

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

If Mother Would Listen.
If mother would listen to me, dears,
She would frown that faded gown,
She would sometimes take an hour's rest,
And sometimes a nap, and then she would
And it should be all for the children,
The fun, and the cheer, and the play;
With the patient droop on the downy mouth,
And the "Mother" in her hair day.
Time, mother had had her day,
When you were but a babe three years,
And she stepped about the farm and the house,
As busy as a bee.
When she looked you all to sleep, dears,
And sent you all to school,
And wore herself out, and did without,
And lived by the Golden Rule.
And so your turn has come, dears,
Her hair is growing white;
And her eyes are gaining the far-away look
That peers beyond the night.
One of these days in the morning,
Mother will not be here,
She will fade away into silence—
The mother so true and dear.
Then, what will you do in the daylight,
And what in the gloaming dim?
And father, tired and lone some then,
Pray, what will you do for him?
If you want to keep your mother,
You must make her rest on the pillow,
Must give her a share in the frolic,
And draw her into the play.

And if mother would listen to me, dears,
She'd buy her a gown of silk,
With buttons of royal velvet,
And ruffles as white as milk,
And she'd let you do the trotting,
While she sat still in her chair,
That mother should have it hard all through,
It strikes me she isn't fair.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

A Pointer for Canadian Ladies.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

OTTAWA, June 7.—It is expected that the work of the ladies of Canada will be well represented at the World's Columbian Exposition. Competent judges will be appointed to make the necessary selection of articles. Arrangements will be made in connection with all the leading exhibitions throughout the country by which the finest specimens of work may be chosen for Chicago. Canadian ladies will, however, bear in mind that it will be necessary to show their choicest production at these provincial or local fairs in order to have them chosen for the World's Fair. Arrangements will be made whereby the judgment of a competent committee may be had so that only the very best examples of the taste and skill of Canadian ladies may be sent to Chicago. In this way an exhibit in every respect creditable to the country may be collected.

A PURPOSEFUL NOVEL.

Helen Gardner's new story described as the Uncle Tom's Cabin of the White Ribbon Crusade.

In the *Arena* for June, Mr. Flower gives the following pen picture of the new novel by Helen H. Gardner:

"Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter?" Such is the striking title of Helen H. Gardner's new novel, a story which, in many respects, the strongest work which has yet come from the pen of this gifted lady.

Helen Gardner possesses in a rare degree the power of holding the interest of the reader, while she emphasizes in a most telling and effective manner truths of vital moment to civilization. The present is preeminently the age of purposeful fiction. Against this innovation conventionalism has raised its voice. The old slogan cry, "Art for art's sake," is being drowned in the new and vital watchword, "Art for truth." The great political, social, economic, ethical, and religious problems of to-day are being most effectively presented under the veil of fiction. Few writers, however, possess the power of subordinating the lesson to the story in a sufficient degree to hold the interest and thrill and impress the average reader, who is merely looking for something entertaining. Thus many writers of modern fiction in this new age of unrest and growth defeat their purpose by preaching where they should picture. The story deals with expanding womanhood. It is the legitimate product of the present growing age. It is in perfect touch with the thought of the hour. Incidentally the cause of the very poor in our great cities is touched upon, and in one chapter we have a prose etching of an apartment in the slums, and the painfully true to life. The great cardinal thought, from the side of utility, is the picture of the crime against girlhood tolerated by our present "age of consent laws." In Victor Hugo's masterpiece it will be remembered that he sought to picture man's struggle with unjust law. In Miss Gardner's new book she paints most vividly the struggle of girlhood with unjust social conditions. Like Hugo, Miss Gardner also deals in types. Gertrude Foster, Frances King and Etta Berton are types, but they possess nothing of the colossal nature of Hugo's or Shakespeare's great creations.

Dickens also dealt in types, but he intensified them until they often resembled caricatures. Not so with Miss Gardner. While typing young womanhood of to-day, she does so with such perfect naturalism that one feels that the story is something more than fiction. Each character lives, and we feel while reading that we are being acquainted with the happenings of real persons. This, of course, is the art of the realist; and, indeed, while Miss Gardner is in no way writing history in "Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter?" she is narrating episodes and incidents which are happening every day in every great centre of life.

There is no plot in the story; but the interest of the reader is held from cover to cover. The most delicate subjects are dealt with; but they are so handled as not to offend any healthy imagination, while the atmosphere of the book is pure and lofty. In Gertrude Foster we have a magnificent picture of the modern girl; free, educated, untrammelled, with strong and positive individuality; the broad-minded, noble-souled modern girl, who dares to think and to act up to her highest convictions of right, regardless of consequences. There are to-day hundreds of Gertrude Fosters, and they are the advance guard of the twentieth-century womanhood. I wish every young woman in America could read this book, if it were for nothing else than to catch inspiration from this splendid creation. In the other two typical girls, Etta Berton and Frances King, we have strong, natural, life-like productions of thousands of young women who may be found to-day in every great city. Beautiful, ill-starred little Etta! How the heart of every true man and woman will go out in love and sympathy for her! and in her fate it should not be forgotten that we read the fate of thousands of maidens, who, through accidental laws, fall victims to something far worse than death while they have scarcely crossed the threshold of womanhood—laws originated by moral lepers for the protection of the most heinous forms of licentiousness, and from year to year discussed in secret sessions in various legislatures, where systematic attempts are constantly being made to lower the age which renders a moral leper exempt from a crime far more colossal than murder. Even this year a bill was introduced in the New York legislature to lower the age of consent from sixteen to thirteen years, and had it not been for the efforts of some stalwart friends of purity, doubtless the measure would have passed.

"Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter?" is far more than an intensely interesting novel; it is a brilliant appeal for justice and purity; a protest against one of the most glaring crimes which blisters the brow of nineteenth-century civilization. It is a pure, wholesome and inspiring. In the white ribbon army should make it the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of their noble crusade, it would, I believe, accomplish more in one year than their present efforts will realize in a decade. The price also of this volume is within the reach of all, being only fifty cents per copy. It is published by the *Arena* Pub. Co., Boston.

Mass., and is one of the handsomest books of the year.

Lose Privileges in Demanding Rights.

Jean Ingelov, the poetess, says of woman's rights: "I don't approve of them at all; we cannot have rights and privileges, and I prefer privileges. We shall lose our privileges when we demand our rights."

Who Can Beat This?

A wife in Kansas became a mother and a mayor the same day, and a wife in Kentucky took back to her family a week-old baby with her diploma from the medical college where she graduated with honor. Where is the man who can beat that?

What Paris Does Chicago Will Do.

Another development of the Russian craze in Paris is the introduction of the "balaika," the most primitive of all stringed instruments, and one to which the old-time moniak danced the "khorovod." What Paris does we do. The uncanny sound of the balaika, which resembles a concertina with a cold, may be the music of the future with Chicago swell down.

THE PONDEROUS CROWN OF ENGLAND.

Queen Victoria's Head Would Lie Uneasy Enough If She Wore It Constantly.

If Queen Victoria were compelled to wear all the time the beautiful crown of which she is so worthy, she would be a woman greatly to be pitied and never to be envied, for that magnificent affair weighs nearly two pounds. "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown" is a proverb easily understood when one realizes this; and yet, when one considers what the crown of the Queen contains, it ought not to be difficult to realize that it is heavy. It holds more than 3,000 precious stones, more than 2,700 of which are diamonds. The golden head-band holds two rows of pearls, the lower having 123 and the upper 112 of these treasured stones. Between these bands in front is a large sapphire, and behind is a small sapphire—small only when compared with the one in front, however—with six still smaller ones, and eight emeralds. Between the sapphires front and aft are ornaments containing 256 diamonds. Surmounting the band are eight sapphires, above which are eight diamonds, and eight festoons, which hold 140 diamonds; and in the front, set in a Maltese cross composed of seventy-five large diamonds, is the magnificent ruby given to the Black Prince in 1367 by Pedro, king of Castile, and which was worn by that dashing monarch, Henry V., on his helmet at the battle of Agincourt.

In addition to these, three crosses containing 386 diamonds are set around the upper part of the crown, between which are four pearls, each holding a ruby in its center, and containing respectively 84, 86, 85, and 87 diamonds. From the crosses rise four arches composed of oak leaves and acorns, the oak leaves containing 728 diamonds, and the acorns—thirty-two in number—made each of a single pearl set in cups composed of diamonds. Surmounting the arches is the base of the cross which surmounts the whole, the base, or mound, as it is called, contains 548 diamonds, and the cross—the crowning glory of all this magnificence—contains a huge sapphire and 112 diamonds.

Of course, anything so grand as this is worth a great deal of money, and the value placed upon it by experts is \$1,500,000—although it may be doubted if any one could buy it for twice that amount. It is kept in a great iron cage along with the other crown jewels in the Tower of London, which is at all times strongly guarded, as well it may be, for with the rest of the precious stones and crowns and other valuables comprising the regalia, the contents of the cage are estimated as being worth £3,000,000, or \$15,000,000.—*Harper's Young People*.

A Royal Lesson in Domestic Economy.

The Queen of Portugal makes her own hats and bonnets. The Princess of Wales fits and makes gowns for herself and family. The daughters of royalty are well grounded in the principles of domestic economy, and each one is required to master the technique of some trade. The wife of the green-grocer in America would scorn to wear a home-made gown or a hat of Parisian origin, and the daughters of washerwomen and cooks and mechanics in this land of democratic simplicity are graduates in the art of being idle gracefully and of being helpless elegantly.

Women Who Deal in Tea.

There is in London a firm of women tea-merchants who have bought an estate in Devon and carry on their business entirely through women blenders, tasters, packers, and agents. The greatest difficulty encountered by the women is in packing, but this they are fast conquering under male instruction. The rooms where this essentially feminine luxury is dispensed in London are marvelously decorated and daintily appointed, and are becoming a favorite rendezvous for women, where they meet and entertain their friends in the nearest approach to the man's club method yet evolved.

SUMMER WEAR.

Light and Airy, Neat and Unique Garments for the Summer.

From the Dry Goods Chronicle.

Scarfs with one or two flowing ends. White silks dotted with small flowers. Luster wool petticoats resembling mohair. Lounging coats of striped or checked flannel in soft colors.

Wrappers of French flannel trimmed with Point de Gène lace.

Traveling wraps of gloria in both the circular and ulster designs.

Belts of heavy white silk ribbon fastened with a fancy silver buckle.

Hand bags of black satin mounted with silver clasps and studs.

White lawn ties fully an inch and three-quarters in width for full dress.

Bordered black veils worn loosely over the face and hanging low under the chin.

Water proofed blue flannel, which strongly resembles ladies' cloth, for bathing suit.

A Lovely Piano.

Parties requiring a lovely little piano for small room, club house, country house, Sabbath school or yacht, are invited to examine the little *gem* just turned out by the N. Y. Piano company. Its power and quality of tone is unmistakable.

BIRTHS.

COCKBURN.—On Sunday, June 5, at 333 Rivard street, the wife of Thomas A. Cockburn, of a son.

EVANS.—On Friday, June 3, at 14 Mackay street, twins to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Evans.

MARQUAND.—On Monday, June 6, at 34 Torrance street, the wife of Walter J. Marquand, of a son.

ROBERTSON.—At 86 Mance street, on June 2, Mrs. Alex. S. Robertson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRUNEAU—CHAUVEAU.—In this city, on June 7, at the Sacred Heart chapel, by the Rev. Abbe Verrean, Eugene Brunneau to Henriette Chauveau, second daughter of P. Chauveau, of the Sheriff's office.

GIRoux—REID.—At St. Peter's church, Quebec, on June 4, by the Rev. A. J. Balfour, Albert Giroux, to Elizabeth J. Reid, step-daughter of the late Joseph Reid.

GODIN—BRIGGS.—At the Archbishop's palace, on June 7, by the Rev. Canon L. Blane, Arsene Godin, M.D., of St. John's, Que., to Cecilia, daughter of Charles A. Briggs, Esq. No cards.

DEATHS.

DOBIE.—At St. Augustin, Monday, June 6, at the age of 41 years and 9 months, Sybella J. Dobie.

EDMONDS.—In this city, on June 7, at 66 St. Charles street, Nellie, eldest and beloved daughter of Henry Edmonds, Esq., aged 3 years, 10 months and 21 days. (Ottawa papers please copy).

GARBAU.—In this city, June 6, Louis D. Garbau, sr., aged 72 years.

LUMSDEN.—In this city, on June 7, Robert Lumsden, aged 88 years, native of Cupar-Fyfe, Scotland.

SMITH.—On Monday, June 5, Catherine Smith, beloved wife of Wm. J. Smith, and eldest daughter of the late Thomas McCaig.

PRETTY MISS SMITH.

BY FLORENCE WARDEN.

[Lovell's Canadian copyright series.]

CHAPTER XXII.—(Continued.)

"There has been a great mystery made about some doings which have taken place here lately," she began. "My household and my friends seemed to have sifted it thoroughly; only I have been left in the dark. Perhaps you can throw a little light on it for me too."

A sort of uncomfortable blush rose in the little man's cheek.

"Praps I could, ma'am," he said, with his eyes on the ground, "but p'raps I won't. There, that's flat, ain't it?"

"Don't you think that, as the mistress, I have a right to know what goes on here?"

"Tight or no tight, ma'am, I ain't a-going to tell you what I knows about this job, not if you was to turn me off to-morrow. I ain't a-going to break a lady's heart what has been a good mistress to me, and it would go high to breaking yours if you was to know all I know—or guess," he added in a low voice.

Mary said nothing more for a few moments. She could not fail to be impressed by the sincerity of the man's manner. For my part I was miserable, because it seemed to me probable that these hints of his would deepen what I believed to be her suspicions of me.

"Tell Miss Smith about the woman, tell her there has been a woman about," I pleaded earnestly.

Mary looked interested at once.

"A woman!" she repeated. "The woman I want to see perhaps! Is it a tall, good-looking woman, who dresses quietly? Is she about now?"

"She's sure to be, sure to be," I broke in hastily. "She was here last night, she's always here. And she hides about, so that you either cannot or will not find her."

And I turned passionately on Hopkins.

"I haven't seen her, I give you my word," grumbled he. "But of course I don't say it's easy to keep watch over every nook and cranny in this 'ere big, rambling place."

"Well!" I said boldly, "you had better keep a watch on the door between the house and the works to-night, unless Miss Smith would like to have another attempt made on her life."

Both my hearers started at this speech. Mary presently held out her hand with a commanding gesture.

"Give me the key of that door," she said, decisively.

The night watchman detached a key from his bunch and gave it to her.

"I can go through to the house by that way now," said she.

And bidding us both good-night in the same cold manner she passed through into the distillery building. Hopkins slowly followed her as far as the bottom of the staircase, and stood looking at her with a half-puzzled, half-frightening expression of face.

Finding myself thus left alone, I returned to the house as I had come, through the yard and the garden.

In the hall I met one of the maids, who told me that Mr. Gold was in the drawing-room.

"I couldn't find Miss Smith anywhere, ma'am, so I went up and told Mr. Marshall. And he told me to say to Miss Smith was out. But Mr. Gold was very angry when I told him, and he said he had been asked to come by Miss Smith herself, and he should stay till he could see her, if he waited till to-morrow morning. You can hear him now, ma'am, walking up and down."

At that moment Hilary, hearing the servant's voice, flung open the drawing-room door. His face wore that savage, black look that anger gives to dark-complexioned people, and I felt quite thankful, as I looked at him, that Mary was out of the way. He gave me a little scowling bow, but did not speak; he was listening for Mary's voice.

"Mary is not in the house at present," I said coldly.

"So I hear. I am waiting until she returns," said he.

I hesitated, wishing I could think of something to say which would induce him to go away. But he looked too determined to be put off, so I turned and went upstairs, hoping that he would not see Mary that night. When I reached the first floor I saw Mary coming quickly through the door which led from the works. She went straight to her own room, and in a few moments came out again, thrusting something into her pocket as she turned again toward the store-houses.

"Good-night, Mary," said I.

"Good-night," she said, shortly, without looking at me.

And before I could attempt to detain her she had passed through the door which separated the house from the works, leaving it open behind her. As I stood wondering what she was going to do there I heard a man's rapid steps along the corridor, and saw Hilary Gold run past me, following Mary through the doorway. He had evidently been listening on the staircase for her voice, and at the sound of it had boldly dashed up in pursuit of her.

I called to him, trying to detain him; but he would not hear.

I was seized suddenly by a paroxysm of nervous fright as to what would happen if this passionate, angry man encountered this girl in the highly-wrought state of feeling she was in that evening. So I crossed the corridor and knocked at Mr. Marshall's door. I knocked softly, for fear he might be asleep; and getting no answer I concluded that this was so. There was nothing for it, therefore, but to follow the two headstrong young people myself, with a fervent hope that no harm would come of their meeting. I passed through the long, dim storerooms, where the last faint rays of light struggled between the piled-up sacks of grain; but they had got far ahead of me, and I could see or hear nothing of either of them. I stumbled through some intervening, lumber-filled rooms, still meeting nobody, when the sound of voices, a man's and a woman's, in angry, hot discussion, came faintly to my ears. Scrambling along in the direction whence they came, I was shocked and alarmed to hear, rising above the voices, a loud swishing and whirring which I knew came from the big mash-tun. The mashing of the malt, which goes on night and day while this particular process lasts, was now, I knew, in progress. The enormous tun, the sight of which had appalled me before, was now moving the grain with its rows of long steel claws. The horrible fancy which had come into my head when I

looked down at the huge tun when it was empty, with its sharp teeth lying idle, returned to me with redoubled force, now that I felt sure the angry voices came from the tun-room.

To be continued.

Pipe Smokers.

You may be satisfied with the brands of tobacco you have been using for years. Grant it; that you are satisfied. As there is always room for improvement, we ask you to try our Old Chum Plug, or our Smoking Tobacco, we believe you will be better satisfied. In any case a trial won't hurt you.

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THE MONTREAL HERALD CO.
4 and 6 Beaver Hall Hill.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8.

A "GAZETTE" PRINTING JOB.

The managers of the *Gazette* are thoroughly practical men in all things relating to the management of a printing and publishing establishment. Outside newspaper work they control a large jobbing business, hence the public very naturally looked upon their fierce denunciations of jobbing by the Mercier Government, in connection with Government printing, as inspired. If the *Gazette* was so wrathful in January over the extravagant price paid for the "Sylviculture" pamphlet, surely it could not be so inconsistent as to take part in a similar job itself at the very first opportunity. Yet that denunciatory article in January was quickly followed by the printing of Hon. J. S. Hall's speech on the financial state of the Province, delivered at Montreal on the 16th of February. Of course after the exposure of the enormous charges for "Sylviculture," the *Gazette* would frame the estimates for the cost of the pamphlet on Mr. Hall's speech with a rigid regard to economy.

To test how far the same principles guided it in making estimates as in denouncing those framed by opposition establishments, we submitted the J. S. Hall pamphlet to practical men, and invited them to put a fair paying price, such as any ordinary printing establishment would be glad to obtain the contract at, upon that work. The replies received are a revelation. There is, as usual in estimating for work, a little difference in the rates calculated by different men, but the net result agrees remarkably, and we submit the *highest estimate* received, for our readers to pass judgment upon.

The estimates are for the same materials and the same class of work, and including the usual trade profit it is declared the pamphlet could have been produced for \$220.52.

The *Gazette* charged the Provincial Government \$583.08.

What is the extra \$362.56 for? Does that cover the price of some service unnamed in the contract? Is it a political consideration? Is there a new toll established already? Or was the *Gazette* so hungry after its long fast from Provincial diet that it just went and gorged itself on the first opportunity?

PARALLEL BETWEEN THE IRISH QUESTION AND THE EXODUS.

Mr. Davitt brings forward an argument that will probably weigh with many voters employed in English manufacturing. He says that failure to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people, has driven them abroad by wholesale. Most of the people, in fact nearly all, thus expatriated are of the agricultural class, but on their arrival in the States the greater part of them drift into the cities, and ultimately, in one form or other, become absorbed in the various industries. As Irish farmers they are excellent customers to the English artisans. As United States citizens they are competitors in production, and, from their numbers, very formidable competitors. Evidently it would pay better to try to satisfy them and keep them at home.

While the reasoning is conclusive enough as between England and Ireland, is not the same observation equally applicable to Canada? Cities have been benefited at the expense of rural communities, till, tired of legislative favoritism that tells heavily against their material interests, the farmers are quitting the country. In the States these exiles rarely turn their attention to farming. They have lost their little capital and abandoned the old homestead because they could no longer make farming pay, and do not care to begin their new career in the same line. They are attracted too by the novelty of city life, and take up employment in factories and workshops. Thus, as Mr. Davitt points out, our manufacturers not only lose a customer but gain a rival, or perhaps half a dozen of them with each family that is driven away.

Viewed from this standpoint the exodus becomes really alarming to our manufacturers. Not only is there a drain on the national life, but every drop of our life blood that is ebbing away enriches and strengthens our most dangerous rival. Royal commissions have been over and over again granted to enquire into facts of much less national moment. Why not for a time put aside all prejudice, and with honest and impartial minds, ready to give due appreciation to all facts collected, make an enquiry into farmers' grievances? Country should stand before any sectional interest, and if the causes that bring about the exodus (which no doubt are the same as those which prevent us receiving our fair share of immigration) are once

made known, there will be little trouble in securing them.

This is of national not sectional interest. It would be just as bad to sacrifice the artisan to the farmer as the farmer to the artisan. What is wanted is legislation that will take away the shackles from all interests and leave every citizen of the Dominion free from all restraints upon his productive capacity. The root of the whole matter is in the ignorant greed which causes many men to believe that they can only make substantial advances in life by the ruin of some other class. A fair field for all, and no favor, is an honest and mainly maxim that would answer in national life better than the trickery and meanness that prefer to obtain a livelihood by filching away the bread from any other person. Free raw materials and a scaling down of the tariff, looking to ultimate free trade, would prevent the exodus and bring about a marked increase in immigration.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Seventeen years ago the first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada was held in this city. That first meeting of the Supreme Court of Presbyterianism in the Dominion was an auspicious beginning. Since June, 1875, "the little one has become a thousand," and the denomination, at the opening of its Eighteenth General Assembly this evening, finds its borders enlarging and its responsibilities increasing correspondingly.

The polity of Presbyterianism recognizes four district courts. First in order is the Session, consisting of the minister or ministers of a congregation together with the elders, whose duty is to superintend and promote the spiritual interests of the congregation. In certain of the congregations there is also a Deacons' Court, which is composed of the Session, along with the Deacons. But as the temporal affairs of the congregations, in the majority of instances, are administered by Boards of Management operating apart from the Session, and as the work of the Deacons is the same as that of managers, time shows a disposition in the Church to leave matters of finance to the managing boards, and thus to leave the elders with the minister to guard and guide the more spiritual part of congregational activity through the Session.

Next in order is the Presbytery. This court is composed of ordained ministers and an elder from each pastoral charge in a Presbyterial district, mapped out and organized by the General Assembly.

After the Presbytery comes the Synod, which has jurisdiction over a territory comprising so many Presbyteries, and is composed of the ministers and representative elders belonging to the Synodical district. There are five Synods in the Presbyterian Church at the present time. The Synod of the Maritime Provinces comprises the eleven Presbyteries of Victoria and Richmond, Sydney, Pictou, Wallace, Halifax, Lunenburg and Shelburne, Truro, St. John, Miramichi, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

A Presbytery exists in Trinidad which is usually placed in connection with the Synod. The Synod of Montreal and Ottawa comprises the six presbyteries of Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Lanark and Renfrew, Brockville and Glengarry. The Synod of Toronto and Kingston has the ten presbyteries of Kingston, Peterboro, Whitby, Lindsay, Toronto, Barrie, Owen Sound, Saugeen, Guelph, and Orangeville. The Synod of Hamilton and London has nine presbyteries, viz., Hamilton, Paris, London, Sarnia, Chatham, Stratford, Huron, Maitland, and Bruce. The Synod of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories comprises the presbyteries of Winnipeg, Rock Lake, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Columbia, Minnedosa. In addition to these there is the presbytery of Indore in India, and that of Honan in China.

The highest court is the General Assembly, which is made from the Presbyteries. At present the Supreme Court consists of one-fourth of the whole number of Ministers in the various Presbyteries within the bounds, and an equal number of elders. The General Assembly deals with all matters coming before it from the inferior courts, reviews records of Synod; prescribes courses of study for students having the ministry in view, and regulates the same; attends to all matters relating to worship, discipline, and doctrine; conducts missionary operations; looks after the colleges under its care, and in general adopts such measures as may tend to advance the interests of truth in the land. About five hundred Ministers and elders have been commissioned by Presbyteries to constitute the Assembly, which opens in Crescent church this evening.

MR. MCCARTHY'S POSITION.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy's address in Parliament last night on the redistribution measure should be fruitful of good results. It is something for Canadians to be thankful that a man of such commanding ability has set an example of spirited independence in a chamber where slavish obedience to the edicts of the caucus has been too much the rule. Mr. McCarthy has in the past displayed considerable independence of character, but his action last night went beyond any previous exhibition of dissatisfaction at the course of the political party with which he is affiliated. Not only did he condemn the Conservative administration, but he admitted his penitence for his support of the gerrymander bill of 1882—something that must have taken not a little moral courage to do.

The manner of Mr. McCarthy's speech—its refreshing plainness of state-

ment—was perhaps more important than its matter. His amendment looking to the conserving of municipal boundaries and the exact representation of both urban and rural population according to the electoral unit does not differ radically from Mr. Blake's resolution moved in 1882; and should receive support from the Liberals in the Commons. No doubt the Government's docile majority will serve Mr. McCarthy's amendment as it did that of Mr. Laurier; but nevertheless it is a good thing for Canada that prominent Conservatives in Parliament such as Mr. McCarthy and Mr. O'Brien have been found to echo the opinions of thousands of moderate Conservatives outside, that the redistribution bill is a "gerrymander."

THE GLOBE'S EXPOSURES.

The Last of the Vouchers for the 1887 Campaign Published.

Yesterday the *Globe* published a facsimile showing a tabulated statement of the expenditures by Mr. McGreevy in the constituencies in the Quebec district during the campaign in 1887. Here is the list: East, \$5,000; Quebec Centre, \$4,100; East, \$2,800; Montmagny, \$2,200; Montmorency, \$2,900; Lévis, \$3,500; Berthier, \$1,600; Gaspé, \$1,500; Bellechasse, \$3,900; Rimouski, \$2,750; Kamouraska, \$3,000; Temiscouata, \$2,250; Yamaska, \$4,000; Châteauguay, \$3,000; St. Maurice, \$3,500; Charlevoix, \$3,000; Chicoutimi, \$2,250; Portneuf, \$3,000; L'Islet, \$2,500; Beauce, \$2,500; Mégantic, \$2,500; Lotbinière, \$1,350; Drummond, \$700; Dorchester, \$3,000; Jos. Hamel, Petty, \$2,500; Quebec county and West, Three Rivers, \$17,500; Charlevoix, \$8,000; a total of \$112,700.

Editorially the *Globe* says: "By-and-bye, when it is deemed opportune, another batch of documents will be printed, not bearing upon the expenditure for that branch of the case may now be considered closed, but referring to other matters of great public interest."

The Mackenzie Memorial.

TORONTO, June 7.—The Mackenzie memorial has already reached \$5,150. Among the contributions are these: W. Christie, \$1,000; Blake, Lash & Cassels, \$500; Edward Blake, \$250; S. A. Cox, \$500; Robert Jaffray, \$500; E. B. Osler, \$500; W. Mulock, \$500; Ely Blair & Co., \$500; B. B. Osler, \$400; G. W. Keely, \$400.

Toronto *Globe*: A sensible and well-considered plan for a memorial to the late Mr. Alexander Mackenzie has now taken form. The first feature of it is that no aid is to be received from the public treasury, and that the fund is to be raised by voluntary subscription. The second is that the money is to be spent upon a statue or statues of the departed statesman, but upon the founding of scholarships and fellowships in political science. The appropriateness and the high usefulness of this mode of aiding in keeping his memory alive will be at once perceived. The third feature is that the subscription should not be allowed to drag for an indefinite time, but should be closed in a month. All those, therefore, who desire to aid must send in their subscriptions promptly. There is every reason to believe that the response will be hearty and liberal; generous offers of subscriptions have already been made. It is proposed that the Ontario contributions shall be ultimately handed over to the authorities of the university of Toronto, while the Quebec contributions shall go to McGill; also that the interest on the fund shall be paid to the widow of the late Mr. Mackenzie during her lifetime, and immediately afterwards the expenditure for the educational purposes we have mentioned shall begin. The chairman of the committee having charge of the matter is Mr. Robert Jaffray, the secretary Hon. J. M. Gibson, and the treasurer Hon. S. H. Blake; and these gentlemen, with Mr. E. B. Osler, will manage the fund. The provision for Mrs. Mackenzie will, we are sure, meet with as general approval as the educational part of the plan. It ought to be observed that the plan in its general features, and almost in its details, is similar to one proposed by Mr. A. T. Wood, of Hamilton, in the *Times* a few weeks ago. We do not feel that it is necessary to press this matter upon the attention of our readers. The objects are such as they should be proud to contribute to, without any persuasion or exhortation. Mr. Mackenzie's life and achievements speak for themselves. They need no trumpet. No man better, few men as well, deserved to have their memory kept green in the hearts of the Canadian people, and no more fitting memorial could be devised than the encouragement of the study of that noble science whose principles he knew so well and carried into practice with such sterling honesty.

MANY IMPORTANT MATTERS.

The Board of Trade Council Spend a Busy Afternoon.

The weekly meeting of the Board of Trade Council was held yesterday, President E. B. Greenhalgh in the chair. There were also present Messrs. C. P. Hobert, Geo. Childs, R. M. Esdaile, C. H. Gould, E. Judge, J. B. Learmont, W. C. Munderloh, J. B. McLean, A. Nicoll, J. Cradock Simpson and James Slessor.

At its opening, an acknowledgment was read from the Department of Agriculture, respecting the receipt of a communication on the subject of the necessity for a deep water gauge at the quarantine station, Grosse Isle.

The consideration of the bill to amend the City Charter came next. After some discussion, the President, Mr. E. B. Greenhalgh, the 1st Vice-President, Mr. C. P. Hobert, and Mr. J. B. Learmont were appointed a deputation to proceed last night to Quebec. They will to-day appear before the Private Bills Committee, and are instructed to oppose sub-section H, viz.: "To levy a tax not exceeding one per cent on bank shares or shares in financial companies, and on goods, merchandise, and movables in the city." The delegation was given discretionary power with respect to the other clauses of the bill.

A report was read from the Board of Examiners with respect to the inspecting of pot and pearl ashes. They recommend that the inspection of that product be made compulsory. This is the only means of assuring to purchasers reliable and uniform grades thereof. This assurance appears to the board to be absolutely necessary for the continued existence of the trade in pot and pearl ashes. Their recommendation will be referred to Ottawa.

A letter was read from the Intercolonial Coal Mining company calling the attention of the council to the position of matters at Windmill Point since the laying of rails by the Grand Trunk railway. It pointed out that last summer, the wharf was much congested at times by general cargo, steamships, and the privileges previously enjoyed by receivers of coal were in consequence greatly curtailed. The advent of the railway adds immensely to the difficulties in receiving coal. Unless very strict regulations are made governing the number of cars and controlling their situations at all times, the usefulness of Windmill Point, as the sole coal receiving depot at the west end of the harbor, will be very much impaired. They wrote to the council asking that their influence might be exerted on behalf of the coal trade.

A report from Messrs. C. P. Hobert and A. Turcotte respecting the Insolvency bill was read. It said that the deputation went to Quebec as requested by the council to represent the board before the committee on legislation in the interests of the bill respecting the liquidation of insolvent es-

tates. The bill as approved by the board was presented by Mr. Normand, of Three Rivers. It was considered together with a bill introduced by Attorney General Casgrain, at the request of the Quebec board of trade. As the two bills were practically identical, they were fused in one. The draft bill was discussed at great length before the committee, and the result is practically a new bill. The changes, however, are unimportant. The clause referring to the appointment of a curator has been adopted, with the difference that the appointment will rest with the majority in value and number combined, the wording of the Insolvency Act of 1875 having been followed. The bill will come before the House in a day or two for the third reading, and Mr. Turcotte will be present in case other amendments are submitted.

The following are the clauses of the bill, abridged, respecting insolvent debtors:

1. The creditor, claim and vouchers to be filed with the demand of assignment.
2. The debtor must on service of the demand of assignment, declare that he consents to assign, and within three days must file with the Prothonotary a statement of liabilities and an estimate of his assets. *Capias* follows refusal.
3. If the debtor is a woman and refuses to assign, the assets may be seized, and a curator appointed in the ordinary manner.
4. Meeting to be held within 5 and 10 days of the notice of assignment.
5. The Judge must appoint as a curator the nominee of the majority in number and value, and if these conflict, may use his discretion.
6. A demand may be made, proxy signed, or vote given by any person having authority to sign for the creditor in general business matters.
7. The curator on the advice of the creditors may contest the assignment.
8. The debtor, or his agent, or manager may be examined under oath, before the Judge, in respect to the position of his affairs.

With respect to the forthcoming congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, Mr. Montague Allan wrote that he would be unable to act as a delegate. The Board will therefore have two representatives: Sir Donald A. Smith and Mr. Peter Repath. With reference to the subject to be introduced at that congress at the instance of the Montreal Board of Trade respecting the light dues of the United Kingdom, a memorial from the shipping interests was submitted to the council. It mentioned that while all vessels passing a country share the benefits of the lighthouse system, only those that load at the ports are taxed. Canada has long maintained a free lighthouse system over a great stretch of coast and the United States has also maintained free lighthouses, but at the public cost.

The Canadian shipowner pays towards supporting the free lighthouse system of his country, pays full dues in Britain, and also has to pay dues in the United States, if engaged in trade between that country and Great Britain.

A resolution was ordered to be drafted based on the facts detailed in the memorial, for submission to the London congress.

Do You Know

THAT S. DAVIS & SONS are the Largest Cigar Manufacturers in Canada?

THAT THEY have spent thousands of dollars to introduce their brands?

THAT THEY have a reputation to maintain that has taken the best part of a lifetime to establish?

THAT THEY know that in order to hold the confidence of the public they must maintain the quality of their brands?

THAT THEY have obtained First Prize Medals at Paris, 1887; Philadelphia Centennial, 1876; Montreal, 1883, in competition with the world?

THAT THEIR Factory, in comparison with other countries in population, is the largest in the world?

THAT THEY manufacture the Highest Grade Goods?

THAT THEIR "La Cadena" and "La Flor" Clear Havana Cigars are Superior to the Imported, and at much lower prices?

THAT THEIR "Madre e Hijo" and "El Padre" are exceptionally fine (millions sold annually)?

THAT THEIR "Cable," "Mungo" and "Kicker" are unequalled (millions sold annually)?

IF YOU DO, Then, why do you allow other brands to be substituted in their stead?

S. Davis & Sons,

MONTREAL.

KEELEY INSTITUTE

NORTH CONWAY N. H.

A Cure for Drunkenness, Opium Habit and Nervous Prostration.

This branch of the famous institute at Dwight, Ill. continues the same practice by the same remedies and methods. An experienced physician from Dwight in attendance. House delightfully situated; quiet home, modern conveniences. Forest Glen Spring reached by Mountain Division of Maine Central R. R. sixty miles from Portland, Me., or by Boston & Maine R. R. 120 miles from Boston. Price \$25.00 per week. Board \$5.00 to \$10.00 per week. Time required for treatment to be decided. Communication confidential. Write for particulars to—

MANAGER KEELEY INSTITUTE, North Conway - New Hampshire

HORSE MARKET.

COLLEGE STREET.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Building Materials,

WEDNESDAY, 15th JUNE INST.,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

Will be sold by Auction on the premises on above date and hour, those buildings at present existing on the Horse Market.

Terms Cash: A deposit will be required on adjudication, and the balance due will have to be paid on the same day to the City Treasurer.

The Building Material will have to be removed before the 20th of June instant.

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

KIMBALL & ASHMAN, Auctioneers.

COMMISSIONERS' ROOM, CITY HALL, Montreal, June 6, 1892.

SEWERS.



PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Sewers have been constructed in the undermentioned streets, and proprietors assessed who desire to have the special assessment rate for the construction of said sewers, reduced on account of previous existing sewers or drains, or other causes, in accordance with by-law No. 191, concerning sewers, passed on the 29th May, 1891, must make their claims in writing to the undersigned on or before the 7th August, 1892.

Church street, from Ontario to Sherbrooke.
Dorchester street west, of southwest line of city limits to Essex.
Drummond street, end of existing sewer to south of Pine Avenue.
Fullum extension, from Fullum street to east of C. P. R.
Nicolet street, from south of Notre Dame to Ontario.

Notre Dame street, from east of existing sewer to west of C. P. R. bridge.
St. Philippe street, from Dorchester to St. Catherine.

Sherbrooke street, from Mountain to Drummond.
Stadacona street, from Nicolet to St. Germain.
University street, from Pine Avenue northwards.

PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,

City Surveyor.

CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, 7th June, 1892.

MILTON STREET.

—AND—

AUCTION SALE

RESIDUES OF LAND



Building Materials,

Thursday, 9th of June instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.

Will be sold on the premises, by Auction, the two following lots of land:—

1st. A triangular piece of land vacant, bounded on the northeast side by St. Urbain street, said side measuring about 26 1/2 feet; on the southeast side by Milton street, said side measuring about 85 1/2 feet; on the southwest side by subdivisions Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of lot cadastral No. 1, said side measuring about 85 1/2 feet; containing an area of about 112 1/2 acres feet; and being the northeast portion of lot cadastral No. 106, in the St. Lawrence Ward.

2nd. A vacant piece of land, bounded on the northeast side by St. Famille street, said side measuring about 37 feet; on the southeast side by Milton street, said side measuring about 92 feet; on the southwest side by subdivision No. 13, of lot cadastral No. 76, said side measuring about 4 feet; on the northwest side by the balance of lot cadastral, subdivision No. 1, of lot 76, said side measuring about 92 feet, containing an area of about 318 square feet, the said lot being a part of the southeast portion of subdivision No. 1 of lot cadastral 76, in the St. Lawrence Ward.

Terms Cash. Full particulars will be given at the time of the sale.

At the above date and hour will also be sold on the premises, all the Building Materials lying on the ground recently expropriated for the opening of Milton street, from St. Lawrence street to University street.

Terms cash: A deposit will be required on adjudication and the balance due will have to be paid on the same day in the hands of the City Treasurer.

The Building Materials will have to be removed immediately.

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, 6th June, 1892.

Fire Department.



Winter Clothing.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for winter clothing" will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until noon on Friday, the 17th June instant, for coats and pants for 32 officers and 120 men, and fur caps whatever quantity may be required. The whole in accordance with the samples to be seen in the office of the Chief of the Fire Department, where any other information can also be obtained.

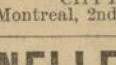
The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(By order),

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, 2nd June, 1892.

NELLEDA STREET.



AUCTION SALE

—OF—

RESIDUE OF LAND,

—ON—

FRIDAY, 10th of June, Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.

Will be sold by public auction in the undersigned rooms.

201 ST. JAMES STREET.

A piece of land situated in the St. Mary's Ward, bounded by Fullum and Nelleda and measuring about 10 feet by 216.

Terms cash: Full particulars will be given at the time of the sale.

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

CITY HALL, Montreal, 6th June, 1892.

St. Catherine St., East.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Building Materials,

FRIDAY, 10th of JUNE, 1892,

AT 11.5 O'CLOCK A.M.

Will be sold by auction on the premises, the building materials lying on the ground recently expropriated for the widening of St. Catherine street at the corner of Fullum street.

Terms Cash: A deposit will be required on adjudication, and the balance due will have to be paid on the same day in the hands of the City Treasurer.

The building materials will have to be removed immediately.

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, 6th June, 1892.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.

Thursday and Friday Evenings, June 9 and 10.

First appearance of the beautiful and talented actress Miss

—CARRIE RADCLIFF—

Direct from her New York and Philadelphia engagements, in a Special Representation of

"HAZEL KIRKE"

The Exquisite and Ever-popular Play

Popular Prices—Box Seats \$1, Orchestra Chairs 75c, Parquet and Dress Circle 50c, Gallery 25c. Seats on sale at Nordheimer's.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

THIS WEEK—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MILLER-CALHOUN OPERA CO

MARINE MATTERS.

Prominent Montrealeers Embark for Quebec.

The Ocean Steamers Oregon and Saratoga arrive in Port—The Saguenay All Right Again—Notes on Ocean, Inland and River Navigation—Port of Quebec—Shipping and Gulf Reports.

The depth of the St. Lawrence ship channel is, according to the Montreal gauge to day, 30 ft. 2 in. At Sorel yesterday it was 30 ft. 11 in. and 31 ft. 2 in. at Cap a la Roche on Sunday.

The injuries sustained by the Saguenay steamboat of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation company have proved so trifling that she was able to proceed on her usual trip yesterday.

The steamship Cacouna, agents Kingman, Brown & Co., is in Tait's dry-dock undergoing repairs. She is expected to be ready for sea at an early date.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation company's steamship Montreal when she started last night for Quebec was the centre of a good deal of interest, on account of the large number—over a hundred—of prominent city men who were taking their passage in her. It is understood that these gentlemen are on their way to contest the city charter amendment bill before the Provincial Legislature.

Capt. Gibson, the deservedly popular commander of the Dominion Line Oregon, reported an exceptionally fine voyage and but little fog. Liverpool was left at 11.15 p.m. on May 27. Quebec was reached at 7 a.m. June 5, and Montreal at 3.30 p.m. yesterday. Some large pieces of ice were met about 120 miles east of Cape Race, which point was passed on June 4 at 6.30 a.m. The Oregon brought on to Montreal 32 cabin, 22 intermediate, and 40 steerage passengers.

The wharves were more than usually full yesterday evening, there being no less than six ocean liners present—the Labrador, Oregon, Texas, Peruvian, Sardinian, and Sarmatian. The latter boat, which came in yesterday morning, had a very pleasant voyage, passing a large quantity of ice in the Gulf and round the Cape. She left Glasgow on May 27 with 324 passengers, 6 cabin, 60 intermediate, and 158 steerage. The last number includes 120 children—10 boys and 110 girls coming from the Queen's orphanage under the charge of Miss Quarrier. They are going to the distributive home in Brockville.

Port of Montreal.

ARRIVED—June 7.

Steamship Sarmatian, 2485, Johnston, Glasgow, general, H. & A. Allan.
Steamship Haytor, 1009, Cooke, Pictou, coal, International Coal Co.
Steamship Springfield, 1943, Branfoot, Leith, light, Carbray, Routh & Co.
Steamship Active, 839, Mathiason, Sydney, coal, Carbray, Routh & Co.
Steamship Oregon, 2373, Gibson, Liverpool, general, D. Torrance & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Haytor, 1009, Cooke, Pictou, light, International Coal Co.
Steamship Lock Etive, 1397, Young, Avonmouth, general, R. Reford & Co.
Steamship Peruvian, 2031, Nunan, Glasgow, general, H. & A. Allan.
Steamship Active, 839, Mathiason, Sydney, light, Carbray, Routh & Co.
Steamship Haverston, 1333, Thompson, London, deals, J. G. Sibley.
Steamship Labrador, 2998, McAulay, Liverpool, general, D. Torrance & Co.

Vessels In Port.

STEAMSHIPS.

Lemuria, 1081, Young, Anderson & Co. Active, 927 Mathiason, Carbray, Routh & Co.
Ravenshoe, 1288, Jones, Carbray, Routh & Co.
Dora, 1133, Farpes, Anderson McKenzie & Co.
Cameo, 1450, Rich, Munderloh & Co.
Labrador, 3034, McAulay, D. Torrance & Co.
Galveston, 1720, Twiddle, Carbray, Routh & Co.
Lock Etive, Young, R. Reford & Co.
Lake Huron, 2686, Carey, H. E. Murray.
Cacouna, 931, McPhail, Kingman, Brown & Co.

Peruvian, 2031, Nunan, H. & A. Allan.
Warwick, 1648, Coutts, R. Reford & Co.
Berwick, 1792, Thearle, Harding, Ronald & Co.
Angerton, Morris, Quebec, light, Carbray, Routh & Co.
Sardinian, 2571, Richardson, H. & A. Allan.
Scotman, 1076, Scholman, J. G. Sibley.
Texas, 1833, Hunter, D. Torrance & Co.
Loch Lomond—No reports.

BARKS.

Yuba, 978, Currie, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Baum, 1029, Bowner, Harding, Ronald & Co.

BRIGANTINES.

George, 170, Gagne, C. A. Boucher.
Schooners.
C. J. Brydges, 87, Pye, Stone Haven, Grindstones, Gilmore & Co.

Lachine Canal.

DOWNS—June 7.

Barges: Girard, Ottawa, lumber; Oscar, Carillon, general; George, Rocklands, 350, 400 feet lumber; A. E. Simitich, Ottawa, 214,000 feet lumber; Young, Ottawa, 310,000 feet lumber; Gray, Ottawa, 300,000 feet lumber; Wilson, Ottawa, 308,000 feet lumber.

Grain from Valois, per barge: Oscar, 8,235 bushels wheat and 2,916 bushels peas; from Kingston per barge Toledo, 14,968 bushels; Acadia, 30,332 bushels oats; Montreal, 6,534 bushels buckwheat; 12,639 bushels wheat; Ernest, 10,088 bushels wheat.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED—June 7.

Bark Welken Ludwig, Andersen, Santander, Pelco Brothers & Co., ballast, at Chicoutimi.
Bark Actif, Olsen, Dakas, Price Bros. & Co., ballast, at Chicoutimi.
Bark Columbia, Gjersten, London, order, ballast, at Borsinis.

Steamship Greentlands, Couillard, Cow Bay, Ross & Co., coal.
Steamship Victoria, Gray, Pictou for Montreal, coal.

Steamship Felician, Hill, Antwerp for Montreal, general.

Schooner Lizzie Lindsay, Howell, Sydney, E. Schwartz & Co., coal.
Steamship Polino, Lachance, Cow Bay, Ross & Co., coal.

Steamship Valaetta, Calvert, Sydney, for Three Rivers, coal.

CLEARED.

Bark Anna, Hansen, Sunderland, Dobell, Beckett & Co.
Bark Victory, Emanuelson, Belfast, Dobell, Beckett & Co.
Bark Amaranth, Hawthorn, Belfast, John Burshall & Co.

Bark Gatineau, Quail, Belfast, Dobell, Beckett & Co.
Bark Carin, Simonsen, Liverpool, Dobell, Beckett & Co.

Canalboat Alex. Spears, Dillon, Cohoes, A. J. Auger & Co.

NOTES.

Tug steamer Angles with four canal boats in tow lumber laden bound to American ports, left for Sorel this morning.

Steamship Whitefield with full cargo of timber and deals, sailed for London at 4 a.m.

Steamship Tordenskjold sailed for Sydney at 8 a.m.

Steamship Greentlands from Cow Bay for Montreal, arrived at 9.30 a.m., and anchored to fix some of her machinery. She leaves for Montreal to-morrow morning.

Steamship Victoria passed up to Montreal last night.

Bark Adelgunde is reported at hand in tow of tug steamer Beaver.

Schooner Pretoria, hence for St. John's, Nfld., arrived there yesterday.

Steamships Felician, at 3.30 a.m., Bonavista at 4 p.m., and Polino to-night, all passed up to Montreal.

Steamship Valaetta passed up to Three Rivers to-night.

Bark Adorna has been placed in Russell's dock and surveyed. The vessel was found to have sustained but trifling damage.

Steamships Hungaria at 3 p.m. and Bona at 6 p.m., both arrived from Montreal and proceeded.

Gulf Reports.

NOON—June 7.

L'Islet—Clear; calm; inward, 3 p.m., bark in tow.

River du Loup—Clear; northeast wind; inward, 6 a.m., Beaver with bark; 8 a.m., Lake with ship.

Father Point—North wind; inward, 7 a.m., steamer.

Matane—Strong west wind; inward, 6 a.m., steamer.

Cape Chatte—Northwest wind; inward, 7 a.m., Sicilian.

Martin River—West wind.

Pointe Magalen—Strong northwest wind; inward, 7 a.m., Concorde.

Fame Point—Gale, northwest wind.

Anticosti—Clear; northwest wind; Lady Belleau at Shallow creek.

Low Point—Clear; strong north wind; inward, Canadian.

5 p.m.

L'Islet—Clear; calm; inward, 3 p.m., bark in tow.

River du Loup—Clear; west wind; inward, 9 a.m., steamer; 3 p.m., two steamers.

Father Point—Clear; north wind; inward, 11 a.m., Bonavista; 3.30 p.m. Sicilian.

Matane—Clear; west wind; inward 10 a.m., Circular.

Cape Chatte—Clear; southwest wind; inward, 2 p.m., Concordia.

Pointe Magalen—Clear; gale northwest; inward, 4 barks; Dauntless, Florence, Conqueror in sight this morning.

Anticosti—Clear; north wind; Bark in, 3 a.m., off Southwest Point; mail packet in Fox Bay.

Inland Navigation.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 7.—Arrived—Steamer Resolute, Deseronto, lumber; Seymour, Ogdenburg; Thompson, Kingston; Spooner, Monitor, Sackets harbor; Hay, Acadia, Trenton, lumber; Storrie, Trenton, lumber; Flora, Emma, Port Hope, lumber; Garibaldi, Port Hope, lumber; Senagogue, Kingston, Barges England, Brockville; Buckley, Brockville; Bull, Brockville, lumber.

Cleared—Steamers City of Rochester, Charlotte; Thompson, Kingston, tow; Resolute, Deseronto, general cargo; schooner Kape, Pictou, coal; White Oak, Brockville, coal; Singapore, Hamilton, coal; Monitor, Sacket's Harbor, coal; barge Iowa, Montreal, coal; Nebraska, Montreal, coal; England, Sodus Point; Buckley, Sodus Point.

LIME KILN CROSSING, June 7.—Yessels passed up—Shenung, Albany, Empire, State, Averill, Brookway and barges, Home, Huron City and barges, Panly, Nellie, Fort and barges, Montona, Lycoming, Frontenac, Monaca, Wilcox, Signal, King, Mystic Star, Gibbs, Spencer and consort, Manbo, North Wind, North Star, Seneca, Vulcan, Forest City and consort, Corona, Arctic.

Down—Northern King, Western Reserve, Prince, Portage, Junita, Morley, Even Kendall, Chamberlain and barges, Ida, Torrent and barges, Specular and consort, L. K. G., Maruba, Mami and barges, Jenks, Curtin and barges, Stevens, Joliet, Tilley and consort, Boston, Leuty and barges, Uganda, Krunkells, Queen of the Lakes, Gladiador, Ourson, Porter, Argonaut, China, Britannia, Mineral, State, Wells, Nyack, William Chisholm, Iroquois, Niko, Churchill, Grand Traverse, Egan, Turner and barges, Lowell and barges, Col. Johnson, Dyer, Oswego.

PORT DALHOUSIE, June 7.—Passed up—Steamer Campana, from Toronto to Chicago, general cargo; schooner Typo, Toronto to London, light; schooner Albattross, Hamilton and Port Dalhousie, dock.

Passed down—Steamer Scotia and barge, Manitowish to Collin's Bay, timber; steamer Hebard and barges, Pequineng to Ogdenburg, lumber; steamer Prince, St. Catharines to Montreal, general cargo.

Wind northeast, strong.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 7.—Down—Steamers Wergeland, Chicago to Norway, general cargo; Minnedosa, Kildonan, Port William, Niagara, Ligar, Grimsby, Duluth to Kingston, wheat; Orion and barges, Marquette to Collin's Bay, timber; Prince, Chicago to Ogdenburg, general cargo; tug Active, Port Colborne to Kingston.

Up—Erie Belle, Toronto to Ashtabula; Canada, Hamilton to Windsor, light.

Arrived and cleared—Walker, Port Arthur.

Wind—Northeast, light.

SAULT ST. MARIE, June 7.—Passed up—Checotah, Coffinberry, Galatea, Stagord, Francmons, Pontiac, India Avery, Hamgoud, Gosco, Elphicke, R. R. Rhodes, Nicol, Mark, Hopkins, Hespe, E. N. Peck, John Olds, Redwing, Spokane, Hundred and Seventeen, Republic, Pratt, Ash, St. Lawrence, Grover, Cobb, C. B. Lockwood, Perless and Myless.

Down—Kirby, Fryer, City of Duluth, Italia, Williams, Johnson, Smith, Mitchell, Wilson, 704, Continental, Holland, Marquette, Ed. Kelley, Hill, Plaze, Plazet, City of Glasgow, Harold, Edw. Smith, Angres Smith, Maria, Martin, Robri, Tuttle, Majestic, Marina, Elimer, Caledonia, Norwalk, Lozen, Presley, Tampa, Deveraux, Northern, Queen, Mariska, Canal, Cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 7.—Passed up—Speedon, Church, Hoyt and barges, Empire and barges, Huribut, Clint, Gilmore, Nymack, Clarion, James Richards, Ayette and consort, Drake, Monitor, Cornmont, Wall, Eber Ward, Chemung, Mineral, Rock and barges, Windsor, Port Clems, Koal, Kobin, Hodge, Empire State, Maud, Preston, Superior, Tempest and barges, Manolia, Matao, Frontenac, Brockway, American, Giant, William Howe, Lycoming, North Wind.

Down—Aurora, Adams, Argonaut, Britannia, Hattie Wells, Nyack, Uganda, China, Niko, Churchill, Iroquois, Turner and barges, Grand Traverse, William, Chisholm, Lowell, C. H. Johnson and barges, Egan, Bonoysee, Bacon, Raleigh, Hutchinson, Bonoysee, City of Cleveland and consort, Roanoke, Volunteer, Robt. Ker-shaw, Moonlight, Ironton, Dyer, Outwaite and consort, Mitchell, Oswego, Livingstone, Home, S. E. Peck, Florida, Ketcham, Pope, Mackinaw, Montague, Thompson and consort, Syracuse, Ferd, Berlin, Bulgaria and consort.

Shipping Notes.

The Donaldson line steamship Indram, from Montreal on the 26th May, arrived at Glasgow on the 7th June and landed her shipment of live stock (594 cattle) in good condition, with the exception of one bullock, which died on the passage.

YOKOHAMA, June 7.—The Canadian Pacific railway steamship Empress of Japan left here for Vancouver Tuesday morning.

The Allan mail steamship Circassian arrived out on Tuesday afternoon.

Might Try Biennial Sessions.

Ottawa Journal.—The Quebec Government, hard up as it is, has declined to abolish its Legislative Council, which costs probably from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year.

Our Quebec friends might at least try biennial sessions. There is no need for a meeting of the Assembly every year, either in Quebec or Ontario.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Interview With a Returned Newspaper Man.

Mr. B. D. Higgs, editor and managing director of the *Morning Guardian* of Charlottetown, P. E. I., was in the city yesterday on his way home from the Hawaiian Islands whither he had gone several months ago in search of health and recreation. Thinking that he would be able to throw some light on the recent troubles in Honolulu, and to explain the conduct of Ashford, the Canadian, who, among others, has been placed under arrest charged with treason, a *HERALD* representative interviewed Mr. Higgs and elicited the following information:

Disaffection has existed in the Hawaiian Islands for a long time. Since 1889 the tiny Kingdom, which has only about 80,000 people—has been on the verge of a revolution. The trouble began five or six years ago in the reign of the late King Kalakaua. He was a man of considerable talent and of great ambition, though profligate and arbitrary. Among his ambitions was the formation of a great South Sea confederacy. To accomplish this he must have an army and a navy and skilled leaders. As a consequence he picked out two young men and induced the Legation to send them to Italy to be educated the one in military the other in naval warfare.

Robert Wilcox, a half white, was the man chosen for the visionary position of general of the Hawaiian forces. He was placed in the Royal Military Academy, of Italy, and is said to have made a creditable record. While there he met and won a contest for his wife.

But trouble was brewing at home. Kalakaua was carrying things financially with a high hand. The planters became alarmed. They rose to arms. One day they marched into the palace, compelled the King to sign a new constitution, taking from him much of his power, and cutting the army down to a new body guard. Wilcox was then summoned home to find his intended occupation gone and himself with nothing but the profession of a soldier.

Naturally the young man felt that he had been ill-used. There was considerable discontent among the natives, because of the whites obtaining the upper hand, and Wilcox found in these a body of sympathisers who soon acknowledged him as their leader. After agitating among the natives for a while, Wilcox, in 1889, thought he was sufficiently strong to resort to arms. So, one morning, he and a few hundred Kanakas up to the palace and took possession. The militia, under Col. Ashford, was hastily called out and Wilcox was defeated, captured and placed in prison. Shortly after he was taken into court and charged with high treason. That was as far as the authorities could go. The natives almost idolize Wilcox, and of course a native jury found him "not guilty." After his acquittal he resumed his seat in the Legislature, to which he had been elected by a large majority, and of which he is still a member. His party includes the great bulk of the natives, and he has a following in the House of about 18 members. Their object is to overthrow the monarchy and to establish a Republic.

Some time after the revolution of 1889 Ashford, who had held the position of Attorney-General, joined the ranks of the discontents and became the leader of the white wing of the revolutionary party. Their object is annexation to the United States, and they hope to obtain it by getting the natives—who at present want their independence—to overthrow the monarchy, and then after a short term of a republican form of government, to throw in their lot with the United States.

The bulk of the white population (planters, etc.) are opposed to the revolutionary methods of the Wilcox-Ashford party, but they nevertheless realize the danger in which the kingdom lies, with so many disaffected agitators at large, and no power—not even a militia now—to preserve peace. They are also largely in favor of annexation.

Mr. Higgs was surprised to hear of the arrest of Wilcox and Ashford, which occurred since he left. He had had an interview with both of them just before leaving, and Wilcox was at the wharf to see him off when he left Honolulu. Mr. Higgs had not heard the names of the other persons arrested, but, judging by those he met at Wilcox's bungalow, they must be those of members of Parliament and ex-Cabinet ministers. He thinks there can be little doubt that the charge of treason could be sustained against some of them. It may be difficult, however, to fasten anything on Col. Ashford. Of course he declares openly his belief in the gross corruption of the Government and the Royal household, and he also expressed the opinion to Mr. Higgs that force of arms was the only way to remedy their grievances. He has probably gone further and said and done more, but the difficulty will be to prove it. Col. Wilcox, however, has been declaring his intention to resort to arms, and has been organizing and agitating all along. Mr. Higgs was at his bungalow at Walkikoin Sunday afternoon, where about fifty stalwart young Kanakas were found practicing at a rifle range. Just before leaving, Wilcox told the visitor that he expected to make a move early in June during the meeting of the Legislature. It may be that the authorities got an inkling of this and so caused the arrests, hoping by this coup d'etat to nip the rising in the bud. It is difficult to see what else they could hope to accomplish, because when the case goes before a native jury the verdict can only be a copy of that of 1889.

There is no doubt much of the disaffection on the islands is well grounded, and there is some sympathy for the natives, among the independent whites, in their desire for reform.

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"August Flower"

Biliousness, Constipation, Stomach, Pains, "to no purpose," "recommended," "tool it accord," "its effects were wonderful," "ing me of those disagreeable," "stomach pains which I had been," "troubled with so long. Words," "cannot describe the admiration," "in which I hold your August," "Flower—it has given me a new," "lease of life, which before was a," "burden. Such a medicine is a ben," "efaction to humanity, and its good," "qualities and," "wonderful mer," "its should be," "made known to," "everyone suffer," "ing with dyspep," "sia or biliousness"

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Leave Bonaventure Station as follows:—For New York.

7.30 a.m. Fast train, Troy and Albany, N.Y., 8.50 p.m. Except Sun.

8.50 a.m. Express via White, Jr. and Springfield, arriving New York, 10.00 p.m. Except Sun.

5.30 p.m. Fast Night Train, via Troy and Albany, arriving New York, 6.45 a.m. Daily.

8.35 p.m. Night Express via Springfield and New Haven, arriving New York, 11.30 a.m. Daily.

For Boston.

7.30 a.m. Day Express via Rutland and Fitchburg, arriving Boston, 6.55 p.m. Except Sun.

8.50 a.m. Fast train via White River Junction and Lowell, arriving Boston, 7.30 p.m. Except Sun.

5.30 p.m. Night Express via Fitchburg and Lowell, arriving Boston, 7.00 a.m. Daily.

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BRITISH MARKETS.

quiet. American mixed maize, - prompt

firm. On passage to the continent, wheat, 1,064,000 qrs.; corn, 240,000 qrs. On passage to the U. K. wheat and flour, 2,814,000 qrs.

000 qrs.; corn, 365,000 qrs. Liverpool
wheat, spot, slow, at the advance, corn do
firm, but not active. Liverpool standard

Cala. wheat, 7s 3½d. Fair average red winter do., 6s 10½d. White Michigan do., 7s 0½d. Red American spring do., 6s 10½d. Liverpool mixed maize, 5s 1d. Canadian peas, 5s 8½d. Minnesota first bakers' flour 23s 6d.

Liverpool Markets.

The following are to-day's quotations and comparisons:

	June 3.			June 7.		
	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.
Spring wheat.	6	10	6 10 ¹	6	10 ¹	6 11 ¹
Red Wheat.	6	10	6 10 ¹	6	10	6 11 ¹
No. 1 Cala.	7	3	7 3 ¹	7	3 ¹	7 7 ¹
No. 2 Cala.	0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0
Corn, new.	5	0 ¹	5 0	5	0	5 0
Peas.	5	8	5 8	5	8	5 8
Pork.	63	9	63 9	63	9	63 9
Lard.	33	9	33 9	33	6	33 5
Hard L.e.	34	6	35 0	34	6	35 2
Tallow.	25	6	25 6	25	6	25 6
Cheese, wh.	52	6	52 6	52	6	52 6
Cheese col'd.	49	6	49 6	49	6	49 0

Liverpool Produce.
Cheese—Finest old Septembers (white)

are in very small compass and command 60s per cwt. for choice lots, while old colored are quieter and offered at 55s to 56s. The arrivals of finest new white meat with ready sale at 54s to 53s 6d per cwt., while new colored has only been in moderate request at 50s to 51s 6d per cwt. Low to medium grades are difficult to sell and offered at 45s to 46s.

at low prices ranging from 10s up to 48s per cwt.

Butter continues dull, the sales being on a very small scale, the prices somewhat nominal. We quote the quality of first American butter that is offering here at present at 65¢ to 80¢ per cwt. We quote London

butter-Corn firsts, 81s per cwt.; second 78s; thirds, 76s; fourths, 70s.—Hodgson Bros' circular, May 28.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, June 7.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: The fine, springlike weather of the past week has promoted vegetation. The rains during the latter part of May were not sufficient for cereals and pasturage. The hay and oat crops threaten to be very short, but the next seven weeks may bring the yield of wheat and barley nearly up to the mean. Expectations of full crops have, however, been abandoned. The deliveries of English

wheat during the past month were unex-
 pectedly heavy, averaging nearly 200,000
 quarters a week. Foreign wheats are de-
 pressed, and the price declined in all Hal-
 lams, and the price of the best quality, though at London there was a rise. At
 Liverpool California wheat is firmer,
 and American red winter at Manchester
 is steady. The downward limit of Amer-
 ican produce seems to have been reached.
 America practically controls the trade
 India is shipping 200,000 quarters weekly,
 which is 50,000 below June, 1891, when
 prices ranged much higher, the quotation
 then being 40s. per quarter, against 32s.
 now. The recent sales of flour have been at
 extremely low rates. The spring grain trade
 is unsettled. Beans, peas and linseed have
 declined 6d. Corn has advanced 3d.

Cheese Markets.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., June 7.—At the Campbellford cheese board meeting held here this evening, 17 factories boarded 1,280 boxes; all were sold, except 100 colored, at 6½¢; 900 white, at 8½¢; 100 cream, at 10¢.

follows: 330 white at \$8 to J. H. T. Wal-
 ington, Belleville; 281 colored at \$8 to
 same party; 330 white at \$8 to Mr. Char-
 ton, Peterboro. The board then adjourned
 for two weeks.

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HUNDREDS OF 'EM.

Catholic Foresters at the Metropolitan.

A Day Spent in Seeing the Beauties of the Great City—Complete List of the Delegates Who Have Arrived—Looking out for the Offices—Notes of the Occasion and the Committees.

Although there was not much work done yesterday at the Foresters convention, still it was a busy day for the Catholic Order of Foresters. At 9 o'clock the convention was called to order in the Cabinet de Lecture and addressed by the High Chief Ranger. The meeting was supposed to be over by 9.45, in order that the delegates could be in time for 10 o'clock mass, but it was fully one-half hour later before they entered the Notre Dame church. His Grace Archbishop Fabre occupied the throne, and high mass was sung by Rev. Cure Bergeron, of Chicago; assisted by Rev. Fathers Lepaudeur, of Maisonneuve, and Bourassa, of St. Joseph's. Rev. Father Tiesiere, superior-general of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, preached the sermon in French. After mass the H. V. C. R. announced the adjournment of the meeting until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the afternoon the convention was called to order at 2 o'clock precisely by H. C. Cabill, and representatives and delegates sworn, when the committee on credentials were appointed, who after a session of four hours announced everything clear. The names of the representatives and alternates are as follows:

Courts No. 1 to No. 16—Leo P. Dwyer, Dr. George C. Synon, John E. Kelly, Thos. Mally, John Breen, Hugh P. Moran, John P. Coan, F. T. Nichol, Michel Cyr, G. Franchere, Daniel Horan, Dr. D. H. Sullivan, P. M. Clowry, D. Coughlin, J. O'Brien, John J. Lawler, Frank A. O'Neill, Thos. Moakler, J. G. Brennan, Dr. J. P. Smyth, James Donohue, John Carney, Thos. McGanley, John Davy, Dr. H. P. Conley, T. O'Shaughnessy, Hugh Manley, M. C. Conney, James O'Brien, Wm. Ryan, Wm. Tracy, Lawrence Phee, Chicago; 17, M. J. Flaherty, Henry Kuelm, S. O'Sauk, Ill.; 18, Thos. L. Lee, Dr. T. F. O'Malley, Chicago; 19, F. T. Colby, Victor Grandpre, Chicago; 20, John Schaefer, Jno. Bornhosen, Chicago; 21, Wm. J. F. J. McLaughlin, St. Louis, Mo.; 22, Thos. M. Curbin, B. B. Burns, South Chicago; 23 to 24, Edw. H. Ashenden, Jas. Young, Jno. P. Lauth, John Tempel, P. C. Harbaur, Alph. Latouche, Val Schmittschmitt, Geo. Helfrich, Christopher O'Brien, Gilbert, Oden, Chas. A. Hawley, Dr. Chas. Venn, Rev. G. Heldmann, Aug. Ehlbracht, J. J. Kieley, Chas. McArthur, W. P. McDonald, Jas. Lennon, P. Murphy, Denis Michal, Henry Schommer, Jno. J. Blinacuer, Nicholas Dieuer, Jno. C. Cremer, Chicago; 25, Geo. A. Neeb, J. C. Deady, Grand Crossing, Ill.; 26 to 28, Patrick McGarry, Michael Barry, Daniel Kane, Thos. Clarysse, Michael Hart, Louis Lafont, Rev. Dr. J. Piekham, F. C. Kirwin, Frank Kerz, John M. Jacobs, Rev. J. C. LaSage, Adolph Fournier, Thos. Dwyer, John Schaefer, J. P. Weske, Peter Mueller, Chicago; 29, Nicholas P. Mresch, Dan McCann, Evanston, Ill.; 30, J. W. McKinnon, Hubert Nelles, Michael J. Kelly, J. F. O'Connor, George Tighe, P. E. Hickey, Michael Franz, Dr. J. Fitzmaurice, Chicago; 31, James J. McInerney, Eugene Colgan, Springfield, Ill.; 32, John D. Raggio, G. B. Lagomarsino, Chicago; 33, Nicholas Hansen, Mich. Winandy, High Ridge, Ill.; 34, A. E. Teefy, John Broderick, Chicago; 35, Jas. A. Quinlan, Rev. Carl Backus, Waukegan, Ill.; 36, Stephen Coughlin, Thos. Healin, 55, John J. Kenny, Wm. B. Dorney, Chicago; 37, Dr. N. F. Fraser, E. G. Richer, Kankakee, Ill.; 38, Rev. E. A. Kelly, Denis 58, P. S. Matthes, W. J. Drennan, 59, John Devlin, P. H. Conner, Chicago; 60, M. J. Clifford, Hugh McHahon, Rockford, Ill.; 61, Nicholas P. Mueller, Peter J. Schaefer, Wilmette, Ill.; 62, J. F. Dankowski, S. Budzbanowski, Chicago; 63, Oliver Frazer, Jos. Frazer, Bourbonnais, Ill.; 64, John A. Sweeney, Peter M. O'Connor, Harvard, Ill.; 65, Wm. Keough, T. B. Starnach, Lockport, Ill.; 66, Geo. Harrar, Peter N. Kirsch, Niles Centre, Ill.; 67, M. A. Seery, J. E. Langlois, Milwaukee, Wis.; 68, John A. Cyr, Jos. Choudinard, Aurora, Ill.; 69, John P. Smulski, Victor Bardonski, Chicago; 70, A. H. Elliott, Jas. Ambrose, Chicago; 71, Jno O'Neill, J. J. Gallagher, Milwaukee, Wis.; 72, Lawrence Babst, F. T. McAnally, Kankakee, Ill.; 73, John McGee, P. H. Murphy, Milwaukee, Wis.; 74, Nicholas V. Fischer, Aug. L. Waerich, Chicago; 75, Peter Schimberg, N. Rider, So. Evanston, Ill.; 76, Dr. Jas. A. P. Grogan, Rev. F. H. Durm, Milwaukee, Wis.; 77, John E. Fahey, T. Van Elbergen, Milwaukee, Wis.; 78, E. Boulanger, C. H. Tremblay, Chaudiere Curve, P. Q.; 79, Phil Schmitt, Thos. Helbach, Chicago; 80, John Bauer, Math. Simon, Bowmanville, Ill.; 81, J. D. Coughlin, O. S. Tong, St. Paul, Minn.; 82, C. N. Veilleux, L. J. Nadeau, St. David, P. Q.; 83, W. P. Brown, L. D. Poulin, Riviere du Loup, P. Q.; 84, Wm. W. John, John Goetz, Chicago; 85, Jos. Ruesch, Geo. Bandau, Milwaukee, Wis.; 86, A. C. Demers, P. J. Montreuil, Lewis, P. Q.; 87, John Davis, J. J. E. Guerin, Montreal; 88, Wm. Stoffel, C. H. Fegers, McHenry, Ill.; 89, Henry Gruene, Jos. Bauer, Chicago; 90, Bernard Lorens, Geo. Schlitt, Chicago; 91, Bernard Scheidt, John Schmal, St. John, Ind.; 92, Rev. J. P. Dore, J. F. McCarthy, Chicago; 93, J. P. Repp, F. W. Stenger, St. Paul, Minn.; 94, P. W. Grover, Jacob Miller, Schererville, Ind.; 95, Dr. Geo. A. Grover, J. D. Brennan, Chicago; 96, John A. Schillo, Wm. Geisen, Cedar Lake, Ind.; 97, J. J. Laughlin, Jno. H. Menting, Antigo, Wis.; 98, Ed. C. Scheidt, A. E. Kaiser, Dyer, Ind.; 99, Frank Niemczewski, Anton Bessa, Chicago; 100, Theo. J. Becker, Frank Lillig, Chicago; 101, Michael Kolb, A. B. Schaefer, Hammond, Ind.; 102, Victor E. Cantin, L. T. Potras, St. Roch, Can.; 103, Rev. H. M. Plaster, John Buter, Hammond, Ind.; 104, J. D. Coutlee, Jas. Lowe, Montreal, Can.; 105, Geo. A. Morais, H. E. Peters, Etchemin, P. Q.; 106, J. H. Marcotte, J. A. E. McCabe, Windsor Mills, P. Q.; 107, Bernard J. Hundt, A. D. Meyer, Milwaukee, Wis.; 108, Amodeo Rotitaille, Chas. Cyr, Quebec, Can.; 109, J. D. Dietrich, J. H. Malon, Hegewisch, Ill.; 110, David Langlois, J. W. Wirtz, Kaukauna, Wis.; 111, Jos. A. Stephan, Henry Latz, Joliet, Ill.; 112, H. A. Rehberg, Edward Smith, Waukegan, Wis.; 113, Jos. A. Bousse, A. Schlusser, Chicago; 114, Cleophas Rousseau, Aime Talbot, Quebec, Can.; 115, Nicholas Casey, Sreator, Ill.; 116, Narcisse Gougou, Wm. H. Winslow, Montreal, Can.; 117, Fraserville, P. Q.; 118, H. C. McLaughlin, M. J. Walsh, Montreal, Can.; 119, J. H. Fortier, Sherbrooke, P. Q.; 120, J. J. Cronin, Edward Girard, Chicago; 121, Zoticue Renaud, J. Louis Carle, Montreal, Can.; 122, John L. Sullivan, Jas. Demene, Marong, Ill.; 123, Alex. Reilly, J. H. Donovan, Kensington, Ill.; 124, Daniel McGill, J. C. Dubois, Appleton, Wis.; 125, J. E. Miles, Jos. Gaurin, Montreal, Can.; 126, Daniel Lynch, John Fagan, Chicago; 127, Chas. J. Lemay, J. H. Giesch, Chicago; 128, Rev. J. L. McDonald, Eugene McKenna, Campbellton, N.B.; 129, John T. Logan, Thos. P. Sheehan, Elgin, Ill.; 130, J. F. Buschbaum, J. M. Foley, Washington Heights, Ill.; 131, J. B. O. Langlois, Ambrose Colomb, St. Jean, P. Q.; 140, John P.

Bueners, Jacob Baumstark, Racine, Wis.; 141, P. J. Ranger, Wilford Joly, St. Polycarpe, P. Q.; 142, Geo. F. Zander, Chas. M. Stelling, Milwaukee, Wis.; 143, Felix McGovern, A. J. McGowan, Joliet, Ill.; 144, Alex. Adam, Alex. Lord, St. George, Ill.; 145, M. L. Flanagan, J. J. Berg, Chicago; 146, Antoine Lefebvre, Jos. H. Nolet, Beauharnois, P. Q.; 147, G. J. Daily, Ed. Guilbault, Canton, Ill.; 148, Math. E. Mueller, Jacob V. Mueller, Winfield, Ill.; 149, C. Ritchot, Patrick Quinn, Montreal, Can.; 150, J. T. Catlin, Thos. P. Redmond, Kingston, Can.; 151, Henry Thompson, John Glenney, Montreal, Can.; 152, Theodore Leonard, J. J. Macklin, Columbus, O.; 153, E. J. L'Hercault, Nap. Emond, Minneapolis, Minn.; 154, Jas. Fenelon, P. McLinden, Peoria, Ill.; 155, Jos. O. Smith, John T. Smith, Manteno, Ill.; 156, Pierre M. Dechene, J. B. Belanger, Kankakee, P. Q.; 157, F. W. McCarthy, Rev. John McLean, Central Park, 158, Remi S. Juror, Jos. Marchand, Valleyfield, P. Q.; 159, Math. A. Metten, Peter J. Williams, Kenosha, Wis.; 160, F. L. Niesen, C. J. Habermehl, Chicago; 161, Wm. H. McCullough, F. J. Haggerty, Aurora, Ill.; 162, Chas. T. Poirier, G. Courville, St. Cuneogone, Mont.; 163, N. F. Franchere, Geo. Dalziel, Chicago; 164, John J. Ryan, Michael Dunn, Montreal, Can.; 165, Aug. Rohrbach, Jos. Neuf, Chicago; 166, Jos. Melancon, Alph. W. Blouin, Montreal; 167, Dr. E. E. Laurent, Theo. Denis, Montreal; 168, J. C. Laislois, F. L. Leblanc, Montmagny, P. Q.; 169, Cyrille Gagnon, Leon Gagnon, L'Acadie; 170, Samuel Dumais, Jean S. Tappier, Chambly Canton, P. Q.; 171, John P. Reuland, J. C. Seidelmann, Aurora, Ill.; 172, D. J. Ryan, John J. Durkin, Springfield, Ill.; 173, Frank M. Kilburg, Frank Burk, Chicago; 174, Ignatz Mroz, Chicago; 175, Peter Hubing, Henro Ternes, Chicago; 176, Edw. S. Kelly, Henry J. Nugent, Chicago; 177, Dr. J. F. Landry, Thos. Gelley, Duluth, Minn.; 178, Jos. A. Frigon, Eusebe Morisette, Three Rivers, P. Q.; 179, Thos. F. Williams, Michael J. Carey, Chicago; 180, Wm. C. Weldon, Edw. F. Cahill, Dixon, Ill.; 181, Frank E. Dooling, Jas. H. O'Brien, Springfield, Ill.; 182, Dr. Jean Girouard, Louis Bira, Longueuil, P. Q.; 183, Peter Beyer, Mathias Kelle, Buffalo Grove, Ill.; 184, Jacob Sittler, Jos. Bartz, Chicago; 185, Thos. Monaghan, J. S. Patrick, Montreal; 186, Chas. Schultzy, Henry Stiemann, Riverdale, Ill.; 187, Alf. Charbonneau, John P. Foley, Westport, Ont.; 188, Jas. T. Clark, Thos. O'Hearn, Chicago; 189, Valerie Gosse, St. Joseph, B. C., P. Q.; 190, Rev. E. J. Blackwell, W. H. Murphy, Fox Lake, Wis.; 191, M. A. Dolan, Thos. J. Mooney, Clinton, Ia.; 192, Wm. E. Lynch, W. A. Mathien, Lincoln, Ill.; 193, P. A. Dirksen, J. W. Freund, Springfield, Ill.; 194, St. Lambert, Montreal; 195, M. J. Walsh, H. R. Murphy, Racine, Wis.; 196, J. P. Coutlee, J. G. W. McGowan, Montreal; 197, Albert Gehring, R. Eichstadt, Michigan City, Ind.; 198, Amos Baesner, J. A. Wyant, Chicago; 199, George McGowan, Chas. Bruchet, Montreal; 200, P. P. Kranz, Edw. M. Kelly, Havelock, Ill.; 201, L. Victor Bachand, L. V. Dussan, Toronto, Can.; 202, Math. N. Simon, P. Doppenschmidt, Chicago; 203, Michael Quinlan, Arthur Morel, Ottawa, Can.; 204, L. A. Pupins, P. L. Y. Vezina, St. Jerome, P. Q.; 205, Geo. Racine, Louis Seguin, Hull, P. Q.; 206, Chas. J. Thernes, H. M. Nulty, Michigan City, Ind.; 207, Michael McGinty, J. J. Donohue, Decatur, Ill.; 208, S. M. Kavanagh, O. J. Bilenski, Chicago; 209, John P. Reeder, C. L. Mayer, Wapeton, N. Dakota; 210, Chas. L. Quinlan, D. A. Kennedy, Woodstock, Ill.; 211, D. A. Bowman, P. J. Huck, Racine, Wis.; 212, John Ryan, P. H. Moynihan, So. Chicago, Ill.; 213, D. J. Harris, W. J. Walsh, Ottawa, Can.; 214, A. A. Gibault, Dr. H. Garceau, Hochelaga, P. Q.; 215, Clement D. Hayden, Jas. McFarland, Dubuque, Ia.; 216, John Madden, Rev. L. M. Meehan, Morris, Ill.; 217, Alfred Cimon, L. H. Chaperson, Murray Bay, P. Q.; 218, A. C. Paros, D. E. Frechette, Monmouth, Ill.; 219, J. B. J. Picard, C. Archambault, Lachine, P. Q.; 220, M. A. Connell, A. Blondin, St. George, Stenestrick, Montreal; 221, J. Steph. Fournier, Dr. W. H. Mulligan, Sudbury, Ont.; 222, Jos. N. Leclerc, J. P. Boyer, Montreal; 223, John Buckley, John Langen, Sarnia, Ont.; 224, Wm. Desmond, John J. Carroll, Hartland, Ill.; 225, J. J. Lynch, Jno. Farley, Peterboro, Ont.; 226, J. L. Purcell, Jos. M. Dwyer, Chicago; 227, James Danaher, Wm. Cavahigh, Cornwall, Ont.; 228, John Byrne, J. J. Hayes, Chicago; 229, Rev. J. Roche, J. S. Doran, Jansenville, Wis.; 230, Matthew E. Egan, Patrick Kelly, St. Paul, Minn.; 231, John Brown, Geo. Baner, Volo, Ill.; 232, C. Wm. Alt, Jr., Dr. F. H. Birchmeier, Chicago; 233, H. A. Boning, Jos. Grein, Chicago; 234, P. F. Biedermann, M. Schaeffer, Chicago; 235, Nap. Viau, Arthur Lamer, St. Laurent, P. Q.; 236, A. B. Gendreau, Louis Beignell, Lake Megantic, P. Q.; 237, Robert Proulx, George Stenestrick, Montreal; 238, F. Link, A. C. Lemay, Sandusky, N. Y.; 239, James P. McGill, M. E. Burke, Beaver Dam, Wis.; 240, J. E. Tremblay, Rev. P. Derome, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. B.; 241, Dr. T. C. Baker, Wm. J. McReener, Chatham, Ont.; 242, Wm. A. Hanrahan, J. M. Meloche, Windsor, Ont.; 143, J. Edw. Rochon, F. X. Bellefleur, Muskegon, Mich.; 144, J. D. Ledue, H. Langlois, St. Scholastique, P. Q.; 245, A. F. Schader, Joseph Confield, Egan, Ill.; 246, J. Keating, S. H. Kelly, Detroit, Mich.; 247, Don. Schumacher, Const. Schneider, Chicago; 248, E. A. Grise, S. Legault, Montreal; 249, J. Ant. Beaudoin, Jas. T. Rowan, Joliet, P. Q.; 250, Dr. J. T. Peladeau, Wm. Brissette, Montreal, Can.; 251, A. Lefebvre, J. B. Archambault, St. Boniface, Manitoba; 252, Scotstown, P. Q.; 254, P. L. Martin, David Roy, Buckingham, P. Q.; 205, Edmund Peter, Demers, Minneapolis, Minn.; 256, Ovide Reuland, Everiste Beaudette, Fond du Lac, Wis.; 257, Bern McDermott, Henry Hardgrove, Fond du Lac, Wis.; 258, John H. Brennan, M. Cassidy, Stevens Point, Wis.; 259, Peter Shulz, J. J. Kilburg, Chicago; 260, 261, Jas. S. Kelly, John Richard, Montreal; 262, John McBrearty, John Whelan, Rockville, Ontario; 263, Francis Love, Thos. Holland, Montreal; 265, M. J. Baum, F. X. Giesch, Springfield, Ill.; 265, Montreal; 266, Rev. J. Hynes, F. J. Blum, Chicago; 267, Rev. J. P. Van Treek, W. S. Grasser, M. D. Sheboygan, Wis.; 268, Jos. Delose, Jos. Davis, Chicago; 269, Thos. O'Callaghan, P. Flanagan, Norway, Mich.; 270, Jas. O'Callaghan, D. H. Henderson, Ingersoll, Ont.; 271, John A. Alois F. Jettner, Cincinnati, O.; 273, Rev. A. Labbe, Dr. J. H. Giesch, Riville, P. Q.; 273, Albert J. Ticker, Louis Rioux, Green Bay, Wis.; 274, Hurley, Wis.; 275, M. E. Maher, West Superior, Minn.; 276, Thos. Jobin, Theophile Tessier, Winnipeg, Manitoba; 277, Jerome Joanne, L. A. Bergeron, Montreal; 278, Frank Seidl, A. J. Berton, Menominee, Mich.; 279, James H. A. E. Knight, Chicago; 280, Nich. Wallenborn, Jos. Merschbacher, Chicago; 285, Paul Golonski, Peter Schulz, Chicago; 286, R. V. L. Cunningham, Otto E. Nich, Jean Giesch; 287, Ant. Krautkramer, Ed. Vogelgesang, Chicago.

The following committees were appointed during the afternoon session.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS.

Chairman—Jno. T. Kelly, Chas. Schultz, Dr. Frazar, Jas. O'Callaghan, S. M. Karzmar, Jno. P. Reeder, P. Murphy, D. A. Bowman, Geo. A. Neel, Jos. Ruesch, Geo. Tighe, F. W. Weis, S. Coughlin, Dr. Grover, J. J. Kenney, E. Scheidt, Wm. Keough, V. M. Cantin, Geo. Harrier, F. L. Dietrich, Jno. McGee, David Langlois, Chas. J. Lemmer, J. A. Stephen, D. Lynch, Jno. L. Sullivan, D. J. Moran, Thos. Monaghan, John Green, C. O'Brien, Daniel Kane, Cyrille Gagnon, M. J. Walsh, S. Demais, J. P. Gaudet, E. S. Harkin, Albert Gehring, Wm. J. Kelly, Peter Hubing, A. Bessner, W. C. Weldon, G. Demers, Jr., Thos. Monaghan, Alf. Cimon, Jacob Smith, Thos. Monaghan, Alf. Charbonneau, F. T. Clark, V. Gosselin.

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

Chairman, Rev. H. M. Plaster, Rev. Robt

J. Roche, J. P. Burgers, Rev. J. A. Hynes, A. F. Febvre, Rev. J. Macdonald, H. Thompson, Jas. McHenry, P. B. DeWine, Jno. Foley, F. W. McCarthy, E. O'Neill, D. S. Jaron, E. Boulanger, T. Becker, A. Matten, M. Kelle, J. J. Ryan, J. P. Coutlee, Chas. Cyr, Paul Dolonski, Antoine Robitaille, M. Dunn, Antoine Krautkramer, E. A. Bause, C. Rousseau, N. Gange, J. J. Martin, W. P. Brown, Dr. J. T. Paladeau, Frank Loranz, E. A. Broderick, J. P. Wasko, Thos. J. Lee, J. C. Clifford, Leo P. Dwyer, N. Mueller, J. P. McGill, C. L. J. A. Sweeney, W. P. McDonald, L. A. Cyr, N. Diener, J. F. Smulski, M. Hart, Jno. Breen, M. E. Dirksen, C. D. Hayden, A. H. Elliott, J. Keating, M. McInty, M. V. Fischer, J. J. McInerney, J. D. Raggio, N. Hansen, A. Lefebvre, E. H. Asenden, P. Schimberg, C. Demers, Dr. Laurent, John Davis, Peter Beyer, H. C. McCullum, A. J. Burton, Rev. J. P. Dore, William Kelley, C. R. Rap, J. J. Kirby, E. E. Miles, Rev. D. J. Piekham, M. E. Mueller, J. A. Schillo, Thos. Leonard, N. Casey, E. J. L'Hercault, J. P. Reuland, A. C. Paradis, Louis Beaurivage, John Burns, T. F. Williams, J. A. Frigon, E. E. Dooling, F. L. Niesen, Wm. H. McCullough, Aug. Rohrbach, W. Tull, C. William, Alf. J. J. Kieley, D. Schumacher, J. J. Cronin, Chas. L. Quinlan, C. A. Hawley, Alex. Riley.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Chairman, P. P. Kranz, P. M. Clowry, N. F. Franchere, Jos. Schaefer, Geo. J. Zander, Ignatz Mroz, C. D. Hawden, J. B. Lucas, Jno. Davis.

COMMITTEE ON STATE OF THE ORDER.

Chairman, C. E. Ritchot, P. E. Harbaur, J. F. Dankowski, Franz Korz, T. M. Curtin, J. E. Kelley, Nic. Casey, James Donohue, J. C. Laislois, Francis Loye, Joseph Delosse, M. J. Baum, M. Cassidy, F. W. Gould, Peter Schultz, J. E. Cyr, L. A. Cyr, A. F. Schader, Wm. Hanrahan, Dr. T. C. Baker, Dan McGill, Robert Proulx, M. P. Mersch, P. J. Matthes, John Brown, M. C. Egan, J. J. Lynch, J. E. Fournier, C. J. Tannis, Michel Cyr, Phil Schmidt, P. J. Brogan, J. J. Cronin, Aug. Faustich, Felix McGovern, Alex. Adam, J. P. Kelly, B. McDermid, Ed. Pelletier, M. P. Mersch, J. A. Quinlan, J. H. Marcotte, A. B. Gendron, Thos. Gehring, John P. Jurgens, Geo. McKenna, Mic. Kolb, J. P. Reuland, Thos. J. Derkin, Wm. H. Mathien, H. A. Rehberg, John Fahey, Phil Schmidt.

COMMITTEE ON STATE OF THE ORDER.

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