew's Church, Madras, on the 5th November, by the Rev. R. Horne Stevenson, M.A., Chaplain, D. Smith-Sinclair, F.R.S.E., Madras, to Grace Hamilton, only daughter of Thomas Ormand, Esq., Partick, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

BENSON—At No. 1 Dauphine street, this morning, at three o'clock, of membraneous croup, Phyllis Fleetwood Benson, fourth daughter of Ernest Benson.

CLAPHAM.—In this city, on the 16th instant, John Greaves Clapham, Notary.

CAVANAGH.—On the 12th instant, James Cavanagh, aged 49 years.

DRUM.—At Brattleboro, Vermont, U.S., on the 9th instant, of apoplexy, Esther, second daughter of the late William Drum, and sister of S. Wilson Drum, of this city, aged 57 years.

FORD.—At Florence, Italy, on the 19th December, 1892, Mrs. Susan Racey, widow of the late Major-General E. T. Ford, R.E., and daughter of the late John Racey.

HOLLOWAY.—At No. 22 Mount Carmel street, Quebec, on Sunday, the 15th January, Alfred (Bob) Holloway, of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

KER.—At St. Catherines, Ont., on the 14th instant, Amy, aged six years and two months, beloved daughter of Revd. Robert Ker, formerly Rector of Trinity Church, of this city.

LEONARD.—At Valcartier, on the 15th instant, Margaret O'Neil, widow of the late Alexander Leonard, and aunt of Mr. John Martin, Butcher, Montcalm Market.

MORE.—At Halifax, NS, on January 12th, Anne Baine, widow of the late William Sutcliffe More, aged 72 years.

ROGERS.—On the 17th instant, at his residence, No 38 Angele street, Arthur Rogers, at the age of 53 years.

From Her Beautiful Shoulders.

PARIS, Jan. 16—M. Camille Flammarion, the well-known astronomical correspondent of the *Herald*, was some years ago the guest at the country seat of a certain Count and Countess, whose name he requests us to suppress. The Countess was of foreign origin. Her husband's seat is in the Department of Jura.

She was dying with consumption, and became deeply impressed with M. Flammarion's accounts of his scientfic flights to siderial regions. She became imbued with his theory of the plurality of inhabitable worlds, and this enabled her to await the inevitably fatal termination of her disease with calm resignation, perhaps with hope that death might only prove a translation to Mars or some other planet or celestial world.

A STRANGE PACKAGE.

In the due course of time M. Flammarion' visit came to an end. He returned to his observatory at Juvisy and forgot in the absorption of astronomical studies all about his hostess at the château amid mountains of the Jura. Some time ago a package arrived at the observatory accompanied by a letter in a black edged envelope. The packet and letter were received by Mme. Flammarion, who on examining the contents found that the package contained a large piece of white skin, very thick and most cold to the touch. The letter read as follows:—

FROM HER BEAUTIFUL SHOULDERS.

"CHER MAITRE,—J'accomplie ici le voeu d'une morte qui vous a étrangement aimé. Elle m'a fait jurer de vous faire parvenir le lendemain de sa mort la peau des 'belles épaules' que vous avez si fort admirées le soir des adieux, a-t-elle dit, et son désir est que vous fassiez relier dans cette peau le premier exemplaire du premier ouvrage de vous qui sera publié après sa mort. Je vous transmets, cher maitre, cette relique, comme j'ai juré de le faire."

[DEAR SIR—I hereby carry out the dying wish of a woman who strangely liked you. She made me swear to send you the day following her death the skin from those beautiful shoulders which you so much admired the evening you were bidding her farewell. Her desire is that you have bound in this skin the first copy of the first work that you shall have published after her death. I forward you, my dear sir, this legacy as I had vowed to do.]

The letter was signed by a well known medical practitioner of the Jura.

HER WISH ACCOMPLISHED.

"As a matter of fact," said M. Flammarion, "I had admired the beautiful shoulders of the Countess on the evening I last saw her and when she was in a décoletté dinner toilet. What was I to do with the strange legacy? I was tempted to send it back, but on reflection I determined to carry out the wish of the dead woman, whom I remembered with pleasure. Accordingly I sent it to a tanner, who worked on it for three months, and he sent it back beautifully prepared. I have just had my last work—'Terre et Ciel'—bound with it. Here is the volume."

The binding is not only unique but exceedingly handsome. On it is stamped in gold letters the words:—

"Souvenir d'une morte."

The Delays Have Expired.

The delays granted by the protest served upon Archbishop Fabre by the *Canada Revue* have now expired, and as nothing has been heard from the Archbishop, it is expected that the *Canada Revue* will proceed with its action before the civil courts.

'Twas Ever Thus.

A lady who was present at the Banquet, writing to the Toronto *Empire*, evidently smitten with the charms of the Postmaster-General, says:—"Next came Sir Adolphe Caron, the Postmaster-General. He is a tall military looking gentleman, and he spoke the slow distinct English, with the little pauses and pretty emphasis that betrayed the Frenchman. I liked his address very much; it was so direct and so loyal. I am beginning to think that all our French-Canadian statesmen are good speakers. I have yet to hear a prosy one."

Loyal and Patriotic Statesm

The speeches of Hon. A. R. Angers and Sir Adolphe Caron last Friday evening breathed a fervent and eloquent loyalty to the British Empire, which was extremely refreshing after having heard so much of Mercier's utterances and views as being those of a representative French-Canadian. Mr. Angers' statement that "it is sufficient for me to start from Halifax and go to British Columbia without losing sight of the British ensign;—(great cheering)—it is sufficient for me to start from the other side of the Atlantic, sailing in a British ship, calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Aden, Hong Kong and belting the world through the Pacific and our own Dominion, and never go out of my own Kingdom," will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it and those who have read it.—Toronto *Empire*.

Chalmers Church.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of Chalmers Church was held in the Lecture Room on Monday evening, 16th instant. The Rev. D. Tait, B.A., minister, in the chair, Mr. A. Miller acting as Secretary. There was a large attendance of the members and adherents of the congregation. The reports from the different organizations connected with the congregation were all of an encouraging character. The report of Session was presented by Mr. Robert Brodie, that of the Board of Management by Mr. Archd. Miller, that of the Sunday School by Mr. P. A. Miller, Superintendent. Mr. A. Foulds read the report of the Auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Brief reports were also presented from the Y. P. S. C. E. and the Mission Board, as well as from the Missionary Society and the Poor Fund of the Congregation. The Treasurer of the Congregation, Mr. Thomas Brodie, presented his statement, from which it appeared that the Congregation had raised for ordinary revenue $3,406. In addition to this the Congregation contributed to missionary and benevolent purposes the sum of $1,814. Of this amount Home Mission and Augmentation received $424. Foreign Missions $469. French Evangelization $434. Colleges $125. Ladies' Protestant Home $25. Christian Work in Belgium $104. The Russian Famine Fund $20. Other religious and benevolent purposes $213. The total contributions of the Congregation to all purposes amounted to $5,220. After the thanks of the Congregation had been given to the Board of Management and the Choir, a pleasant and harmonious meeting was closed with the Doxology and Benediction.

A Canadian Liberal Abroad.

MR. CHARLTON, M.P., AT WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan 17—A special from Washington says:—"Mr. Charlton, one of the Liberal leaders and a member of the Canadian Parliament, was at the Capitol yesterday interviewing members of the House on the subject of closer commercial relations between the United States and Canada. He met Speaker Crisp, Mr. Springer, Bourke Cochrane and other members of the Ways and Means Committee and the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In introducing the subject, he said he was not here in an official capacity, but merely for the purpose of sounding the sentiment of Congress to give him light for his guidance at home. He said the Liberal party did not want the annexation question thrown in as a party question at this time, but it wanted free trade between Canada and the United States in natural products of the farm, the mines, the forests and the manufactured products composed of native raw material. Mr. Charlton learned from his conversations with Senators and Representatives that there is a strong sentiment in Congress in favor of annexation.

One Drawback.

"Give me one year of Augusts," a White mountain hotel proprietor was once heard to say, "and I should be ready to retire."

Like this was the feeling of a boy mentioned by an exchange. He was selling bits of smoked glass during the late solar eclipse.

"How much apiece?" inquired a passer-by.

"Five cents," said the boy.

The man bought one, but thought the price a little high.

"You ought to make money at that rate," he said.

"Yes," answered the thrifty youngster, "it would be pretty good business if the dull season wasn't so long."—*Youth's Companion*.

Unanimity of Opinion.

It occurred at a London theatre only on Friday night, but we will not give the name of the actress. The author had unkindly allotted to her in her part the line:

"Oh, how I wish I could act in this dilemma!"

And the celerity with which a gentleman in the gallery responded. "And 'ow we wishes you could act, too!" insured the even greater celerity with which he left that theatre for the Strand.

Maid Servant—Professor, oh, Professor! just think, I have swallowed a pin! Absent-Minded Professor—Never mind, here is another.

"I am getting quite heavy," remarked the coal dealer. "You don't look it," rejoined the sarcastic person. "Haven't you been weighing yourself on your own scales?"

"I don't believe Tommy Jones and I'll be in the same geography class any more," said Bobby, "'cause I've been to Europe this year, and I'll know more about it than he does."

Colonel B. (sojourning in Paris)—What is the proper French expression to be used in accepting an invitation to drink? Mr. Cobalt—You should say "Avec plaisir," Monsieur le Colonel. Colonel B.—Ah? "Avec plaisir." All right. Mr. Cobalt—And when you decline an invitation you should say, "Non, merci." Colonel B.—Oh! that wouldn't be of any use to me.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.
May 1892. m,w,fri&w

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

Sale Reductions !

CURTAIN REDUCTIONS !

10 to 50 per cent. off Curtains, and the best assortment in Canada to select from.

MANTLE REDUCTIONS !

20 to 50 per cent. off Mantles, and the best tock in Canada to select from.

Jacket Reductions

20 to 50 per cent. off Jackets, and the best stock in Canada to select from.

Dress Reductions

10 to 55 per cent. off Dress Goods, and the best stock in Canada to select from.

Black Goods Reduced !

o 20 per cent. off Black Goods, and the est stock in Canada to select from.

Carpet Reductions.

10 to 33⅓ per cent. off Carpets.
10 to 33⅓ per cent. off Squares.
10 to 33⅓ per cent. off Rugs.

Fur Reductions.

to 60 per cent. off Furs. Not a large but a good stock to select from.

Millinery Reductions !

33⅓ to 60 per cent. off Millinery, and the best tock in Canada to select from.

Ribbon Reductions.

10 to 50 per cent. off Ribbons. An immense stock to select from.

Lace Reductions !

20 to 50 per cent off Laces. The best stock this market to select from.

HOSIERY REDUCTIONS.

10 to 33⅓ off Stockings. The best stock in the Dominion.

Underwear Reduced !

10 to 33⅓ off Underclothing. Best stock in the Dominion.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

10 to 50 per cent. off Men's Furnishing Goods. Best stock in Canada decidedly.

Boys' Clothing !

10 to 40 per cent. off Boys' Clothing. By far he best stock in Canada.

Linen Reductions.

10 to 25 per cent. off Linens. The Best Stock to select from.

Cotton Reductions

10 to 20 per cent off Cottons.

FLANNEL REDUCTIONS !

10 to 25 per cent off Flannel.
An immense stock to select from.

REMNANT REDUCTIONS.

25 to 50 per cent off Remnants.
Thousands to select from.

S. CARSLEY

About Rigby.

To offer Rigby Mantles and Rigby Overcoats reduced prices seems a pity, and at regular rates they are by far the cheapest and best Waterproof Garments in the market. Still during the cheap sale the Rigby will have from Ten to Twenty per cent taken off the prices at

S. CARSLEY S.

EVERY SCHOOL BOY AND GIRL SHOULD HAVE ONE.

It will save buying.
It will avoid borrowing,
It will save lending.
And may save quarrelling.

Every school boy and girl should have a Dictionary for their own personal use; they cost nothing, because they will be

GIVEN AWAY

Free of charge, to all customers purchasing Five Dollars' Worth or more, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

S. CARSLEY,

The Dictionary.

The Dictionary to be given contains between Thirty and Forty Thousand Words and Phrases 700 Engravings, an appendix of Abbreviations. Also Foreign Words and Phrases spelt phonetically and translated into English.

S. CARSLEY,

Webster's Dictionary.

In order to make this January Clearing Sale still more interesting, we will, in addition to selling at Reduced Prices, give Webster's Dictionary away as follows:—

One of Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries will be given with all

PURCHASES OF $30

and over in one day, or with purchases amounting to $50 in one week, or six consecutive days. The Dictionary measures 10½ inches long, 9 nches broad and 3½ inches thick.

S. CARSLEY'S,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777
NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

nuary 16, 1893.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.
m.w.fri&w

CHESS.

Correspondence intended for this column and exchanges should be addressed "Chess Editor Morning Chronicle, Quebec."

Quebec, Wednesday, Jan. 18th, 1893.

The Quebec Chess Club meet every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8.00 p.m., in the Rooms, ground floor of the Masonic Building, Garden street.

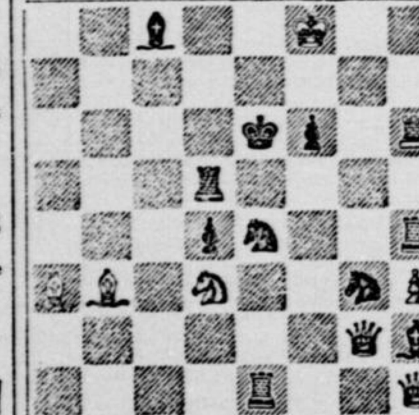
Chess players visiting the city are cordially invited.

Problem No. 704.

(From La Stategie.)

By Emile Pradignat.

Black—10 pieces.



White—8 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

White—K K B 8; Q K Kt 2; R's K R 6 and Q 5; B's Q Kt 3 and Q R 3; Kt Q 3; P K R 3.

Black—K K 3; Q K R 8; B's K R 7 and Q B sq; Kts K 5 and K Kt 6; P's Q 5 and K B 3; R's K 8 and K R 5.

Solutions.

Problem No. 701—1. Q K B sq, etc. Solved by J. B. A.—A very good key, which becomes apparent only when black Bishop moves; J. W. S, Montreal.—Key not difficult for a prize problem.

Problem No. 702—1. Kt (Kt 5) B 7, etc. Solved by J. B. A.—A very good key. It is embarrassing to know which of the Kts should move; J. W. S., Montreal.

To Correspondents.

J. W. S., Montreal—Extremely obliged for your many favors. Have written.

J. E. N., Ottawa—The subject you mentioned has been attended to.

Christmas Eve was Lasker's 24th birthday, and W. P. Shipley, whose turn it was to play, offered a $5 gold piece to the young champion if he should win a Two Knights' Defense.

The donor selected the powerful attack recently introduced by Showalter, viz: 1 P K 4, P K 4. 2 Kt K B 3, Kt Q B 3. 3 B B 4, Kt B 3. 4 P Q 4, P tks P. 5 Kt Kt 5, Kt Kt 5. 6 Q tks P !, Kt tks B. 7 Q tks Kt, P Q 4. 8 P tks P, Q tks P ?. 9 Q K 2 ch. !, B K 3. 10 Kt tks B, Q tks Kt. 11 Q tks Q. White would have done better by casting on his 10th move, in order to gain time for Kt Q B 3. As it was Lasker won the game in 37 moves, by superb end-play.

On the 27th Lasker was encountered by the stalwart and stubborn Herman G. Voigt, or "the boss player," as he is known in the Philadelphia circle. The Voigt put up an admirable game, defending a Q P opening, and it was a long time before his opponent obtained the slightest advantage. Lasker, however, finally won after over four hours' play.

On the 28th Shipley decided that the only way to get a game out of the phenomenon was to make him play his King out after the Steinitzian method. So he again offered a prize and Lasker agreed to play the celebrated gambit—the results were disastrous! (Game 1164.)

Lasker.	Shipley.
1 P K 4	1 P K 4
2 Kt Q B 3	2 Kt Q B 3
3 P B 4	3 P tks P
4 P Q 4	4 Q R 5 ch
5 K K 2	5 P Q 4
6 P tks P	6 B Kt 5 ch
7 Kt B 3	7 Castles
8 P tks Kt	8 B Q B 4
9 P tks P ch	9 K Kt 1
10 Kt Kt 5	10 Kt B 3
11 P Kt 4	11 B tks Kt ch
12 P tks B	12 K R Kt ch
13 K K 2	

Here Black continued B tks Kt P ch., Lasker afterwards said that had the Q P been taken by the B, instead, he would at once have resigned.

On Thursday, December 29, a grand simultaneous performance was given at the Continental Hotel. Lasker accepted heavy odds that at least one game would be lost by him. He was opposed by a very strong team and played with the utmost caution, finally winning 4 and drawing 15 games, thus winning the bet.

The next day he again met Voigt and a titanic contest resulted. Lasker played the Sicillian and won after 81 moves, the game occupying 6 hours and 20 minutes.—*Baltimore Sunday News.*

Intercollegiate Chess Tournament.

The first annual chess tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton was opened in the armory of Berkeley School, No. 20 West Forty-fourth street, New York, on Dec. 27, and closed last Monday. The tournament is the outcome of the efforts of E. A. Caswell, Yale, '66, who started a subscription, as already described, to purchase a magnificent challenge cup for engraving the names of the winners year by year. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Yale '56, presented the cup on the opening day, and B. J. McAlpine, Princeton '93, accepted it on behalf of the colleges. The former made a characteristically happy speech, for which he was absolutely unprepared. We quote from the N. Y. *World.*

Mr. Depew came in in time to be called up, and was received with rapturous applause. He bowed and smiled and looked up at the wall, where, in Christmas greens, were the letters "B. S." for Berkeley School. You could see he was fixing to use those two letters for a closing joke, under cover of which he would make his exit.

"My presence here as a speaker," he said, "is entirely novel and unexpected. I was asked to contribute to this cup and, as the easiest way to get out of it, I contributed. When I am asked to contribute to anything that will ameliorate the condition of the human race I contribute, because if I don't they come again and argue it over with me and send delegations. So as a busy man I contribute as long as my cash holds out, and then I draw a check on the bank. When they asked me to make a speech I thought I declined, but I was told this afternoon that I had accepted, and that an audience was waiting for me to fulfill a promise I hadn't made.

"There is nothing I like to talk about so much as a subject on which I am entirely ignorant. Now chess is one thing I don't know anything about. I never played it. I never saw a game. I never had any intimacy with people who did play it. When I find a man plays chess I avoid him. I supposed it was because chess players were deficient in conversational powers, but when I asked a friend of mine why I never was intimate with chess players, he said, 'Why, Mr. Depew, chess is an intellectual game. My friend, Mr. Wilder, a frescoer of facts, has told you of these superhuman players who have directed seventeen different games blindfolded, with their hands tied behind them and lashed to the table. If the game is intellectual beyond all other pursuits with one's eyes open, why I suppose when one's eyes are blinded it becomes a monumental feat of ratiocination which leaves Goethe and Ben Franklin and Alexander Hamilton completely in the shade."

* * * *

Then he told a story which he said he had related the other day, but which had not yet obtained so wide a circulation as to be called a chestnut. It was about a clergyman up in Peekskill who wanted to see what his boy would choose for a life work. So the boy was shut up alone with a Bible, an apple and a dollar. His choice would show whether he was to be a dominie, a farmer or a mercantile man. When the door was opened the boy was sitting on the Bible, eating the apple and holding the dollar. "You're a hog," said the minister. "We'll make you a politician."

As a Remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, Brown's Bronchial Troches are reliable and give the best possible effect with safety.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat, and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease." T. Ducharme, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. Price 25 cts. a box.

Hon. Mr. Angers' Speech at the Auditorium, at Toronto.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I need not apologize for speaking to you in imperfect English. Your president has introduced me to the audience as a Frenchman, and consequently you will, I hope, have for me some forbearance. (Applause.) I came from your sister Province, which you up here sometimes call the French Province. The expression is not an exact one. It is a French-Canadian Province, one portion of its people being of French descent and the other, English; but on the whole a truly British Province. (Cheers.) When I come up to Ontario, I look upon it as a portion of my own Dominion. I recollect, gentlemen, that the discoverers of this Province were men of my own race. (Hear, hear.) They were the first, bent on voyages of discovery, to navigate your great lakes, in frail bark canoes. (Cheers.) I recollect, gentlemen, that they went further west, to those beautiful prairies that Mr. Daly has spoken of and wrote their names on every mile of their vast extent. (Applause.) Well, do you know what that writing means? It means the best title that England had to claim possession of those territories. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I wish you, in the future, not to consider me a stranger. (Applause.) I have come to you as one of your own. I come to you as a messenger of friendship from my Province. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It is not a new friendship. It dates from 25 years ago. It dates from the time when Sir George E. Cartier and Sir John A. Macdonald made that alliance by which Canada, then the united Provinces, were made happy and prosperous, and by which later the various sections of this Dominion

WERE LINKED TOGETHER.

I wish that alliance, gentlemen, to be continued—(Hear, hear)—and I appeal to the Young Conservatives of Ontario and of Toronto to lead the public spirit of this Province in the right path. You are the teachers of the people. The people at large are a power but they are a latent power, which requires to be moved on a given day. The people at large cannot make a serious study of politics. They cannot go into the details of public questions, but they rely on the educated youth of the Province. You are the teachers of the people, and, if I may so express myself, the pentecostal

FLAMES THAT SHOULD

rest upon the people's heads, enlightening their minds and warming their breasts for the success of your party (cheers). I want you, gentlemen, to instruct the people of this Province and the Dominion at large that they cannot wish for a better country than this—(Hear, hear, and cheers)—and to remove from their minds the idea that on the other side of the line they may expect something better. The condition of things on the other side are far from what they are represented to you by people who wish to deceive you or to arouse dissatisfaction in your hearts. I may tell you that in New York alone last year

THERE WERE 28,000 EVICTIONS,

which put nearly 100,000 people homeless on the streets. We sometimes hear complaints that evictions are numerous in Ireland. In the very same year that there were 28,000 evictions in New York there were only 5,000 in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Men who want to mislead you tell you that the employer does not give the employe sufficient wages. They try to create within you a sentiment of dissatisfaction and a sentiment of hatred. I would like to point out to you what is the condition of things in the United States in regard to strikes. During the six years ending in 1886 there were 3,900 strikes in the United States, involving 1,318,000 men left without employment—and is that a state of things which is desirable?—whilst in Canada for five years there were just 35 strikes involving

LESS THAN 5,000 PEOPLE.

(Cheers). Gentlemen, that shows there is a just treatment by the employer to the employe on this side of the line, and that there should not exist between them any dissatisfaction. (Cheers.) You have more. You have some of the large factories and large industries of this country, which have been forming savings banks, where the employe may deposit his money at a higher rate of interest than the ordinary savings banks of the country can give them. (Cheers.) Now I want you again to remove from the people's mind the craze of going to the United States; and I think it is fast disappearing. I may mention to you that in only one district in the Province of Quebec, in the months of September, October and November last 146 families, representing a total number of about 700 souls,

RETURNED BACK TO CANADA

and wish they had never left. (Cheers.) At the last general elections, gentlemen, you had a very great battle, and Mr. Laurier here the other day said that they were very near success, but that in the bye-elections they had lost the ground gained over the enemy. (Laughter.) At first they had a very great success, they thought they were coming into power; but, as you know, "there is many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) And the bye-elections came, and they were completely defeated. (Cheers.) May I draw your attention to the fact that when they met the general elections the Treasury of my Province was being plundered and that thousands of dollars was being scattered over the Province of Quebec and also sent into your own Province for the purpose of bribing the people—(cheers)—but when the bye-elections came on they had lost the key. (Cheers and laughter.) Now I conclude from the fact that the Liberals came so near the goal, and still could not reach it, that they are born for opposition—(laughter) and I will demonstrate to you, gentlemen, that they are. They have

OPPOSED EVERY ENTERPRISE

that was calculated to make this country rich. Before Confederation they opposed the construction of the Grand Trunk, and after it, the purchase of North-West Territories. I appeal to you to know if I am not exact in this statement. (Cheers.) They opposed British Columbia coming into Confederation on the ground that they would be called upon to make many sacrifices for that Province, and the then great leader of the Liberal party in this Province—Hon. Mr. Blake—described the country as "a sea of mountains." Yes, the description was good, but he did not tell you then that those mountains had silver caps—(cheers)—that their breasts and sides were bursting with fertility, and that their feet

WERE BURIED IN GOLD DUST.

(Loud cheers.) They also opposed the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. (Hear, hear.) In fact, ladies and gentlemen, it would be shorter for me to tell you what they did not oppose. (Laughter.) Being in such a bad frame of mind we took pity upon them. You must reflect that they never defeated us. Sir John Macdonald resigned and the other side came in. They were in five years, and I can assure you that there were not in the country more unhappy people than they were during that period. (Laughter.) It was perfect torture for them to undertake to rule this country, and ruin for the people who were governed by them. We were treated to a deficit one year and the next to an increase of taxation. (Hear, hear.) We took pity upon them and upon the people. There were not then more than fifty Conservatives in the Dominion Parliament, but Sir John with such a kind heart—(laughter)—wished to supplement the want of brains in his opponents, and in 1876 he offered them the National Policy when he was in opposition. Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Cartwright, who never would take advice from anybody, would not take the advice of Sir John Macdonald then, and when the next elections came

THEY WERE RELIEVED FROM OFFICE.

(Laughter). That policy which they would not take from the Conservatives has made this country rich. There are some people who wish to belong to a bigger country. They want annexation, they want to bring the northern people of this continent into a state of slavery under the United States. Ladies and gentlemen, for my ambition, which may be limited, this country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific is sufficient. (Loud applause.) It is sufficient for me to start from Halifax and go to British Columbia without losing sight of the British ensign. (Great cheering.) It is sufficient for me to start from the Pacific Coast in a British ship, calling at Hong Kong, and India, and Cyprus, Malta and Gibraltar, and across the Atlantic, belting the whole world to the Dominion, and never go out of

OUR OWN KINGDOM.

(Renewed cheering.) Ladies and gentlemen, when you make the people of Canada understand these things, when you educate them as to the greatness of our country, they will forever maintain it, and if I ever can bring any weight to assist you in the Province which I represent, you, my compatriots, can call upon me. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Ladies' Russian Circulars and all kinds of long garments for out-door wear can now be purchased for very reasonable prices at S. Carsley's, Montreal

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CITY AND DISTRICT ITEMS.

—Work was resumed yesterday on the new hotel.

—The telephone has been introduced at L'Islet. Roberval, Lake St. John, has had it for several months past.

—At a meeting of the Council of Indian Lorette on the 16th instant, Mr. Alexandre St. Amond was elected unanimously by the Council as Mayor.

Thanks.—The French section of St. Vincent de Paul's Society acknowledge with thanks the receipt of three hundred dollars from Frank Ross, Esq.

Fire at Black Lake.—Houses belonging to Messrs. Champoux, Croteau and Blondeau, at Black Lake, have been destroyed by fire. The cause of the conflagration is unknown. The losses are partially covered by insurance.

Obit.—We regret to learn that Mr. A. Rogers, the well-known night watchman of the Lower Town, died yesterday morning. It is only a few days since the deceased was stricken down in a fit while on his beat, as reported at the time in the Chronicle, and he never fully recovered from the attack.

The New Hotel to be Enlarged.—Mr Labelle, Superintendent for the construction of the new C. P. R. Hotel on Dufferin Terrace, has received instructions to make arrangements for extending it by the immediate construction of another wing in the direction of the Citadel, which will give an additional hundred rooms to the house.

The River Police Force.—It is believed, in political as well as in shipping circles, that the Federal authorities will decline having anything to do with the River Police force during the coming shipping season. As the Quebec city force has no jurisdiction outside the limits of the city, the Harbor Commissioners may have to take the matter up.

Obit.—Liverpool papers announce the death at Sherwood, Beckenham, Kent, England, on the 28th of last month, of Mrs. Frances Sharples, aged 85 years. Mrs. Sharples was the widow of the late Henry Sharples, Esq., J.P., of Oswaldcroft, head of the well-known firm of lumber merchants and ship owners, Sharples Brothers, of Quebec.

Police Committee's Visit.—Yesterday morning several members of the City Police Committee proceeded to inspect the St. Sauveur Station, which they found not fit for habitation. Afterwards the same Councillors visited property owned by the Corporation, close by, and decided to recommend to the Council its adaption for a police station.

Contracts Awarded—A meeting of the Municipal Water Works Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the City Hall, at which contracts for trenching in St. Sauveur were awarded to Geo. Madden for St. Germain street, and to P. Moran for St. Luke street. The latter work will be 1,500 feet long, and the price of each work is 49 cents per foot.

The L'Islet Election.—In the case of this election, the Judges of this district, who were applied to for the recount, decided that it could only be granted by the Judge having jurisdiction in the district in which L'Islet is situated. Consequently Judge Pelletier had to be applied to in Beauce, where he was sitting at the time in Court. His Honor has granted the recount.

Scalded to Death.—The infant child of Mr. Cleophas Cloutier, of L'Islet, brother of Mr. Joseph Cloutier of the Mountain Hill House, was recently scalded to death by pulling a vessel of hot water over upon itself, while in charge of a servant, in the absence from the house of its father and mother. The child was aged 19 months and survived its injuries several days.

Obit.—We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Bob Holloway, which occurred in this city Sunday after a long illness. Before his removal to Winnipeg, Mr. Holloway was a prominent member of the Quebec Snow-Shoe Club and other sporting organizations here. He was a brother of our esteemed fellow-citizen Mr. Frank Holloway, who, in company with the bereaved widow and other relatives and friends, has our sincere sympathy.

The Trappist Monastery at Lake St. John—Amongst the latest arrivals in town are Mgr. Labrecque, Bishop of Chicoutimi, and the Prior of the Trappist Monastery at Oka, Father Dom Marie Antoine. It is understood that both gentlemen are here for the purpose of interviewing the Government in connection with the assistance required for the establishment of an agricultural colony surrounding the new monastery on the banks of the Mistassini, Lake St. John.

I. O. F.—The semi-annual election of officers of Court Stadacona No. 224, Independent Order of Foresters, took place at the meeting on the evening of the 12th instant, and resulted as follows:—Chief Ranger, F. C. Wurtele, re-elected; Vice-Chief Ranger, T. H. Argue; Financial Secretary, R. Smith, re-elected; Recording Secretary, W. J. Judd, re-elected; Treasurer, A. Cummings, re-elected; Chaplain, A. Forrest, re-elected; Senior Woodward, W. Munn; Junior Woodward, F. Wilkinson; Senior Beadle, P. Timmons; Junior Beadle, H. Macqueen, re-elected. Trustees—R. M. Stocking, and D. Fraser. Finance Committee—E. F. Wurtele and A. Miller.

Levis Notes.—The Mikado Club intend giving a large ball in the Theatre Royal here, which promises to be a grand success.——The Levis Jehus are greatly incensed against the Q. & L. Ferry Company for breaking up the icebridge formed on Saturday morning last. ——The *Quotidien* establishment is now lit up with electricity manufactured on its premises.——Not one case of infectious disease is reported in the town.——The children of Holy Trinity Church Sunday School have presented their able Superintendent, George Addie, Esq., with a teacher's Bible as a slight token of their appreciation of his efforts on their behalf.——Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Thompson have returned home from an extended tour in the United States.

Funeral.—A large number of friends attended the funeral yesterday of the late Mr. Alfred Holloway, which left the Cape for the English Cathedral where the impressive funeral service was conducted. The remains were interred in Mount Hermon Cemetery, where the final prayers were said by the Very Revd. Dean Norman. Quite a number of mourners in carriages followed the body to the cemetery. Among the floral tributes, those from the St. George Snow Shoe Club, of Winnipeg, which club was represented by Mr. Arthur E. Scott, and the Quebec S.S.C. were very beautiful, the former represented the club's badge, St. George's cross and shield, surrounded by a wreath of roses, &c. The latter were a floral snow shoe with the club's colors for strings.

A Very Pretty Wedding.—There was an exceedingly pretty wedding yesterday morning in the St. Louis Chapel, the contracting parties being Mr. Jules Coté, N.P., and Miss Marie Louise, the eldest daughter of A. G. Belleau, Esq., M.D., Coroner of this district, and grandniece of Sir Narcisse F. Belleau, K.C.M.G., ex-Lieut.-Governor of Quebec. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. Edmond Paradis. A large gathering of relatives and friends of the happy young couple were present to witness the interesting ceremony, amongst whom was the Hon. E. J. Flynn, brother-in-law of the groom. The bride's wedding toilet was very beautiful, and she looked exceedingly handsome. The newly wedded pair have gone West for a honeymoon trip. They were the recipients of many costly and beautiful presents. The happy couple have our hearty congratulations and best wishes for their future happiness and success.

A Giant Magnet.

We have heard of a bold and costly undertaking which an eminent personage, still living, projected in his youth. He caused a magnet to be built of such size and power as had not yet been imagined. It was his intention to charge this gigantic object without witnesses, so as to enjoy the unparalleled result in selfish solitude. Happily, a great authority called at the moment and received an invitation to assist. When he saw the preparations his face paled. Neither he nor any one else could foretell what would happen if the 20-foot magnet were set to work; but it was probable, at least, that the house would fall. The thing still remains uncharged, or did a few years ago.—*Saturday Review.*

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

TRAGIC DEATH OF MR. A. ALLAN, OF MONTREAL

AN INQUEST TO BE HELD

Montreal, Jan. 16—Mr. Arthur Allan, the youngest son of the late Sir Hugh Allan, met his death by suffocation at an early hour this morning. He spent the latter portion of Sunday evening at the St. James Club with a number of friends, and about one o'clock this morning left the Club, going home to his rooms on Dorchester street, only a few yards from the Club House. Some time after the occupants of the house were awakened by smoke issuing from Mr. Allan's sitting room. When the door was opened the flames were speedily extinguished and the young man was found sitting in his easy chair dead. Investigation showed that he, most likely, having fallen asleep, had dropped his glowing cigar into the waste paper basket and death by suffocation from the smoke ensued. Mr. Allan had been in poor health for some time, suffering from sore throat. Arthur Allan was one of the most popular young men in town. He had only attained his majority a few months ago, when, by the terms of Sir Hugh Allan's will, the Allan estate was divided. The tragic death has created a great sensation in the city, on account of the prominence of the family.

The Coroner has decided to make a searching inquest into the death of young Arthur Allan, the young Montreal millionaire who was suffocated to death during a fire at his house early this morning. There are a number of peculiarities attending the sad case that he believes require clearing up. Of course it will probably transpire that the tragedy was purely accidental, but the interests of the family, as well as the public, demand that all the facts shall be known. The deceased's body was removed to Ravenscrag, the Allan homestead, at the foot of Mount Royal, where it awaits the inquest, which will be opened to-morrow

Mr. Montague Allan, the head of the family since Sir Hugh Allan's death, has left Winnipeg for home and is expected to arrive to attend the funeral.

The terrible event is the talk of the city to-night and the house where it took place was visited by hundreds of curiosity seekers. The origin of the fire is still shrouded in mystery, but it is generally believed to have been caused by a cigar. Mr. Allan left the St. James' Club about one o'clock for his residence, which was only a few yards distant. Shortly afterwards the firemen were called, and when they reached the house, smoke was issuing from Allan's apartments. When the firemen entered he was found sitting in an easy chair, quite dead, having been suffocated by the smoke.

There is a good deal of curiosity expressed about the vast estate, of which the young man was one of the principal owners. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Sir Hugh Allan, and attained his majority on April 18 last. By the terms of Sir Hugh's will, his vast estate was not to be divided before the coming of age of his youngest son, and accordingly the estate was then divided. Arthur was to receive a six-twentieth interest in the firm of H. & A. Allan, and after the payment of other legacies, the whole and residue of the estate and effects, without any reserve whatever, was to be conveyed over to Sir Hugh's sons, Hugh Montague, Bryce James and the deceased in the following proportion: Hugh Montague, one-half; Bryce James, one-fourth, and Arthur Edward, one-fourth. By a codicil dated October 7, 1880, the shares of Hugh M. and Bryce James in Sir Hugh's share of the business of H. & A. Allan, are reduced to one-twentieth each. The fortune was variously estimated at from six to seven million dollars. It is understood that the deceased made a will shortly after he came into his fortune. In the event of his not having done so, his portion would now revert to his brothers and sisters.

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This wonderful medicine so invigorates the system and enriches the blood that cold weather becomes positively enjoyable. Arctic explorers would do well to make a note of this.
tu,th,sat&w

Points of the Football Player

Boggs—"Don't you think I ought to make a great football player?"

Simmons—"No; you haven't the physique."

Boggs—"That's very true; but I have a great stock of hair to hang over my eyes as I emerge from the melee in front of the grand stand. And think how it would show up in the photograph of the team?"—*Puck.*

A Mother's Witty Advice.

Mrs. Shyster de Puyster—Rensselaer, that Miss Westlands you pay such assiduous attentions to betrays anything but a refined training.

Rensselaer—Ah, mother, she is a rough diamond.

Mrs. Shyster de Puyster—Then you ought to cut her.

Shakespearean.

The question has been raised in the newspapers throughout the country whether "cousin" was used in the 16th and 17th centuries for nephew or niece. Prof. Rolfe, of Harvard, the Shakespearean commentator, says "that Shakespeare applies it so at least nine times to a nephew, seven times to a niece, twice to an uncle, once to a brother-in-law and four times to a grandchild. He also uses it eight times as a title given by Princes to other Princes and noblemen. In 'Much Ado,' i., 2, 25, where Leonato says: 'Cousins, you know what you have to do,' it is used loosely for relatives in general; and in Luke, i., 36, 58 it is evidently equivalent to kinswoman. A good example of its application to a niece is in 'As You Like It,' i., 3, 44, where Rosalind says to Duke Frederick: 'Me, uncle?' and he replies: 'You, cousin.'"

When the Princess Marie of Edinburgh was married on Tuesday to Prince Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania, there was not room enough in the Schloss at Sigmaringen for all the royal guests assembled, so this is what the father of Prince Ferdinand did—he built a new house all of iron and glass, filled it with flowers and palms and had the wedding celebration there. The design of the new house was that of the Crystal Palace in London, though on a smaller scale. They say it was like fairyland inside and that the snow falling all about the building outside only made it lovelier within, where all was warmth, perfume and brilliancy. The Princess Marie is the granddaughter on her father's side of Queen Victoria and the niece on her mother's of the Czar of Russia. She expects to be Queen of Roumania when the present King dies or abdicates. The mother of the Princess is the Duchess of Edinburgh. She was an only sister in her father's house at St. Petersburg. The English people say she is haughty and disagreeable. She is not loved as is her sister-in-law, the Princess of Wales. But somebody told me last summer that the tutor of the Princess Marie and her brothers and sisters told him, that never was there a more devoted mother than the Duchess. Besides this the tutor said the Duchess said to him: "Insist upon courtesy and gentleness in my children and always report any lack of consideration to me. I was the only daughter at home," she went on to say, "and they let me do and say what I chose. They spoiled me and I have suffered from it all my life. I do not want my children to make any such mistake." Which has always made me have great respect for the noble qualities and the wisdom of the Duchess. Not many of us ever get so wide awake that we see our own faults as clearly as we see those of our neighbors.

Kittie Fox of Fairhaven, Vt.

"When my daughter Kitty was about three years old, Eczema or Salt Rheum appeared on her face. It itched so badly she would

Scratch till it Bled

We had seven or eight doctors, without the least shadow of benefit. When Kitty had taken half a bottle of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

She was better, and when she had taken 1½ bottles she was perfectly cured and has shown

No Sign of Salt Rheum

For almost four years. Her skin is now as fair and clear as any child's in town." Wm. Fox, Williams Slate Mantel Works, Fair Haven, Vt.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

April 18, 1892 Lm

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

SHERBROOKE DEFEATS MONTREAL.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 14—The first match of the season in the intermediate hockey series between the Montreal and Sherbrooke Clubs was played here to-night, and resulted in a win for the home team by a score of seven goals to six. The teams were as follows:

M. A. A. A.		Sherbrooke.
Shaw	Goal	O'Dell
Lyall	Point	McDougall
James	Coverpoint	Lloyd
Barlow	Forwards	Bonnallie
Waud	Forwards	Abbott
A. Mussen	Forwards	Cross
W. C. Mussen	Forwards	McKechnie
McKee	Umpires	McAllister

Referee, F. Crathern.

The train being late the boys did not reach the rink until eight o'clock, when the Montreal boys received an ovation. The game started at nine o'clock, Montreal having the choice of goals. The ice was in splendid condition. In the first game Cross rushed the puck to the side and passed to McKechnie who scored. Time, half a minute.

The second game occupied two minutes, McKechnie again scoring. In the third game Mussen brought puck up with a rush, passed to Waud, who shot, but the puck was neatly stopped by McDougall, and Lloyd carried puck up the ice, passed to Abbott who passed to Cross and he scored. Time, five minutes.

The fourth and fifth games were hotly contested, Montreal making brilliant play and winning both games. McKechnie scored for Sherbrooke in the sixth, and next two games were taken by Montreal, making a score of four to four when time was called.

The teams resumed play looking fresh and determined. The ninth and tenth games left the score equal. In the 11th game Sherbrooke scored by the brilliant play of McDougall and Lloyd. McDougall rushed quick up, passed to Lloyd, who returned to McDougall at centre, who shot and scored. Abbott was victorious in the next, while Montreal took the thirteenth and last game after a severe struggle, leaving the score seven to six in favor of the home team, with half a minute left for play.

The play throughout was fast and not characterized by unnecessary roughness. Mussen and Shaw put up a fine game for the visiting team. Sherbrooke's defence was very good, O'Dell making some eleven stops.

Sherbrooke team will leave for Montreal on Thursday to play McGill at the Crystal rink.

The match which was to have been played here on Saturday afternoon, between the second team of the Quebec Hockey Club and the second team of the M.A.A.A., for the intermediate championship, has been postponed. We understand that February 11th has been suggested by the Quebec delegates to the Union as a suitable date for which to fix the match.

In Reply to Oft Repeated Questions

It may be well to state, Scott's Emulsion acts as a food as well as a medicine, building up the wasted tissues and restoring perfect health after wasting fever. tu,th,sat&w

Bridesmaids Hunting for Bridegroom.

The *Scotsman* reports a curious case of a bridegroom crazed by bliss. A policeman at Portobello on going his rounds very early one morning discovered a young man on the roof of a low building, and, naturally believing him to be a burglar, seized him. He was surprised on seeing that he was evidently in his best clothes, and still more so when on searching for burglar's tools he found only a piece of bridecake. The captive offering no explanation the officer was puzzled. Suddenly a party of young women—a bride and bridesmaids—approached in an excited state; they were evidently searching for some valuable which had been lost. On catching sight of the culprit there was a shout of "Why, here he is!" The poor bride seemed greatly moved. During the marriage festivities he had for some unexplained reason slipped away from the scene, and his friends had divided into parties searching high and low for the runaway. They were naturally greatly astonished that he had preferred a cold roof in winter time to the society of his charming bride. Without any more fuss they took possession of the fugitive from matrimony, who looked somewhat depressed, and bore him away in triumph.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Makes the hair soft and glossy.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years." —Wm. Henry Ott, *alias* "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prevents hair from falling out.

"A number of years ago, by recommendation of a friend, I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop the hair from falling out and prevent its turning gray. The first effects were most satisfactory. Occasional applications since have kept my hair thick and of a natural color."—H. E. Basham, McKinney, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Restores hair after fevers.

"Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered, my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color."—Mrs. A. Collins, Dighton, Mass.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prevents hair from turning gray.

"My hair was rapidly turning gray and falling out; one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor has remedied the trouble, and my hair is now its original color and fullness."—B. Onkrupa, Cleveland, O.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

March 29 1892. Lm w

An Astonished Pasha.

Kassin Pasha, when Minister of War for Egypt, was very particular with regard to the personal appearance of his officers, and issued stringent orders that they should never appear unshaved in public. One day he met in the street a lieutenant who had disregarded his orders. "To what regiment do you belong?" demanded the indignant Minister. "To the —— regiment at Abasseuh," replied the frightened lieutenant! "Get into my carriage at once, so that I can carry you to the encampment and have you publicly punished!" was the stern command which followed. The young man obeyed, and the twain rode along gloomily enough for some time, when the Pasha stopped his carriage and entered an office where he would be detained for some time on business. Seizing the opportunity, the culprit sprang from the vehicle, darted into a neighboring barber's stall, and regained his post before the return of his gaoler, minus his beard. For the remainder of the route the officer buried his face in his hands and seemed the picture of apprehension. Abasseuh was reached at last, and all the officers were assembled to witness the degradation of their comrade, who all the while kept well in the rear of his chief. "Come forward, you dog!" cried the irate Pasha, when there stepped before him an officer, with a face as clean as a baby's, and a look of supreme innocence. His Excellency gave one look of blank astonishment, and then, with an appreciative smile breaking over his war-worn features, turned to the assembled officers and said. "Here, gentlemen, your old Minister is a fool, and your young lieutenant is a captain."

Mothers

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers friend. 35 doses, 35 cents

January tu,th,sat&w

The English Skilled Labour Market.

This appears to be worse than at any time during the last four years. The returns from the 22 trade unions, representing 270,288 men, show that in November last there were 22,342, or 1 in every 12, out of work. During the corresponding month of last year only 1 to 26 lacked employment. Two unions reported trade to be "very bad," 11 "bad," 6 "moderate," and only 3 "good." What is the state of the skilled-labour market in Canada. Are more or less than 1 in every 12 of the skilled labourers out of work?

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE,

The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—J. M. Douglas & Co., and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

August 24, 1892. Lm-w

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

January 5 1829 mon,wed,fri&w

Obituary.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. John Greaves Clapham, Notary, at his residence in Anne street Monday morning. In the practice of his profession, Mr. Clapham was always courteous and affable, both to his confreres and to all with whom he had any dealings. He was for a number of years President of the Quebec Fire Insurance Company, discharging the duties of that office to the satisfaction of all who came into connexion with him and in such a manner as to ensure the confidence of the public. By the death of Mr. Clapham Quebec loses a worthy citizen, and the Notarial profession, one of its oldest members.

Catarrh in the Head

Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood-purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. It gives an appetite and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties; cure constipation and assist digestion.

Taking the Wall.

The following extract from Boswell's "Life of Johnson" may serve to fix the date of the present custom of walking on the right hand side of the footway:

"In the last age (says Johnson), when my mother lived in London, there were two sets of people—those who gave the wall and those who took it; the peaceable and the quarrelsome. When I returned to Lichfield, after having been in London, my mother asked me whether I was one of those who gave the wall or took it. Now it is fixed that every man keeps to the right; or, if one is taking the wall, another yields it, and it is never a dispute."

The period to which this is referred is 1737. I do not think that the custom of walking on the right hand side is very strictly observed in provincial towns. At all events, one notices that country cousins when in London frequently persist in taking the wrong side. *Notes and Queries.*

He Did Not Call.

The man who tried Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and was sure of the $500 reward offered by the proprietors for an incurable case, never called for his money. Why not? O, because he got cured! He *was* sure of two things; (1) That his catarrh could not be cured. (2) That he would have that $500. He *is now* sure of one thing, and that is, that his catarrh is gone completely. So he is out $500, of course. The makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have faith in their ability to cure the worst cases of Nasal Catarrh, no matter of how long standing, and attest their faith by their standing reward of $500, offered for many years past, for an incurable case of this loathsome and dangerous disease. The Remedy is sold by druggists, at only 50 cents. Mild, soothing, cleansing, deodorizing, antiseptic, and healing.

Radyard Kipling will have a story of Indian monkeys in the February *St. Nicholas.* The frontispiece of the number is an engraving of a painting by Delort, owned by S. P. Avery, Jr. It represents that remarkable occurrence in history, the capture of the Dutch fleet by French hussars. During the invasion of Holland by the army of the first French Republic, in 1794, word was brought to the invaders that some of the Dutch ships were ice-bound in the Zuyder Zee, and that the ice was thick enough to bear horsemen. The French hussars were at once sent galloping over the ice, and succeeded in capturing the Dutch men-of-war—probably the only case where horsemen have captured an enemy's fleet at sea.

A Very Large Stock of imported waterproof garments of the best qualities always in stock at S. Carsley's, Montreal.

Several convicts escaped from the French penitentiaries in New Caledonia, and a letter, written by one of them and giving full details as to the manner in which the escape was effected, seems to show that any convict can gain his liberty provided he has friends who are willing to spend a little money on his behalf.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—During piercing winds and excessive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external disease. Throat, chest, liver, bowels, kidneys, and skin all suffer in some degree, and may be relieved by rubbing in this Ointment, aided by proper doses of the Pills, for administering which full directions accompany each box; in truth, any one who thoroughly masters Holloway's "instructions" will, in remedying disease, exchange the labour of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All bronchial, pulmonary, and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well rubbed upon the skin twice a day with great regularity, considerable briskness, and much persistence.

January 10, 1893. Lm bo &w

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

March 30 Z-af-w

A Plucky Irishwoman.

Since the advent of Mr. Gladstone to power the Moonlighters have again become active in the notorious Castleisland district. Among others a poor laborer was threatened with death by armed and disguised men unless he gave up his cottage. They also visited a widow who had offended the League, but she seized a four-pronged pike and went for them, routing the lot. If the men displayed similar courage there would be far fewer outrages.

The Sower

Has no second chance. The first supplies his needs — if he takes the wise precaution of planting

Ferry's Seeds

Ferry's Seed Annual, for 1893, contains all the latest and best information about Gardens and Gardening. It is a recognized authority. Every planter should have it. Sent free on request. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

January 4, 1893. 1af-w F

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame"—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists London, England

October 4, 189 t,th,sat&w

ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE

Fragrant and delicate, its sweetness is delightful. Use none but Atkinson's, the original and only true Essence.

ATKINSON'S
OPOPANAX | HELIOTROPE
WOOD VIOLET | TREVOL

and other well known Perfumes are superior to all others for their strength and natural fragrance. Of all Dealers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

CAUTION!—Only genuine with shield-shape blue and yellow label and usual Trade Mark—a "White Rose"—and address in full.

January 18, 1893. Lm-lew

THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Bowels.

They invigorate and restore to health *Debilitated Constitutions,* and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,

and all Skin Diseases it has no rival.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.) London;

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

☞ Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

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