12 PAGES

The Montreal Herald

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VOL. 83. NO. 300. SATURDAY MORNING. DECEMBER 13, 1890 THREE CENTS. $6.00 A YEAR

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CURRENT CONDENSATIONS

TO-DAY'S TERRESTRIAL TATTLE TERSELY TOLD.

Weather to-day—Much milder.

There is a sudden rush of work in the mining regions of Shamokin, Pa.

Gold was quoted at 200 per cent. premium at Buenos Ayres yesterday.

It is rumored that the French Finance Minister has tendered his resignation.

E1. Lawson shot his wife and afterwards suicided at Dayton, N. T., yesterday.

Three women were killed yesterday by an explosion in the Rumdorff factory at Perth.

Christmas holidays on the Liverpool stock markets will be for three days, viz., Dec. 25, 26 and 27.

The Russ an Government is about to send an expedition to Thibet to search for the lost explorers.

An increase in duties on engines and machinery is recommended by the French Tariff Committee.

The importation and breeding of raindeer is proposed to better the condition of the Alaskan Esquimaux.

The duties on a single consignment of Christmas poultry, from Smith's Falls to Boston, amount to $15,000.

There is every probability of a great strike of Lancashire factory hands being inaugurated next Tuesday.

Hon Messrs. Mercier and Blanchet have received the degree of Doctor of Law from Laval University.

A home for released prisoners was opened at Hamilton yesterday under the auspices of the Salvation Army.

Patrick O'Brien for thrashing his wife was sentenced at Hamilton yesterday to one year, less one day, in jail.

Four cows and four horses were burnt in the barns of Mrs. Bouchard at Point Levis yesterday. Loss about $2000.

Three thousand Sioux Indians are on their way to make their submission in obebience to orders from Gen. Brook.

The subscriptions for the McCarthy faction already amounts to £3000 and things look brighter for them generally.

Succi has now fasted 37 days and is still strong. It looks as though the 45 days' program would be carried out.

Thomas McDonald, a laborer, has been sentenced to death for the murder of Miss Holt, a teacher, near Bolton, Eng.

The Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association, has decided to hold the annual show during the first week in February.

The elopement of Miss Sawyer is denied. It seems there was a regular wedding with all due pomp and circumstance.

The striking brakemen on the New York & New Haven Railway have all been discharged and their places filled. Trains are moving as usual.

A new regulation which apparently cuts off all chance of promotion past the rank of lieutenant-colonel, is exciting comment in the Halifax garrison.

The president of the World's Fair commission has requested President Harrison to notify, officially, foreign governments that the exposition will be held.

At Weymouth, N. S., while chopping down a tree, James Brown found a purse containing $4000. If this happened often Canada's forests would soon be cleared.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by Mr. Fisher, M.P., and Mr. Choquette, M.P., will commence a speech-making tour of the Maritime Provinces on Monday.

The Druid Mills, manufacturers of cotton duck of Woodbury, near Baltimore, made an assignment yesterday. A large number of hands will be thrown out of work.

A Brazilian decree yesterday authorized the amalgamation of the National Bank and the Bank of the United States, under the name of the Bank of the Republic.

Prof. Bancroft is mysteriously missing from Providence, R. I., and the police offer $100 for information of his whereabouts—dead or alive.

The name of the new Irish daily paper to be brought out by the McCarthy faction on Monday next is to be The Suppressed United Ireland. This will be found a little too long for the newsboys.

Boehm, the famous sculptor, was found dead in a chair in his studio yesterday by Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, who had gone to enquire about some work. He was 56 years of age, and heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his sudden demise.

Blanchard paid the last penalty of the law at Sherbrooke yesterday for the murder of Calkins. There were many elements of extenuation in the case but the Minister of Justice declined to intervene. Radcliffe, the executioner of Birchall, was the hangman in this case also.

A New York economic authority predicts bad times ahead for the American workman—an era of strikes, shortness of work and closing of factories, followed by a general lowering of wages. This, it the prediction is verified, will rouse the United States workmen from their protection torpor.

Messrs C. E. Lewis of New York and H. A. Moore of Ogdensburg, connected with the United States Treasury Department, are at the Windsor.

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Failure of a Cotton Manufactory.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—The Druid Mills Manufacturing Co., B. F. Gambrill, president, this evening made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to T. Kipworth Wilmer, trustee. The bond filed is for $600,000. The concern is one of the largest cotton duck manufactories in the country. The failure was due, so the company's officials state, to the stringency of the money market. The failure of the concern will probably throw a large number of hands out of work and prove a distressing occurrence to the flourishing surburban town of Woodbury where the factory is situated.

The World's Fair Takes a Step Forward.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Ex-Senator Palmer, president of the World's Fair Commission, called on the President this morning and submitted to him papers showing that the World's Fair had reached that point in organization that a proclamation requesting foreign countries to participate in it should be issued. The papers were referred by the President to Attorney-General Miller to examine as to the sufficiency of the financial guarantees, etc.

OLD WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF.

Threats of a Great Factory Strike in Lancashire.

UNREST AMONG THE GERMAN MINERS.

Russian Expedition to Thibet.—Rumored Resignation of the French Finance Minister.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—All the fine cotton operatives of Lancashire will go on strike on Tuesday next unless their demand for an increase of 5 per cent in wages is agreed to. The masters have not signified their intentions in the matter.

There is a serious rivalry among the loyalist and socialist miners of Westphalia, the former opposing any extension of the labor struggle beyond the limits suggested by the Emperor William, while the socialists favor an aggressive policy against the mine owners.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that the Russian Government proposed to send another and stronger expedition in Thibet to ascertain, if possible, the fate of the missing Russian explorers supposed to have perished in that country. Suggestions are freely expressed that the explorers may have been massacred by the natives, the Chinese authorities being much opposed to the expedition.

Rumor has it that M. Rouvier, French Minister of Finance, has offered his resignation to President Carnot, being impelled thereto by the antagonism of a majority of the deputies to his financial plans.

The Butterfield-Marks Trial.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—In the trial of the American companies promoter Butterfield on a charge of libelling Harry Marks of The Financial News, Mr. Marks testified to-day that he had never promised to marry the widow Koppel, as asserted by her. He produced receipts for $1000, which he had paid her for The New York Jewish Reformer and other sums paid her. He had never obtained any of her jewelry. She had given him a watch that had belonged to Koppel. He had been editor of various papers and was at one time a member of the committee of the Oil Exchange. The widow of Koppel had never threatened to bring an action against him until he left New York toward the close of 1883.

A Patient for the Koch Treatment.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—Dr. Wm. Faltaval, of New York, who sailed from that city Nov. 25 on the steamer Rugia, having in his care Wm. Degan, a consumptive patient, arrived here on Tuesday evening. Degan comes here for treatment by Koch's method, having been selected by Dr. Shrady, of New York, as a suitable subject to test the efficiency of the Koch process. Degan was quite exhausted by the journey and will rest a few days before going to Prof. Koch. He will probably be assigned to either Dr. Carnot or Dr. Ewald for treatment.

Increased Duties in France.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The tariff committee has reported to the Chamber of Deputies a recommendation for a general increase of the duties on stationary and locomotive engines and tools.

Women Killed by an Explosion.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

PESTH, Dec. 12.—To-day an explosion occurred in the cartridge room of the Zumdorff factory, in which is manufactured the new explosive megatin. Three women employed in the factory were killed.

A TAX ON BOSTON'S CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars Duty on Christmas Cheer from Smith's Falls for Boston.

NO TRUTH IN THE ELOPEMENT STORY.

Canada's Exports—Arrested on Slight Grounds—Clear Calender at the County Court.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

OTTAWA, Dec. 12.—There is absolutely no truth in the reported elopement at the Carp, of Rev. Mr. Wayne and Miss Sawyer, as reported here. Miss Sawyer, sister to Mr. Bannell Sawyer, principal of the Ottawa Business College, was duly and legally married on Wednesday in her father's house, in Huntley, in the presence of her parents, Mrs. and Mr. Davis Sawyer and other members of the family, and with their consent, to Rev. Mr. Wayne, of Bell Branch Church, of Detroit, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Carp. There were also present beside the lady's parents, a number of friends from Ottawa.

A special meeting of the Hull City Council will be held on Monday next, when an offer from the Ville Marie Bank to take up $15,000 worth of bonds will be considered. The bank offers 95.

A special freight train of 16 cars, laden with poultry, will pass through the city to-morrow from Smith's Falls, via the C.P.R. and C.A.R. for the Boston Christmas markets. The shipment is one of the largest ever sent from here; the duties to be paid, as a result of the McKinley bill, are estimated at $15,000.

The following are the Canadian exports to the United States for the three months, September, October, and November, showing an increase this year of $123,898.33:

Month	1889	1890
September	$275,019 70	$246,283 24
October	305,507 54	324,463 35
November	176,865 81	316,534 79
Total	$757,393 05	$881,291 38

It is understood that Hon. Mr. Taillon, ex-leader of the opposition in the Quebec House, will be called to the senate.

The suspected murderer of Richard Langford was reported to have been arrested in Almonte, this morning. Enquiries of various parties in Almonte elicited the information that a young man, who was supposed to be George Goodwin, had been arrested at Arnprior. It was stated that Goodwin, or a man answering his description, had been arrested at the house of a farmer, named Devine, near Renfrew, by Detective Murray, but no confirmatton of the story could be had. No arrests had been made at Almonte. With regard to the Arnprior arrest the following particulars were learned: A young man partially answering to the description of the suspected murderer was arrested in the Campbell House, by Officers Young and Hicks, on Wednesday night about half past eight. Not being able to give a satisfactory account of himself, he was taken before Justice Crain, but was subsequently discharged.

The County Court resumed at 11 o'clock this morning. There were no cases for trial, and the grand jury made their presentment, in which they suggested that all trivial cases, such as that against Charles Nolan, for throwing stones at a railway train at Johnstone's Corners, should be summarily disposed of by a magistrate or at a County Judge's Criminal Court without taking up the time of the jury, as the ends of justice would be equally well served, and the county would be saved a great deal of expense.

Major-General Herbert is engaged in studying the history of the Canadian Militia. He is daily in his office in the west block, and appears deeply interested in his new duties. The General will not do much work outside of his office this winter, having arrived a little too late for the drill and active work. It is understood that he has no changes in view at the present, in fact he could not very well have, as the Parliamentary grant would not allow any beyond the regular expenditures already fixed.

TO DISCUSS POLITICAL ISSUES.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier's Tour in the Maritime Provinces.

RECIPROCITY TO BE WELL PUSHED.

Happenings in Quebec—Fire at Levis—Honors for Mercier—Death of a Religieuse.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

QUEBEC, Dec. 12.—Mrs. Widow Bouchard, of Gilmour's Cove, Levis, had her barn burned last night and lost four cows and four horses in the flames. Loss $2000.

The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Federal Opposition, will arrive in town to-morrow and will leave for a campaign tour through the Maritime Provinces. He will be accompanied by Mr M. S. Fisher, M.P. for Brome, and Mr. A.P. Choquette, M.P. for Montmagny. They will deliver political speeches in all the central points of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

A branch of the Ancient Order of United Workman has been established here.

Rev. Mother St. Henri, nee Vitaline Dion, founder of the Ursuline Convent at Roberval, died there yesterday.

Laval University has conferred the degree of Bachelor of Law upon Hon. Mr. Mercier and Hon. Mr. Blanchet, in consideration of their efforts to promote the amalgamation of Victoria College and Laval University, Montreal.

And Still He Is Alive.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—This is the 37th day of Succi's fast. He weighed 109½ pounds and is feeling better than he did yesterday.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Long Discussion on the Question of Provincial Politics.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

QUEBEC, Dec. 12.—The whole of to day's sitting was spent in discussing the financial question. The same ground was gone over again and again by Mr. Nantel, who spoke for four hours. Hon. Mr. Shehyn answered at some length and Mr. Clendinneng made an excellent speech on the necessity of encouraging capitalists to come to this country, to develop its resources, etc. The House then went into supply and sat until past midnight.

Parnell's Journey North.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

KILKENNY, Dec. 12.—As the train bearing Mr. Parnell was leaving Cork Mr. Parnell addressed a body of Queen's College students who had gathered on the platform to applaud him. He thanked them for their sympathy, and said that he had no fear of defeat if the youth of Ireland remained by his side. The journey was without noteworthy incident until the train reached Athay, where the crowd at the station hooted and groaned and shouted "To hell with Parnell." There were cheers for the bishops and priests and cries of "Long live Dillon and O'Brien." At several of the other stations there was knots of people who cheered for Parnell. His reception at Kilkenny was enthusiastic. He made a brief speech to the crowds and his remarks were cordially received. He will speak at Limerick on Sunday.

The Search for Prof. Bancroft.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 12.—The whereabouts of Prof. Bancroft have not yet been discovered, though it is believed from clues obtained to-day that he has gone to Florida. A detective has left for New York to look over the week's passenger lists of southern steamers. The police from their investigations, are convinced that the professor was in this city as late as 3.30 p.m. on Monday. The police have sent out circulars to all the principal cities of the world offering a reward of $100 for information leading to the discovery of Prof. Bancroft dead or alive. The circular also give a description of the missing professor.

MANITOBA AND NORTH WEST.

Sad Drowning of Indian Babes In Lake Winnipeg.

BODY OF MORPHY, N. W.M. P., FOUND.

Attempted Murder—Veterans' Association Formed—Warning to Horse Thieves—By-Law Wanted.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 12.—There was a letter received from Lake Winnipeg to-day, which details incidents of a double drowning accident in which two helpless infants lost their lives. While on the way home by dog sled from Church, an Indian named Amos Williams and his family broke through the ice, himself, his wife, his sister-in-law and her infant son, his son and little girl were thrown into the water, but all escaped after heroic efforts by Williams, except the two little children.

The body of mounted policeman Morphy, who was drowned off the yacht Keewatin on Lake Winnipeg, has been recovered. It was badly disfigured through decomposition and being eaten by fish. It was interred at Jackhead, but will be moved in spring and sent East. None of his companions were found.

John Chambers, who lives near Morden for some unaccountable reason, shot twice at a boy named James Whitfield yesterday, and narrowly escaped killing him.

A veterans' association of the 90th Battalion was organized last night, with James Tees as president and Capt. Whitla vice-president.

A young Englishman named Gardner was sent up for stealing a team of horses from his employer.

The ratepayers met to-night and passed resolutions favoring a by-law granting $30,000 for exhibition purposes.

Scaffold Accident at Duluth.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 12—By the falling of a scaffold at New Duluth this noon four carpenters were precipitated a distance of 30 feet and all seriously injured. The injured are: E. O. Marsh of Ontinigo, Wis., Prosper Manvill, a Canadian, who had a leg broken, Jas. Campbell, partly paralysed but will recover and Thos. Mercer of Cloquet, married, cannot recover.

A Man Must Pay for His Hobby Horse.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—By a decision rendered to-day by the Treasury Department, bicycles are held not to be personal effects of persons arriving in this country. The Treasury Department has decided that entries cannot be made in the United States Customs House by a foreign corporation of a branch office of which is established in this country.

Rochester Freshmen Suspended.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 12.—The University Freshmen here filed into the chapel exercises this morning and gave their class yell amid the hisses of their fellow-students. They were suspended in a body by the Faculty.

Charity Ball at Toronto.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—A charity ball in aid of the Infants' Home was held here to-night and was attended by 700 people. The ball was under the patronage of the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, Miss Campbell, Lady Cartwright, Lady Gzowski, Lady Matterson, Lady Wilson, etc.

THE CHURCH HOLDS THE BALANCE

Clerical Influence Slowly Inclining The Scales In Favor of the McCarthyites.

DR. KENNY ASKED TO RESIGN FOR CORK

"United Ireland" In the Liffey—A Mob Fishing For It—Funds For McCarthy.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The effect of clerical influence in the south of Ireland is becoming manifest in the increase of adhesions to the McCarthy faction. The anti-Parnellites are more and more confident that their still hunt is the winning policy and that Parnell is stronger now than he ever will be again; that his following will gradually fall away while that of his opponents will steadily increase. The people of South Cork have asked Dr. Kenny, their representative in Parliament, who has been one of Parnell's most ardent supporters in the present fight, to resign, as he does not take the same view that they do of the situation. This is a strong Catholic constituency.

The Nation, of Dublin, which refused Mr. Parnell's demand to withhold its facilities from the ejected editors of United Ireland and allowed them to get out an anti-Parnell edition of their paper, is a Catholic paper.

So far as can be learned the great majority of the clergy that have taken sides in the contest are against Parnell. The difficulty in overcoming the quiet but powerful force of the religious element will be a serious drawback to Parnell.

There have been singular scenes on the banks of the Liffey to-day. Crowds of men and boys have been fishing in the stream for copies of the bodkin edition of United Ireland, which were thrown into the river by henchmen of Mr. Parnell this morning. Every copy recovered is eagerly bought by some one desiring to possess a momento of this peculiar episode in the great conflict between the two factions of Irish leaders.

The finances of the McCarthyites are beginning to show an improvement. It is stated to-day that the subscriptions from all sources now amount to £3000. If this rate of income continues, the immediate difficulties of the seceders can be bridged over.

An Aged Pastor Scandalized.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

DOVER, Tenn., Dec. 12.—Rev. A. C. Stockard of Waverly, a prominent minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, is defendant in a suit for $20,000 damages brought by Henry Jackson, of that place, who charges him with alienation of Mrs. Jackson's affections. Mr. Stockard is about 70 years old. Mr. Jackson is about ten years his junior and Mrs. Jackson is not far from 50. It is expected that the case will be tried at the session of the Circuit Court which was opened by Judge A. H. Mumford yesterday.

New Brazilian Bank.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 12.—The statement that the decree issued by the government yesterday authorizing the consolidation of the Banco Nacional and the Banco Stados Unidos, under the title of Banco de Republica, also authorized the issue of a loan of 600,000,000 milereis was erroneous. The decree authorizes the new bank to issue notes to the nominal value of 6,000,000 milereis in gold.

Bad Times Predicted.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Isidor Strauss, of New York, in an interview published here, predicts a poor man's panic. So far, he said, we have had a rich man's panic induced largely by speculative efforts to depress securities. Before the situation is relieved, he said, the masses are bound to suffer. I expect to see factories shut down on short time, wages lowered and a general era of hard times.

THE DAY'S NEWS FROM HALIFAX

News That Will Dash the Hopes of Many a Grizzled Veteran.

A LION IN THE PATH OF PROMOTION

Rough Weather at Sea—A Valuable Find in an Old Willow Tree—Who Can Claim the Cash?

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

HALIFAX, Dec. 12.—Arrived schooner Geraldine, New York. She had heavy weather and lost several barrels of oil from the deck.

The steamer Parisian, from Liverpool with the weekly mails, passed Cape Race at 7.30 o'clock this morning. She will be due here to-morrow evening.

A communication which is causing a great deal of comment among the military has been received here from England. It is to the effect that after Dec. 13 next all promotions of lieutenant-colonels to the brevet rank of colonel, under the present four years' rule, will cease and only those specially selected or holding qualifying appointments can hope to attain the rank of colonel. The title of lieutenant-colonel will be the highest to which the majority of officers can hope to attain.

James Brown, living near Weymouth, in cutting through a willow tree near his place found a purse containing $4000 in a hollow of the tree, partly in bills, the rest in gold. Mrs. Payson died at this place a few years ago supposed to be worth considerable money which was never found. It is alleged that this was part of the money hid by Mrs. Payson before her death.

SOME PICKINGS FOR LAWYERS.

A Will Contest That Will Deal With Millions.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Mrs. Lucy Fayerweather, the widow of the deceased leather merchant Daniel B. Fayerweather, who by will deeded over $2,000,000 to colleges, got leave from Surrogate Ramson to-day, to withdraw her consent to the probate of the will, and she will contest the instrument. In her petition, presented to the surrogate by Coudert Bros., she states that she signed the waiver of citations and consent under a misapprehension of the facts and a misunderstanding of her rights. Mr. Fayerweather's estate has been estimated at $6,000,000. After disproportionate allowance for the support of the widow and the bequests to the colleges and hospitals the residue of the estate goes absolutely to three executors, one of whom is Lawyer Ritch. Mrs. Fayerweather has not filed her objections yet, and it is not known whether she will only insist on her full dower in the estate or seek to have the will declared void on the statutory grounds.

Reindeer For Alaska.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Capt. Healy, of the revenue cutter Bear, in connection with Sheldon Jackson, U. S. Commissioner of Education for Alaska, who recently arrived from Alaska on the Bear, will at an early date forward to Washington a communication with regard to the condition of the Esquimaux in Northwestern Alaska. He will point out that the Esquimaux are suffering great hardships, and in some cases bordering upon starvation, owing to the scarcity of deer, and particularly on account of the entire failure of hunting during the past autumn. Capt. Healy will propose to the Government that he purchase a number of reindeer of both sexes, which abound on the Siberian coast, and transport them on the Bear to some point on the Alaskan coast, where moss and feed are plentiful. He will also advise that the Government enlist the services of a number of Siberian natives to instruct the Esquimaux in the art of herding the deer, and as the animals become more numerous they can be distributed over Northern Alaska and form the food supply for the natives.

NEWS NOTES FROM HAMILTON.

Interest Excited in the Election Petition Trial.

WIFE BEATER CAGED FOR ONE YEAR

Home For Released Prisoners Opened by the Salvation Army—Bad Runaway Accident.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

HAMILTON, Dec. 12.—At the Court House the Hamilton election petition was in progress all day before Justices McMahon and Ferguson. The witnesses examined to-day were R. B. Beasley clerk; Jno. Dent, cabman; Mrs. Dent, and Hy. Ede, lawyer's clerk. A large number of spectators fill the court room at every session, although the proceedings thus far have not been particularly interesting. At the present rate of procedure the trial is likely to last several days and perhaps weeks.

At the County Court Sessions to-day before Judge Muir, Patrick O'Brien, the brute who beat his wife while she was sick in bed a week ago, was sentenced to one year, less one day, in the central prison.

At the Police Court to-day Jos. Warren, charged with obtaining a watch from Mr. W. Atwood's jewelry store by false pretence, was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

The Prison Gate Home, for the rescue of released prisoners in connection with the Salvation Army, was formally opened yesterday afternoon, and addresses were delivered by Mayor McLellan, Rev. R. Boville, Chaplain Wright, Governor Ogilvie, of the county jail, Staff Capt. Bolton, of the Salvation Army, and others.

A horse attached to a light cutter owned by Judge Robertson made a lively runaway this evening. The coachman was dragged on the sidewalk for two blocks hanging to the reins, but was not badly injured. The cutter was smashed to atoms and near the city hospital the horse ran over two little girls. One of the children received severe injuries and was taken to hospital, the other child was injured but slightly.

Got Into Trouble Through Rye.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

FORT ERIE, Ont., Dec. 12.—George W. Long, farmer, Walpole Township, has been committed for trial on a charge of attempting to procure abortion on Frances Louisa Bailey, aged 18, one of Miss Rye's English importations, whom he is alleged to have seduced.

Merchants Will Take a Holiday.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—The Christmas holiday in the cotton market will extend from Dec. 25 to Dec. 27, inclusive. Jan. 1, 2 and 3 will also be holidays in the same market.

DIED.

STEWART—In this city, on the 11th inst., Andrew B. Stewart, aged 74 years and three months.

Funeral from his late residence, 91 University-street, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2.30 o'clock.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

CARTER—On the 11th inst., at Kingstown, Ireland, in the 100th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Carter, father of Mrs. Edward Rawlings of this city.

Steamship Arrivals.

Dec. 12.	Reported at	From
Lake Ontario	New York	Liverpool
Kehrwieder	Southampton	Montreal
Hibernian	Glasgow	Philadelphia
Polynesian	Baltimore	Liverpool
Brazilian	London	Montreal
Pomeranian	Boston	Glasgow
City of Chicago	Queenstown	New York
Alsatama	New York	Glasgow
Britannic	"	Liverpool
Manitoban	Philadelphia	Glasgow

THE INDIAN BRAVES ARE CAVING IN.

Three Thousand Sioux Marching to Pine Ridge to Tender Their Submission.

IS IT PEACE OR PROCRASTINATION?

New Rockford Folk Passed an Uneasy Night, Scared by Red Skin Howlings.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 12.—Nearly 600 lodges or 3000 Sioux Indians, including bands of Two Strike and Short Bull, are marching in from the Bad Lands to Pine Ridge Agency in obedience to Gen. Brooks' orders and will report to him to-night unless they are stampeded by fresh rumors. They have been slow to start because they were told they were to be punished for raiding ranches.

A Scare at New Rockford.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW ROCKFORD, N.D., Dec. 12.—New Rockford people slept on their arms last night. A party of Sioux Indians camped near the town and kept up the ghost dance all night. Their whoops could be plainly heard in the city. The Indians stole flour from the mill here until an armed guard was placed in the building. A few cattle were also killed. Settlers were coming in from all directions this morning.

Another Strike Crushed.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12.—The striking brakemen on the canal division of the New York and New Haven were discharged yesterday by order of President Clark, in an order in which he says that the men made no appeal to the management for extra pay for working over time, but simply refused to continue at work and he therefore directs that they be discharged for refusing to do their duty, and also that they be paid a reasonable amount for whatever extra work they have performed. The places of the strikers have been filled and trains will run as usual to-morrow.

The New Irish Daily Paper.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.—The National Committee of the McCarthy wing of the Irish party have secured offices in Lower Sackville-street. At a preliminary meeting to-day numerous requests for membership were received, as well as letters from clergymen and others expressing a readiness to subscribe to the funds of the organization and to the expenses of the new paper. The title of the paper will be "The Suppressed United Ireland." The first issue will appear on Manday. The price will be a half-penny.

The World's Fair.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, president of the World's Fair Commission, and Mr. Ford W. Peck, of the local directory, are here to request President Harrison to issue his formal proclamation notifying the governments of the World's Fair that the exposition will be held. They possess all the proofs to justify him in sending out this proclamation at once.

A Versatile Career.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—A. Wilkinson, known in Ontario politics as "Big Push Wilkinson," died to-day after a very short illness. Deceased was aged 56, and was formerly Conservative organizer. He has lately been engaged in literary work, and has been at different times pastor of a Methodist church and newspaper publisher.

Still Time For Foreign Philanthrophy.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.—A conference of the Aborignies Protection Society was held here to-day. A number of members of Parliament and leaders of religious bodies were present. It was resolved to demand a Government inquiry into the atrocities committed in Central Africa by English and other adventurers.

A Boom in Coal Mining.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 12.—At all the collieries in this region belonging to the Reading Company the working time has been increased three hours per day. This will affect 4000 miners in Shamokin. The Buckridge and Cameron collieries resumed to day.

A Distinguished Party From Japan.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

CARLISLE, Pa., Dec. 12.—Judge Nito, the president of a technical school in Japan Miss S. Studa, of Tokio, Japan, and Miss Doguere, of Nara, Japan, visited the Indian training school here to-day.

Milder Weather To-day.

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—An important storm which has developed during the day now covers Cape Breton, and another deep disturbance is situated over the Northwest Territories. Light local falls of snow have occurred in Ontario, and a more general fall of sleet and snow in the Maritime Provinces. A strong northwesterly gale prevails in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In the Northwest it has become very mild.

Minimum temperatures—Calgary, 14; Qu'Appelle, 6; Winnipeg, 2 below; White River, 19 below; Toronto, 10; Montreal and Quebec, 2 below; Halifax, 24.

Probabilities.

Lakes—Westerly to southerly winds, generally fair, rising temperatures, mild to-morrow.

St. Lawrence, Upper—Westerly to southwesterly winds, generally fair, a little higher temperature, milder to-morrow.

St. Lawrence, Lower—Westerly winds, fair, stationary or a little higher temperature, higher temperature to-morrow.

Gulf and Maritime—Decreasing northwesterly to westerly winds, fair and cold.

HEAVY WINNERS AND BIG LOSERS.

Men Who Have Made Fortunes or Dropped Them on the Turf Last Year.

NE when unlucky is satisfied to remain in obscurity unless he is so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the sheriff, whereas, says The Sportsman, the lucky speculator is always heard of. However, here are a few of the heavy losers on the turf this season as well as the leading winners. L. O. Appleby, the New York bookmaker, is accounted the heaviest winner of the year. A conservative estimate places him $150,000 ahead of the game. Appleby enjoys the confidence of the Mars and Hearst stables, besides which profited heavily on the success of Tristan, his own mare. Edmund Berry reads the Western plungers, and his system of playing, in which he employs three assistants, has netted him over $100,000 in the last six months. Botay's poorest meeting was that at Washington Park. He is credited with winning $25,000 at the recent Latonia meeting. When Text won at Elizabeth a few days ago "Snapper" Garrison, the famous jockey and owner of the horse, cashed in $5000 of winning tickets. He has won $25,000 this month, but was a loser before that. David T. Pulsifer, formerly of Chicago, played in his usual luck. In spite of his tremendous losses on Tenny in the Suburban, and in the match with Salvator, he got it all back and at least $125,000 more. Pulsifer is one of the heaviest betters, and on the success of the flutter filly grabbed $46,000 out of the ring at Gravesend. George Wheelock lost $75,000 in the spring but is now $100,000 winner. Kirk Gunn and C. Jones, of Chicago, are $30,000 ahead of the horses. "Pittsburg" Phil is $60,000 to the good, and Byron McClelland has won a like sum on his filly Sallie McClelland. Among the heavy losers are: Pierre Lorillard and J. E. Kittson, the millionaire turfmen, Harry Haswell, Abe Garson, Mayor Grant, of New York; J. N. Cuesins, Fred Dale and J. E. Cavanaugh. Some of the heaviest plungers in the country contributed to the success of the winners. Mike Dwyer, the strongest dealer in horse futures of the century, is out more than anybody can estimate. Bookmaker De Lacy admits that his losses could have purchased the handsomest brown stone house in New York, and Tom Childs has run in the same class. George Forbes, the Canadian horseman, was badly squeezed through a false system he adopted, and Dave Johnson, rich one day and poor the next, closed his accounts on the next. Probably the heaviest loser in the country is Eole Pearsall. The Saratoga meeting alone cost him $90,000, and a night spent in a certain Eastern club-house left him stranded. Joe Marroon, a New York contractor, brought $100,000 on the turf in the spring, was a skeptic on form, and is flat broke. "Dink" Davis, the big gambler, hasn't a penny, although he flew in his usual high style during the summer. Included in the list of well-known betting men who gained experience at considerable cost were bookmaker Sam Emery, Marcus Cartwright, who lost $25,000 three weeks ago at West Side Park; Percy Gillis, John Daly, Charley Davis, Ridge Levler, Addie Lewis, a believer in information; Phil Grill, who backed the favorite in a race won by his own horse, Wilfred, at odds of 100 to 1; Charles Jordan, Walter Gratz and Abe Hummel the famous New York lawyer.

The Winning Sires.

Among the winning sires in England this year first honors are taken by St. Simon, who with thirteen representatives heads the list with £32,799; the chief contributors to this grand total are Memoir £15,702, St. Serf £5809, and Semolina £3400, Wisdom stands second with £20,411, of which Surefoot won £12,722, and then comes Ben d'Or with $17,627, made up of 39 races; Orvieto contributing £5737. Springfield is close up with £17,208, Sainfoin's three wins resulting in £6950. Barcaldine with 50 races and nineteen representatives, has £16,556, of which Morion is responsible for £5032, and he is followed in order of merit by Charibert, who is now in France, with £13,813.

The Belmont String.

The sale of the Belmont horses takes place at the training establishment at Babylon, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 27. An approximation of the value of the lot would read something like this, says The New York Morning Journal:

HORSES IN TRAINING.

Potomac	$40,000
La Tosca	25,000
Masher	10,000
Prince Royal	10,000
Raceland	10,000
Fides	5,000
St. Charles	5,000
Flavia	2,500
Beauty	2,500
Magnate	4,000
St. Carlo	5,000
Twenty yearlings at $2000 each	40,000
Total	$159,000

STALLIONS.

St. Blaise	$100,000
Ill-Used	15,000
Magnetizer	3,000
Total	$118,000

BROOD MARES AND WEANLINGS.

Fifty brood mares at $2000 each	$100,000
Thirty weanlings at $1000 each	30,000
Total	$130,000
Grand total	407,000

A Basket of News from Kentucky.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 11.—Porter, the little negro who has made such a fine reputation as a successful light-weight jockey in the West this fall, is a son of John Porter, a hump-backed darkey, who himself rode races long before the war. He also rode during the 70's with some success, once or twice having the mount of the great Ten Broeck. Young Porter seems to be an improvement on the old man, and at the recent Nashville meeting he made the remarkable record of riding a winner a day, his winning mounts numbering 23—the number of racing days at that meeting.

A prominent turfman, in summing up the fall campaign West this year says for speed Prince Fortunatus and Bobby Beach rank the best; as a stayer none can rank with Marion C., but as an all-round horse, day in and day out, give him Blarney Stone, jr. He classes Palestine, Roseland and Dundee as the best of the two-year-olds, bar Semper Fidele, who is held by him in such high estimation that he hazards the opinion that the West has not seen her superior since Miss Woodford's time.

In speaking of what some breeders expected as annual results of their establishments, Gen. W. H. Jackson, the proprietor of the famous Belle Meade farm, recently said: "Next year I will have 52 yearlings to offer and I will be satisfied if out of the number comes one that proves a good race horse. Salvators and Tennys do not come every year, and a breeder who expects such an outcome had better quit the business for some other pursuit. Some men go into breeding like a gambler—they expect to win a fortune with a shoestring, as the old saw goes. I take it if a man gets a $200 colt out of a $200 mare he is doing a good business. The fault seems to be many expect to get a $5000 colt out of a $200 mare and that is the cause of their disappointment when such a state of affairs fails to materialise."

It is probable that several other Western courses will follow Nashville West Side Park Association and employ Col. M. Louis Clark to act as presiding judge at their meetings next year. President White of the last-mentioned club says he considers Col. Clark without an equal in this business and predicts that once a trio of such men is secured for the judges' stand tricky owners, trainers and jockeys will quickly seek seclusion and racing will become the fair sport it used to be when men of the character of Old Hickory and Henry Clay placed the horses as they passed the winning line.

It is rumored that Starter James B. Ferguson is negotiating for the purchase of a noted English stallion to place at the head of his breeding establishment, Kingston Stud Farm. His agent is in England looking up a horse to fill the bill and it is probable the cable will announce the purchase before the regular stud season sets in. Mr. Ferguson has a fancy for the American horses, but the price asked for a good one here is so exorbitant he has turned to the mother country for perhaps—at least he hopes—another Leamington or a second Prince Charlie.

The craze for selling yearlings in New York city among Western and Southern breeders is gradually dying, and not a few will drop back to the old localities in holding these offerings next year. Belle Meade's yearlings will be sold at home; Elmendorf's, if offered, will probably share a like fate, while Runnymede's have always been offered in Kentucky and will continue to be until the dissolution of the present firm. The only other mammoth establishment to be accounted for is Woodburn, and the price realized for Troubadour's brother may induce its manager to again cast its fortunes in the East, but that the auctioneer's voice may yet be echoed back by the maples and the fir trees of that great establishment is a thing which, if denied, suggests a going back on the traditions which cluster, as if for memory's sake, around all places that have a history.

Bel-Air Jockey Club.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bel-Air Jockey Club has just been held, and notwithstanding the many disadvantages which the club has had, especially in the way of inclement weather for racing during the summer, on the whole it has been a prosperous one. The honorary treasurer, Mr. Chas. Cassils, read his annual statement, showing a good balance to the credit of the club: During the season the Bel-Air Jockey club has paid out in purses nearly $11,000, being a larger sum than any racing Club in Canada has ever given.

It is the intention of the club to start the season of 1891 with renewed efforts, and larger meetings and more attractive purses will be given than has previously been attempted on the Canadian turf. The following gentlemen were elected as directors for the coming year: R. Craik, M.D.; Messrs. James P. Dawes, Charles Cassils, Wm. Hendrie (Hamilton), James O'Brien, Wm. C. McIntyre, Hugh Paton, James H. Wardlow and Duncan McIntyre, jr.

When Colts Are Spoiled.

A large number of promising horses are spoiled each year by the want of a little care at weaning time. The change from the milk of the dam is always more or less severe, and if made suddenly, is attended with loss of condition. The only right way to grow colts is to feed them quite liberal for months before weaning time, and then wean as gradually as possible. It is all important that the colt be kept constantly growing from birth to full age. Only in this way can size—that all important element in the future price—be obtained. A colt that has not been well fed before weaning, and thus accustomed to grain diet, and then turned out to shift for itself on fall grass has a poor prospect for making any profit for its owner. If in addition to this it is duly hardened by exposure to the weather and allowed to pick for itself in a stalk field, it is quite sure to be stunted in growth and sell for scrub prices.

All this can be avoided with a little care taken at the right time. Colts, if not allowed to run with the dam, will learn when quite young to eat a little grain, which should always be kept handy. As weaning time approaches this should be increased and the actual weaning be done gradually. With good shelter and plenty of feed and the opportunity for exercise, the foundation will be laid on which it will be possible to build a seller that will go off the place to market not owing its owner anything.

Friendly Stakes Entries.

The entries for the coming year's Friendly Stakes are closed. Last night the Washington Park Club, of Chicago, beat the Coney Island Club in its entries, but this season the record stands 131 for the Coney Island Club and 123 for the Washington Park. Secretary Brewster still has hopes of swelling his list by some California entries. The Eastern Stake was swollen by the entry of all the Belmont yearlings—twenty-three. Jemmy Rowe advised this course, as the yearling are to be sold and it will enhance their value. Rinfax won the Western and Gascon the Eastern division of the stake this year.

FOOTBALL.

The Meeting of the Union—McGill Holds the Championship.

The Rugby Football Union of the Province of Quebec met last night in the M. A. A. A. rooms, for the purpose of deciding the dispute about the football question and revising the rules. There were representatives from McGill, Montreal, Britannia, Victoria and Quebec in attendance. Mr. Hamilton, of McGill presided.

Mr. Black, of Montreal, moved that as the season ended on Nov. 1, and McGill were then champions, Britannia had no right to the claim. A discussion then took place in which Britannia showed that the drawn game between Montreal and Britannia, which was ordered to be played over, did not take place on Nov. 8, as ordered by the union as McGill had meantime defeated Montreal the then champions, but in doing so took over all the responsibilities of the club and should have played with Britannia. Others looked at the matter differently and finally Mr. Black's motion was sustained by a vote of 9 to 2 and McGill retains the laurels. It was then decided to appoint a committee composed of a representative from each of the clubs in the Union to revise the rules. It was also decided to name a delegate to attend the meeting of the Ontario Union in order that more intercourse might be had between the East and West, as this had fallen to the ground since 1885.

ATHLETICS.

The Charges Against Copeland, Queckberner, Mitchell and Nickerson.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—James E. Sullivan of the New Jersey A. C., and Julius Harder of the New York Turn Verein, the committee appointed to investigate the charges affecting the amateur standing of Mr. Copeland, and J. C. Queckberner of the Manhattan A. C., and J. S. Mitchell and A. Nickerson of the New York A. C., all of whom were protested at the championship meeting in Washington, on Oct. 11, met at the Grand Union Hotel last night. The first case considered was that against Mitchell. Mr. Carr, president of the Manhattan A. C., and Frank D. Sturgiss, secretary of the New York A. C., both lawyers, represented their different clubs. The charges against Mitchell were of receiving money for giving exhibitions of weight throwing at a chowder party of the Tuscarora Club, held at Staten Island last June, and receiving money for instructing athletes at Princeton College about the mysteries of weight throwing. Ex-Secretary Miller, of the Princeton College Athletic Association, who makes the charges against Mitchell, was not present, neither were the other complainants, and further investigation in the matter was deferred until the Manhattans can get their witnesses. In the case of Nickerson, the New Yorks admitted that the champion competed under the impression that he was a member of the club, but he was not.

The New Yorks produced J. Blackburn, the professional colored runner, who made the following affidavit:—

In August, 1888, a man who kept the Park House at Oceanport, N.J., advertised a race of 100 yards open to all men in the country, the prize to be a medal. I was one of the contestants and won the first heat and also the second heat. In the third heat a man was entered and ran whom I did not then know, but whose name I believe to be Copeland. He had a friend at the race by the name of White. Copeland had a handicap of three yards and I won the heat. In the fourth heat Copeland and myself ran from scratch and I won the heat. After this heat Copeland said to me that he would race me for any distance for any amount from $10 up to $200. I said I would race him for $10. I saw him take the money out of his vest pocket and place it in the hands of a Mr. Prine, who lives at Marlborough, N. J. I also placed $10 in the hands of Mr. Prine, and as we were going to the scratch Copeland asked me if I wanted to bet any more, which I declined. We ran and I was beaten. After the race was over I claimed the medal, but the man who gave it said Copeland had won it and gave it to him. My friends protested and there was considerable trouble about it. I afterward overheard a man say that the medal was given to Copeland in order that he could show it if any question should come up about his having raced for money. This man was an acquaintance of White's. This summer I saw this man Copeland who raced with me and who got the medal at Oceanport in Augnst, 1888, run at Pittston, Pa., under the name of Clark. I spoke to him and told him he had run against me at Oceanport. He denied it at first, but afterward told an acquaintance of mine, by name Russell, that he had run me. I told both Copeland and White at Oceanport that if I ever got a chance to give information against Copeland I would appear at any time and do so. I have been shown a number of photographs this morning and I know only one of them, which is marked with a blue cross, and is the man I ran against at Oceanport.

The affidavits against Queckberner charge him with receiving money for teaching swimming while a life saver at Long Beach. Owing to the fact that many of the persons who had made charges against the accused men failed to appear the investigation was adjourned until such time as these witnesses can be notified to appear and submit to cross-examination.

The Christmas Sheffield Handicap.

The Christmas Sheffield handicap will be run on Dec. 25 and 27 and there are 83 entries. Of these sprinters seven hail from America, the names being Gibson, Collins, Donovan, Geo. Smith, D. R. Budd, Doolan and W. Mills. The Australians are the black man Samuels, Price, McGarrall, Williams, Layton and Phillips. Few of the foreigners will start. The distance is nominally 202 yards, but, as Harry Hutchens is the virtual scratch man at at 80½ yards, it is really a race of 111½ yards. The handicap is interesting as showing the estimation in which the runners are held. Hutchens has to give three-quarters of a yard start to Gent, Jennings and Gibson, a yard and a quarter to Samuels, a yard and three-quarters to Price and so on up to eight and a quarter yards to several English runners. The amount of the purse is $500 of which $400 is the share of the winner. The latest betting on the race is at 6 to 1 against Hutchens.

CRICKET.

Another Team of Cricketers For England Next Summer.

A team of Parsee cricketers will leave India for England next April and play a series of over thirty two-day matches with the chief clubs, closing the tour early in September. The Parsees are fire-worshippers or followers of Zoroaster. They are an active, handsome and intelligent race, and are great merchants. They have frequently controlled the entire opium production of India, valued at £10,000,000 annually. This will be the third team of Parsees to visit England, and the olive-skinned gentlemen can play quite a good game of cricket.

Bonaventure Club Supper.

Having passed a most successful season on the field the Bonaventure Cricket Club will reunite once more, and that, too, to-night, when the annual supper will be held in the Riendeau Hotel. Judging from the number of persons who possess tickets the attendance will be very large.

OTTAWA BOWLERS WANT THE VICTORY

The Senators Coming to Montreal With the Determination to Win Their Matches.

MANY SNOWSHOERS OUT FOR FUN.

Tramp of the Argyle and Garrison Clubs to the Club House —The Thistle Club Supper.

BOWLERS in Montreal had better get down to hard practice if they are desirous of holding their laurels, as the boys from Ottawa are coming down with a determination to win both their next matches in the series. The first will be played Dec. 19 with the Montreal team on the M.A.A.A. alleys and on the following day the Ottawas play the Victorias on the alleys of the latter. The Ottawas have been at it strongly lately and last night the twelve highest competitors in their recent competition bowled off for places on the team which is coming to this city. Teams were chosen from the East and West Ends, the latter winning by 146 points. The following gentlemen will comprise the A.A. team: Chittick 1091, average 181 5-6; H. Morrison 1075, average 179 1-6; P. Sherwood 1063, average 177 1-6; A. Whillans 1023, average 170 5-6; Du Plessis 962, average 160 2-6; Watson 952, average 158 4-6. The averages were taken from the six strings bowled in the competition and the deciding roll last night.

It is expected that the team will be accompanied to Montreal by a large number of friends. If possible an excursion will be secured for those who wish to take in the trip.

SNOWSHOEING.

Annual Meeting of the Kingston Snowshoe Club.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

KINGSTON, Dec. 12.—The annual meeting of the Kingston Snowshoe Club was held last evening, when the following officers were elected: President, F. C. Ireland; vice-president, F. C. Leigh; second vice-president, J. Renton; secretary-treasurer, R.E. Burns; committee, Messrs. F. Ireland, Greet, Richardson, Skinner and Mills.

St. George Club Tramp.

The St. George Snowshoe Club will hold an afternoon tramp to-day, starting from the corner of Peel and Sherbrooke-streets at 3.30 o'clock. Dinner will be served at their club house at 6 30 o'clock. A very large turnout is expected.

The Old Tuque Bleue.

The Montreal Snowshoe Club will tramp out this afternoon. The members are requested to muster at the gymnasium at 3.30 o'clock, and their destination will be Charbonneau's hotel at St. Laurent. Returning they will reach the city about 8.30 o'clock. A big muster is looked for.

Emerald Club Arrangements.

The Emerald Snowshoe Club held a committee meeting last night, at which arrangements for the winter were decided upon.

The fun decided upon is as follows:

Three ladies' nights—Dec. 29, Jan. 19 and Feb. 16.

Green steeplechase, Jan. 5.

Open Steeplechase, (cash), Jan. 12.

Veterans' night, Jan. 26.

Garrison Artillery Club.

The first tramp of the season of the Garrison Artillery Snowshoe Club took place last night to the Athletic Club House, when about thirty-five members turned out. An enjoyable time was spent and the city was reached about 11.30 o'clock. The Garrison will hold their first ladies' night about the middle of January.

The Argyles.

Fifty-three of the Argyles went across the mountain to the Athletic Club House at Cote des Neiges last night, and of this number thirty were not too lazy to tramp. A very good time was spent, and the boys reached home about 11 o'clock. To-day they tramp to Lachine, starting from the Odd Fellows Hall, Wellington-street, at 2.30 o'clock sharp.

SKATING.

Opening of the Victoria Skating Rink this Afternoon.

The ice is in excellent condition for the opening of the Victoria rink this afternoon. The number of subscribers is surprisingly large and besides the attraction of skating, the splendid program arranged for the occasion will undoubtedly draw an immense crowd. The games start at 3.30 o'clock, and the exhibition of fancy skating by Mr. Louis Rubenstein will take place about 5.30 o'clock. There are several interesting events on the cards.

At the Other Rinks.

The rinks of the Montreal Toboggan Club on the M.A.A.A. ground, the Crystal and Dominion rinks are now in full swing, and another one, the Montreal skating rink, corner of Colborne and Wellington-streets will be opened to-night. A band will be in attendance at both the Crystal and Dominion rinks this evening.

AQUATICS.

Hanlan Says He Will Row Jake Gaudaur for a Suitable Purse.

Ned Hanlan says that if the Barrie people will put up a suitable purse he will row Jake Gaudaur on Kempenfelt Bay or he will enter a sweepstake at $500 each, with a purse added, and row O'Connor and Gaudaur, His only conditions outside the stake are that the race shall take place on the day fixed upon, whether the water be rough or smooth.

CURLING.

Two Rinks From Lindsay Will Go to New York to Play.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

LINDSAY, Dec. 12.—A challenge has been received by J. D. Flavelle from the American Curling Club for a one or two rink match to be played in New York or its vicinity this season. The Lindsay club will accept and send two rinks to Gotham about the last of January.

Annual Dinner of the Thistle Club.

The annual dinner of the Thistle Curling Club took place last night, when about 35 members sat down to table. Mr. Wm. Cassils, the president, occupied the chair, and on his left sat the Rev. Mr. Barclay, representing the Branch; and Mr. F. Stancliff, Montreal, while on his right were Mr. John Robertson, Caledonian, and Mr. J. Ramsay, Heather. The toasts of the evening were the "Queen," proposed by the president; the Bench, proposed by Mr. A. McPherson and answered by Rev. Mr. Barclay; Sister Clubs, proposed by Mr. Cassils, and responded to by the representatives mentioned above and the toast of the evening by Mr. Barclay. After satisfying the inner man songs were rendered by several of the gentlemen present and a most enjoyable time was spent till the hour of midnight.

A Coming Contest.

The Montreal Curling Club has challenged the Caledonians for their annual friendly match, twelve rinks a side. It will probably be started about the beginning of January.

CHESS.

Canadian Chess Association.

Those admirers of the king of games, who follow the movements of chess in Canada, will be pleased to hear that the association tournament will this year take place in Montreal. The following is the constitution of the association for the present year:

Patron, His Excellency the Governor-General; honorary presidents, H. A. Howe, Esq., L.L.D., Montreal; L. LeDroit, Esq., Quebec; president, E. B. Greenshields, Esq., Montreal; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. Henderson, Montreal; J. E. Narraway, Ottawa; D. E. Grant, Quebec; managing committee, Messrs. R.P. Fleming, J. P. Cooke, R. Snort, J. Barry, Montreal; T. Taylor, Ottawa; D. R. MacLeod, A. Robertson, C. P. Champion, Quebec; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Geo. W. Liddell, 114 St. Luke street, Montreal. The eighteenth annual meeting of the association will be held at 4 p.m. on Monday, Jan. 5, 1891, and following days, in rooms of the Montreal Chess Club, 14 Phillips-square, Montreal. The tourney, open to all members of the affiliated clubs of the Dominion, on payment of $1, will begin as soon as the organization of the meeting and the settlement of preliminaries have been effected It is proposed to give three prizes, according to the amount at the disposal of the association. In addition to these prizes the cup trophy, (value $100,) and the "MacLeod Cup" will be again competed for at this and subsequent annual meetings of the association, to become the property of the player who shall twice win the first prize of the association (At least six players must compete for the trophy in each year.)

It is very desirable that clubs and members should at once renew their annual subscription. Clubs are expected to contribute a minimum of $5; individual members pay $1; life-membership is obtained by a single payment of $20.

TOBOGGANING.

The Park Slide Will Very Shortly be Opened.

The Park Slide is fast getting into shape and by next Saturday if the weather keeps good will be opened. From the large number of subscribers so far it ought to prove the most successful year in the club's history. Badges can be had from the hon treasurer, Mr C E Gault, 17 St John-street, or Mr A R Grafton, St James-street. Gent's badges $3; boys $1.

TROTTING.

National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders' Meeting.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The annual meeting of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders was held to-day at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The first business transacted was to make certain changes in the constitution. Section 1, article 6, relating to trotting meetings was amended as follows:

"At least one general meeting shall be held under the auspices of the association each year, at such date and place and for such stakes and classes as shall be announced by the executive committee. Entries to be confined to animals owned or hired by members of the association or the get of stallions owned or stood by members."

Section 3 of the same article, relating to the awarding of entry money as stakes, was stricken out. Overtures were made to have the section prohibiting gambling at the tracks of the association stricken out, but this proposal was defeated. In a general discussion it was agreed that the association did not receive the necessary support to keep it alive. As an outcome of the discussion a committee was appointed to confer with the secretary and prepare an address to the breeders of the country asking their co-operation. Considerable discussion ensued on the subject of stakes. It was finally decided to refer the Standard stakes back to the executive committee, so that they might be perfected. It was decided to offer a stake of $25,000 for foals of 1891, to be trotted for in 1894. Four other stakes were authorized, three of these being for $5000 each and open, respectively, to 5-year-olds that have not beaten 2.20 as 4-year-olds; to 4-year-olds that have not beaten 2.30 as 3-year-olds, to 3-year-olds that have not beaten 2.40 as 2-year-olds. The other stake was one of $2500 for 2-year-olds that have not beaten three minutes as yearlings. R. S. Veach, of Louisville, and E. H. Pratt of Fairview, N. J., were added to the Executive Committee to fill vacancies. The rest of the committee were elected as follows: S H Rundle, of Danbury, Conn; S A Brown, of Kalamazoo, Mich; I V Baker, of Comstock, N Y, and C T Emery of Cleveland. This ended the public session. In the evening officers were elected as follows: President, H W T Mail, of New York; first vice-president, Leland Sanford, of California; second vice-president, I V Baker, jr., New York; third vice-president, A J Canton, Illinois; secretary, L D Packer, and treasurer, William Redmund, of New Jersey.

THE WHEEL.

A Manufacturing Firm at the Bottom of the Wheelmen's Trouble.

Many new and sensational developments are coming to the surface regarding the suspension of the eighteen big 'cyclists and the subsequent ill-feeling between the Amateur Athletic Union and the League of American Wheelmen. None of these thus far made public, however, compare in significance with a few that were made known yesterday, and which, if true, will result in one of the bitterest wars and most thorough investigations ever known in the annals of American Amateur Athletics.

One of the most important developments came to light yesterday through a well known rider, but who, through fear of disqualification, desires that his name be withheld. If these accusations are proven to be true, and it is quite likely they will be, they will throw considerable light on the circumstances which led to the suspension of three men. My informant told me that the suspensions were due to the efforts of a certain firm of bicycle manufacturers whose machines have lately been discarded for better wheels by the disqualified men. When this firm learned that its bicycles were being replaced by others, at the different big meetings, it used its influence so well that all the offenders were disqualified. It is alleged that three agents of this firm are now members of the Racing Board of the L. A. W. which suspended these men.

When Willie Windle, the crack rider of the Berkeley Athletic Club, announced last season that he was going to give up riding the machine which this firm turns out, it is claimed that he was threatened with suspension. Windle evidently knew that the firm had very strong influence, for he did not discard its bicycle. It is also alleged that this firm gives yearly meetings at Hartford, Conn., under the auspices of the Hartford Cycle Club and pays that organization a percentage for that privilege. I told these statements to a number of well known riders who know the firm and its methods, and they all admitted that the accusations were true. These same charges are also made by several of the New York Athletic Club's suspended wheelmen, and it is quite likely that the Mercury foot officials will throw the charges up to the L. A. W. as well as some others of an equally interesting character.

An English Rider's Opinion.

Holbein, England's 24-hour champion, has expressed himself unmistakably as to the value of anti-vibrators as speed increases. Last year he rode a rigid-framed machine and established a record of 324 miles in addition to other long distance records. This year he rode a heavier machine fitted with anti-vibrators, and although he says he had little idea of bettering his previous record, he did 336½ miles. His opinion on the question is also interesting. He finds that cushions and pneumatics absorb the small vibration, but pronounces them useless on "wavy" roads or holes, for it is there that the spring frame comes in. He thinks that the ideal safety must have not only cushion tires, but a spring frame as well.

THE RING.

Billy Myer has Tried Hard, but Cannot get on a Match.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

STREATOR, Ill., Dec. 12.—There is no prospect of getting a match between Billy Myer and McAuliffe. Alf Kennedy, the backer of Myer, has exhausted his resources to bring about a meeting, and has given it up in disgust. He said to-day: "You could not get McAuliffe into a ring with Myer with a block and tackle. We tried to get a match with him before a New Orleans club. He demanded a concession of four pounds in the weight, which we granted sooner than lose the match. After yielding this point to him he made a lot of new excuses, and finally slunk out altogether. We don't know of any prospect of meeting him before the Puritan Club of New York or anywhere else. The only match in view now is with Austin Gibbons."

Goddard Coming Over.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

SYDNEY, N.S.W, Dec. 12.—Joe Goddard, the whirlwind heavyweight, is going to America to fight Jackson, Kilrain or Corbett. His backer will accompany him. Goddard is the Barrier champion and a tiger-like fighter. He is yet deficient in science, but his rushing battle according to Peter Jackson, is hard to stay. The Australian first came into prominence at Broken Hill, the great silver field of New South Wales. He fought and whipped Owen Sullivan after a desperate battle, which lasted 11 rounds. Sullivan displayed wonderful gameness. He next met Charles Dunne, who quit in the 14th round. Then he met M. Buck, the English amateur, in Costello's Hall, in Melbourne, knocking him out in a few minutes. He then knocked out Jim Fogarty without taking the gloves off, beating the two men in the same ring. He issued a challenge to Jack Burke to a finish fight, with or without gloves, but Jack did not care to take him on. His last battle was with Peter Jackson. There are stories that the colored man was not thoroughly trained, but these are denied. He was in good form. Hoddard is a native of New South Wales, stands six feet in his stockings and weighs close on to 200 pounds out of condition, and is about 28 years of age. In build he resembles John L. Sullivan.

The Discharged Pugilists.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The following special cable was received at The Police Gazette office yesterday from London:

The second trial of Joe McAuliffe, the American champion, and Frank P. Slavin for engaging in a glove fight for £1000 in the Ormonde Club, commenced at the Assizes yesterday, and ended to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and both pugilists were discharged.

The result of the trial is considered a great victory for pugilism, as the question to be decided was: It is illegal to contend with gloves for purses? Richard K. Fox and Lord Lonsdale, who have championed the matter by engaging the most learned and expensive talent in England, are both being congratulated over the result. In the leading clubs the discharge of the pugilists was the topic of conversation, and Richard K. Fox was highly commended for the efforts he had made to have the case tested, and for having lavishly spent his time and money in order to defeat the movement against the pugilists.

The Winner Will Fight Sullivan.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—President Fulda of the California Athletic Club said that the announcement regarding the matching of Godfrey (colored) to fight Kilrain is substantially correct, but that the directors would probably endeavor to arrange that the fight should take place earlier than March. The winner would be matched, if possible, against Sullivan.

LACROSSE.

The Wishes of the Team Will First Be Consulted.

The following special telegram was received in this city yesterday:

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—The committee of the Toronto Lacrosse Club held a meeting last night, but did not come to any definite understanding regarding the choice of a delegate to represent the club at the meeting of the Council of the Canadian League on Monday evening. It was felt that the wishes of the team should be consulted, and accordingly an adjournment was taken until this evening.

General Sporting Gossip.

Washington is bound to break into the American Association and has raised half of the necessary $20,000.

The general meeting of the Crescent Hockey Club will be held to-night in the Dominion rink for election of officers.

Capt. Brewer has challenged J. A. R. Elliot, the champion wing shot, to shoot for $5000 a side and the championship.

There is talk of forming a joint stock company to run a baseball club in Toronto next year, with a salary limit of $1000 a month.

The deposit made by the backers of Dick Guthrie for a match with Stevenson has not been covered as yet. Stevenson, it seems, is ill.

Bicyclist Zimmerman, of the New Jersey Athletic Club, is now charged with offering to sell the two-mile bicycle race at the A. A. U. championships for $75.

The record in pool for pocketing the greatest number of balls in a run is held by Charles H. Manning. He pocketed 75 balls consecutively on a regulation table.

The bicycling trade in England is very much at sea on the tire question. None of the makers are able to prove satisfactorily just how the demand will run next season, and are in a state of uncertainty as to what to build.

The cheapest team in the American Association the past season was the Syracuse club, whose salary list only amounted to $15,000. Even at this low figure, President Frazier says, he lost $10,000.

Peter Jackson, the Australian heavyweight pugilist, in one of his letters to a friend in "Frisco," stated that he would leave no stone unturned to get on a fight with Jim Corbett, when he arrived in California.

President Fulda of the California Club telegraphed Capt. Cooke yesterday that if Godfrey and Kilrain agreed to meet at the California Club, the loser would receive $500 in addition to his share of the $4500 purse for expenses.

The United States treasury department has decided that bicycles cannot be regarded as personal effects, and in cases where they are regarded as household effects they are entitled to free entry only when they have been in use for a year. This decision reverses previous rulings.

Prince Fortunatus, one of the fastest horses in the west, changed hands at Lexington yesterday for $4000. His sire, Fonso, also sire of Park Ridge and others, was one of the best three-year-olds of his day. When owned by J. S. Shawhan he beat Luke Blackburn for the Phoenix Hotel Stakes, at Lexington, Ky.

Ted Pritchard, the champion middleweight of England, has cabled the California Club that if he defeats "Alf" Mitchell of Cardiff, with whom he is now matched, he is going to fight Jack Burke for $2500 a side. After he has met Burke win or lose, he will fight Young Mitchell in San Francisco for $2500 a side and a purse.

The Sydney Mail said a week before the McLean-Stanbury race:—"J. McLean is rowing very well, and many persons believe he will defeat Stanbury, who has been twice defeated by Kemp on the Fitzroy River, also by Neilson in the handicap race. Probably Kemp is the fastest man we have on fast running water, and in any case he is believed to be about equal to Stanbury."

CLEARANCE SALE

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FANCY GOODS

Lamps, Crockery

HALL LAMPS, CHANDELIERS

Great Discount

For this month only, to clear out the stores this season.

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1792 Notre Dame-street; Branch 2392 St. Catherine-street.

Sheriff's Sale

NO. 1618.

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA,

VERSUS

CHARLES H. WALTERS.

A lot of land situate in the Town of the Cote Saint Antoine, District of Montreal, bounded in front by the Avenue Belmont, being known on the official plan and in the book of reference of the Municipality of the Parish of Montreal under number two hundred and twenty-four, containing three hundred and eighty-four feet in front by two hundred and sixty-two feet in depth, more or less, 284 and 263.

To be sold in my office in the City of Montreal, on the 19TH DAY OF DECEMBER, inst., at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Montreal, Dec. 12, 1890.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Shareholders of the Philipsburg Junction Railway and Quarry Company will be held in the office of Matthew Hutchinson, Q. C., No. 30 St. John-street, Montreal, on Tuesday the 16th day of December, 1890, for the election of Directors for said Company, Montreal, Nov. 15, 1890.

Signed JAMES BAYLIS,
" HENRY BENJAMIN,
" A. H. GILMOUR,
Provisional Directors.

A FULL DINNER FOR 25c.

How Can You Do It?

Is the question asked by hundreds who dine at the ST. ELMO. My answer is, numbers pay. If you want a really first-class dinner call at the

St. Elmo Restaurant

Corner McGill and Recollet-street.

T. A. LYNCH, Prop.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE COLD WAVE.

Jack Frost's Christmas Shopping Welcome—The New Grand Opera "Asrael"—Timothy's Quest Mrs. Wiggin's Last and Best—The Syms Operating Theatre—A Notable Structure—The Winter Fashions.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Dec. 11.—Christmas weather is here. The cold wave came down the Hudson yesterday morning and is now stopping at Gotham It is just the time for Jack Frost, and old Jack knows it very well, as do "Tom and Jerry." The city never looked gayer, and Macy's window, now an annually expected free show from the corner of Fourteenth-street, is as attractive as ever, even more so if we are to judge by the thousands who from early morning until 6 in the evening gather around the famous corner to look, to enjoy, and to play "wish."

Every first-class establishment where all sorts and conditions of ware are exposed to retail sale is open until midnight. As the streets are again illuminated by electricity, the shops equally so, and as everything—gems, gold, silver and cut glass especially—show off a hundred per cent. better under its influence, you can imagine how attractive is our big city during this month. The floating population, those who stop a night o two at an inn, and the comers and goers of the day, all help us to swarm the crowded avenues that lead to pleasant stores. And this bustle is going on in the centre of the city, while down in Wall-street there is a shadow of distrust over dozens of banking houses.

"Asrael"

is the name of the new opera that opened the winter season at the Metropolitan Opera House. The music is by Baron Alberto Franchetti, an Italian composer living in Dresden, and the libretto by Ferdinand Fontana. This opera has been performed with success in Italy and in Germany. Baron Franchetti is of Jewish descent, a relative of the Rothschilds, and a man of wealth. The new comers, Marie Jahn, Marie Ritter Goetze, and Andreas Dippel, (Asrael,) agreeably surprised the audience by their good voices and fine acting. The general excellence of the representation argues well for the coming season. The ballet is one of the best that has ever been put on the New York stage. The scene of the opera is in Heaven and in hell, for Asarel is represented as an angel, then a demon, and at the end of the opera a man; not a first-class specimen, however. The libretto lacks consistency in its primary ideas, and consequently the music lacks the same quality, as it necessarily must if it is to demonstrate the character of the man. Of course the music is well written, and admirably planned. The composition for the solo voices is delighfullymade, showing great lyric skill. Nearly half the opera is chorus work, and here the composer often shows that he is not a peer of Verdi. The orchestration, though sometimes rich, yet for a great work it lacks color. No doubt that "Asreal" will be a success for there is much that is novel in the scenes and incidents. Hell and Heaven are splendidly put, but the former place with dancing nymphs dressed in black tulle and gold and winding through rosy colored caverns is not all dreadful to contemplate.

Timothy's Quest,

by Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, and published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is notable among the many beautiful books now to be seen on the laden counters of our attractive book stores.

The hero of the story is a splendid specimen of character painting, of such character as noble and gentle men are made. We are introduced to the actors of this little drama through the death of their landlady, for they are "boarded out" children, belonging to no one knows whom, from nobody cares where. The scene opens at a place called Minerva Court, a veritable city slum. At dead of night Timothy, aged about 11, eloped with the other boarder, aged about 3. These interesting personages are accompanied by "Rags," the dog, and together the trio start in life on their own hook. Timothy, with his precious charge, makes for the nearest station that takes him to the country. The feeling of pure air and apple blossoms, and the sight and sound of things out of the town and into rural scenes is deliciously expressed by the author. A marked contrast of surroundings from the fetid apartment of a city tenement to the spacious rooms of an almost opulent New England farmhouse is put in such words by Mrs. Wiggin, that no one doubts for an instant of the real existence of such abodes inhabited by God's creatures. The author aptly remarks in her little page "A story for anybody, young or old, who cares to read it." And none can read "Timothy's Quest" without being gratified, delighted, I ought to add, and well edified. The New England dialect, the homely expressions, sometimes pregnant with sharp wit, and always appropriate to the situation, is a feature of this exceedingly clever story.

The Syms Operating Theatre.

Through the will of the late William J. Syms $350,000 was left for the erection, equipment and permanent endowment of a model operating theatre for the Roosevelt Hospital. Work upon this is being rapidly pushed at Fifty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue. The moving spirit in the work has been Dr. Charles McBurney, a member of the surgical staff of Roosevelt Hospital. The great bane of modern surgery is the presence of insidious disease germs or bacteria lurking in the surroundings of operating rooms. They thrive where there is dust and where there is anything capable of holding dust or absorbing fluids, and they are the greatest menace to delicate surgical operations. Dr. McBurney spent much time in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, filled with original ideas and anxious to glean the latest improvements in these surgical centres of the old world. Returning to this city, he advised with Architect W. Wheeler Smith, and being obliged to sacrifice architectural feeling to scientific demands, as there was no abundance of money, $175,000 of the gift having been laid aside for endowment, drafts that combined all the necessary features were turned out by the architect, and still the building will be an ornament to its neighborhood.

The building will be occupied in the fall of 1891. It will have a basement and three stories, and out of the centre of the pile will rise a tall conical glass dome, 64 feet high. Around the entire building will be an area four feet wide, sunk below the level of the basement, and designed as an auxiliary in securing isolation, light, air and drainage. The chief characteristics of the structure will be mosaic floorings, these being absolutely impervious, the marble walls and doors, the ceilings, in some cases of marble, in others of hard plaster finished so as to be impervious, and the elaborate arrangements for preparing the patients, instruments and operators, and for disinfecting them after the operation.

The Winter Fashions.

With the falling snow and the decline of the thermometer, winter furs come out to stay. The seal sacques, though not so jaunty as some of the newer topgarments, is preferable to the practical woman who may not have the means to follow every caprice of fashion. The fashionable lengths for the sacque are thirty, thirty-six, and forty inches. The sleeves are higher than heretofore, in accordance with the popular fancy, and the collars either in Russian style or form notches with lapels on the fronts. Coat laps are cut on the back below the waist line, and the means of closing are provided by cord loops and seal olive buttons, which are really the most desirable variety. The lap in front is ample enough to allow alteration or renovation when necessary. The linings are of the best satin and are applied smoothly as in all fur garments.

The Seal Reefer Jacket

is a decided innovation. A handsome type of this class has double-breasted fronts, a large rolling collar that forms matches with broad lapels, the regulation raised shoulders, and outside pockets. The long rolling Russian collar is also seen in some jackets and the cord loops and seal olive buttons are invariably used in closing. Such combinations as seal and natural seal, seal and dark-brown natural otter, seal and Persian lamb, and seal and astrakan are fashionable for these and other garments. Then there are "odd" jackets. Among them is one with long, pointed fronts extending to the knee between which is disclosed a vest of natural otter that reaches to the waist-line. The back is short and rounding, and a Medici collar completes the neck. Another, made entirely of black astrakan has fronts that lap in diagonal outline. The collar is in standing style, and the sleeves are raised on the shoulders.

Evening Bodices

are cut half or three-quarters high, or else low and oval, but by no means very low. The Bertha is even more admired now than it was last season, when it returned to favor after a long term of unmerited disuse.

An evening gown of white satin, seen recently at a leading importer's, was of white satin hand-embroidered with gold dahlias and leaves, full court train bordered with the new purplish dahlia-colored velvet, the gold embroidery being half on the satin and half on the velvet, the train lined throughout with heavy satin. The front of the skirt was covered with delicate gold embroidery, and at the sides were panels of velvet with a Marguerite pocket on one panel and three knots of satin at the top of the other. The satin front of the low bodice was embroidered in gold and the side pieces were of velvet. Another evening gown was of white and gold, brocaded in fern leaves, with side panels of white satin caught with knots half way down the skirt; front of white chiffon, gold-embroidered in ferns and dog-tooth violets, and caught at the bottom with a wreath of pale purple hyacinths. The low bodice, fastening in the back, showed a novel arrangement in front, one-half being of the embroidered chiffon caught in place with perpendicular bands of satin ribbons ending in French bows at the neck, the other half of the brocade with a careless spray of hyacinths on the shoulder.

A costume of white brocaded cotele, figured with Pompadour nosegays and pink tulle, has a band of marabou applied on passementerie, showing a deep edging in a very open pattern. The drapery covering the front and sides of the skirt is slightly wrinkled at the top, and at the lower edge is applied a band of the garniture, both feathers and passementerie corresponding in color with the design in the silk. A full, sweeping train lined with pink silk is adjusted over the breadth, the lining being slightly visible when the folds of the train become somewhat disarranged by the motions of the wearer. The bodice curves short over the hips and is deepened to form points at the back and front, and a row of the trimming defines the shaping of the lower edge. The back is closed with silk lining-cord, and the low, rounding outline of the neck is emphasized by a row of plumage and passementerie. Tulle is gracefully draped above the neck edge and caught up at the centre of the back and front, and it also forms the short sleeves, being arranged in a festoon at the top of each arm and disposed in a soft knot on the shoulder. Long white Swede gloves are worn, and a white tulle fan painted with sprays of pink flowers is carried.

The Latest Notions.

A rich and ornamental fringe made expressly for velvet and silk operacloaks, is composed of twisted loops of gold, silver and other metal, ribbons and jet.

Fluffy hair is in vogue. All Paris rejoices now in wavy locks, thanks to the Lentherie pins.

The hair, with the exception of light curls on the brow, is drawn back in waing masses, clustering just below the crown. This is the latest and most adopted coiffure.

The Mouche toque round hat has deep green velvet folds, knotting in front and behind with ears. The brown aigrette is spotted in all colors. The shape of the silver-grey felt is peaked over the brow, but it does not crush the fluffy hair.

A carriage muff is quite large, made of silver bear, and is tied at the top with narrow brown velvet ribbons.

BETSEY BANCKER.

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.

"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 flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of die 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 all Grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigar

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda

is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. *AS PALATABLE AS MILK.*

Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Salmon Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

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Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington, AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST

Quick Time. No Delays

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

7.30 a.m.—Daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 5.?? p.m. Buffet Drawing-room car, Montreal to New York.

4.30 p.m.—Night Express, Sundays included—Wagner's Buffet Vestibule Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 7.00 next morning.

This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.30 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.

Information given and Tickets sold at Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, all Grand Trunk Offices; and at the Company's Office.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne—*See Lancet*, December 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, January 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Caution—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d and 11s.

DOMINION

Commercial Travellers' Association

The Annual General Meeting of the above association, to receive report and balance sheet for past year, the election of officers for ensuing term and other business, will be held in the hall of the Natural History Society, No. 32 University-street, on Saturday evening, the 13th inst., at Eight o'clock. A large attendance is requested.

The Annual Dinner will take place at the St. Lawrence Hall, on Tuesday evening, 23rd December. Tickets $2 each.

H. W. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST, CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL. Man'f'r of the CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Christmas and New Years HOLIDAYS

RETURN TICKETS will be issued to all points on the Canadian Pacific Railway, Port Arthur, Ont., and east, including Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Detroit, Mich., also I.C.Ry. and all Lower Province points as specified below:

CHRISTMAS

SINGLE FARE. 24th and 25th Dec., good to return until 26th Dec., 1890

FARE AND ONE-THIRD, 19th to 25th Dec., 1890, good to return until 5th Jan., 1891

NEW YEARS

SINGLE FARE. 31st Dec., 1890, and 1st Jan., 1891, good to return until 2nd Jan., 1891.

FARE AND ONE-THIRD, 31st Dec., 1890, and 1st Jan., 1891, good to return until 5th Jan, 1891.

SCHOOL VACATIONS

FARE AND ONE-THIRD on certificate, from 10th to 31st Dec, 1890, good to return until 31st Jan., 1891,

For further particulars apply to any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES—266 St. James-street, Windsor-street & Dalhousie-square Stations, Windsor Hotel.

Canada Atlantic RAILWAY

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

Trains Leave Bonaventure Depot at

9.00 A. M. arriving at Ottawa at 12.30 p.m.

6.15 P. M. arriving at Ottawa at 9.45 p.m

Morning train stops at Alexandria only except to leave off passengers coming from points on Grand Trunk Railway or C.A. Ry.

Evening train stops at all stations on the C.A.Ry

Train Leave Ottawa

8.00 a.m A. M. arriving in Montreal at 11.35

5.00 p.m P. M. arriving in Montreal at 8.20

Morning train stops all stations on C.A.Ry.

Evening train stops only at Casselman and Alexandria on C.A.Ry.

Boston trains leaving Ottawa at 1.45 p.m. and arriving at Ottawa at 12.00 noon will do local service both ways.

MONTREAL AND VALLEYFIELD.

Trains leave Bonaventure Depot at

9.00 a.m. A.M., arriving at Valleyfield at 10.25

6.15 p.m. P.M., arriving at Valleyfield at 7.35

Trains Leave Valleyfield

7.05 a.m. A.M. arriving in Montreal at 9.00

5.15 p.m. P.M. arriving in Montreal at 7.05

Above Time Tables in effect Monday, October 27th, 1890.

Company's Office, 136 St. James St.

BELL TELEPHONE 574.

Tickets and seats in Parlor Cars can also be secured at Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, Ticket offices Bonaventure Depot, and 143 St James street.

C. J. SMITH, Genl. Pass. Agent Ottawa. — J. W. DAWSEY, General Agent, Montreal

E. J. CHAMBERLIN, General Manager, Ottawa

Oct. 253

Central Vermont Railroad

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

BONAVENTURE STATION

8.30 A.M.—Fast train, arriving St. Albans 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m. Montpelier 12.50 p.m., White River Junction 2.45 p.m., Boston via Lowell 7.30 p.m., and New York via Springfield 10 p.m.

Wagner New Buffet Parlor Cars to Boston

4.20 P.M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS, DAILY SUNDAY INCLUDED, arriving St. Albans 6.50 p.m. (Supper); Burlington 8.?? p.m., Rutland 10.40 p.m., Troy 1.45 a.m., Albany 2.20 a.m., New York 7.00 a.m. Daily Sunday excepted, arriving Worcester 6. a.m.; Boston 6.48 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.

Wagner's new Vestibule Palace Sleeping Cars Montreal to New York and Boston.

This train makes close connections at Winchendon Fitchburg and Boston for all points in New England.

4.20 P.M. Local arriving Farnham 5.55 p.m Granby 6.40 p.m., Waterloo 7.25 p.m

8.30 P.M.—Boston Night Express, DAILY SUNDAY INCLUDED, arriving St. Albans 10.45 p.m. White River Junction 3.15 a.m., Manchester 6.25 a.m. Nashua 7.00 a.m. Boston via Lowell 8.30 a.m. Daily, Sunday excepted, for Boston via Fitchburg, arriving 9.35 a.m., New York via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield and New Haven, 11.40 a.m.

Wagner New Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

This train makes close connection at Nashua and Winchenden for Worcester Providence and all points on the New York and New England Railroads.

For Tickets, Time-tables and all information, apply at Windsor and Balmoral Hotel Grand Trunk Offices, or at the Company's office, 136 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent.

J. W. HOBART, General Manager — S. W. CUMMINGS, General Pass. Agent

Oct. 12, 1890.

ESTABLISHED 1868 — TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY AND STEAM-NAVIGATION GUIDE

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY)

THE ONLY RECOGNIZED RAILWAY GUIDE OF THE DOMINION

Contains the Latest TIME TABLES from Official Sources; also a reliable and accurate

GAZETTEER OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Being an Alphabetical List of Railway, Steamer and Stage Points, in which are designated Towns with Express and Telegraph Offices, Money Order Offices, P.O. Savings Banks, etc., giving Population, Location, etc., making the Guide invaluable for

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W. SCLATER & CO.

44 Foundling street, MONTREAL

ASBESTOS Boiler and Pipe Covering Oils, Waste, Fire Hose and Steam Packing

ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.

STEAMSHIPS.

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

NOW IN FORCE

Special Reduced Winter Rates.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

From Portland.

Sarnia.......Thurs., Dec. 4
Toronto.......Thurs., Dec. 18
Vancouver.......Thurs., Jan. 1

From Halifax.

Sarnia.......Sat., Dec. 6
Toronto.......Sat., Dec. 20
Vancouver.......Sat., Jan. 3

Rates of Passage—Cabin, from Portland or Halifax to Liverpool, $40, $50 and $60; return, $80, $90 and $110. Intermediate $25, steerage $20.

BRISTOL SERVICE

For Avonmouth Dock.

SS. Ontario, from Portland......about Dec. 10
SS. Dominion, " " " 25

* No passengers carried to Bristol.

Passengers per SS. Vancouver must embark at Quebec.

*These Steamers have Saloon State rooms, music room, smoking room and bath rooms amidships, where but little motion is felt.

Steamers will leave Montreal at daylight on above dates. Passengers can embark after 8 p.m. on the evening previous to sailing.

For freight or passage, apply in Liverpool or Bristol FLINN, MAINE & MONTGOMERY, 24 James street; in London to JOHN F. ALLEN, 48 Fenchurch street; In Paris, R. H. Graefe, 9 Rue Scribe; in Quebec, W. M. MACPHERSON, and at Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James street, D. BATTERSBY, 174 St. James street, G. W. ROBINSON, 136½ St. James St. DAVID TORRANCE & CO., 8 Hospital street, Montreal.

WHITE STAR LINE

CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, IRELAND

Carrying British and American Mails

Provided with every Modern Improvement.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take specified routes, according to the seasons of the year, which include the Lane routes, recommended by Lieutenant Maury.

Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows:

FROM NEW YORK, 1890.

Britannic.......Wednesday, Nov. 19, 10.30 a.m
*Majestic.......Wednesday, Nov. 26, 5.00 a.m
Germanic.......Wednesday, Dec. 3, 9.30 a.m
*Teutonic.......Wednesday, Dec. 10, 3.00 p.m
Britannic.......Wednesday, Dec. 17, 9.30 a.m
*Majestic.......Wednesday, Dec. 24, 3.00 p.m
Germanic.......Wednesday, Dec. 31, 8.30 a.m
Adriatic.......Wednesday, Jan. 7, 2.30 p.m
Britannic.......Wednesday, " 14, 8.30 a.m
Celtic.......Wednesday, " 21, 3.00 p.m
Germanic.......Wednesday, " 28, 7.30 a.m
Adriatic.......Wednesday, Feb. 4, 2.00 p.m
*Teutonic.......Wednesday, " 11, 7.00 a.m
Celtic.......Wednesday, " 18, 2.00 p.m
*Majestic.......Wednesday, " 25, 7.00 a.m

SALOON RATES.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown $50, $80, $100 and upwards.

Suites of rooms on Majestic and Teutonic at special rates.

Return Tickets at reduced rates.

Superior Second Cabin accommodation on the steamers marked thus *

Rates:

Majestic and Teutonic......$35 00 and $40 00

No Second Cabin on Germanic and Britannic.

Lowest rates to Paris and the Continent. Children between two and twelve years half-price. Infants free.

Intending passengers should secure tickets in advance.

STEERAGE RATES

From Montreal to Liverpool, Londonderry Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol, Cardiff, or Glasgow, including Railway Fare to New York, at lowest rates.

Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates.

For further information and passage apply to J. BRUCE ISMAY, 41 Broadway, New York or

S. J. COCHLIN, Sole Agent

264 St. Paul-st. Montreal.

HANSA STEAMSHIP CO. OF HAMBURG.

WINTER SERVICE.

The following first class steamers will render a regular service between the Continent of Europe and Canada via Boston.

S.S Pickhuben, (new).......4,200 tons
S.S Stubbenhuk, (new).......4,200 tons
S.S Grimm, (new).......3,600 tons
S.S Steinhoft, (new).......3,500 tons
S.S Kehrwieder.......3,100 tons
S.S Cremon.......3,100 tons
S.S Grasbrook.......3,000 tons.
S.S Baumwall, (building).......4,000 tons.
S.S Wandrahm, (building).......3,600 tons.

SAILING FROM HAMBURG & ANTWERP, VIA HALIFAX TO BOSTON.

SS. GRASBROOK, about Dec. 10th.
SS. STUBBENHUK, about Dec. 25th.
SS. CREMON, about Jan. 10th.
SS. PICKHUBEN, about Jan. 25th.

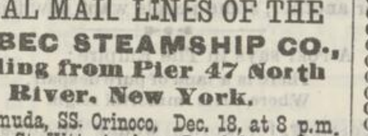
FROM BOSTON to HAMBURG.

SS. GRIMM, about Dec. 15th.
SS. GRASBROOK, about Jan. 1st.
SS. STUBBENHUK, about Jan. 15th.
SS. CREMON, about Feb. 1st.
SS. PICKHUBEN, about Feb. 15th.

Through bills of lading granted in connection with Canadian and American railroads to all points in Canada and Western States. For further particulars apply to

MUNDERLOH & CO., Agents.

Montreal, Nov. 4th, 1890.



BERMUDA & WEST INDIES ROYAL MAIL LINES OF THE QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

For Bermuda, SS. Orinoco, Dec. 18, at 8 p.m. St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St Lucia, Barbados, Grenada and Trinidad, SS. Caribbee, Dec. 13, at noon,

For freight, passage and Insurance, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York, ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec. THOS. FRASER & CO., Agents, 205 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

RIDDELL & COMMON

Chartered Accountants,

22 ST. JOHN STREET

Commissioners for New York State an the Canadian Provinces.

A. F. Riddell. W. J. COMMON.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.

LANE ROUTE.

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.

FROM PIER 40, N. R., NEW YORK.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Aurania.......Dec. 13, 6.00 a.m
Gallia.......Dec. 20, 1.00 p.m
Servia.......Dec. 27, 6.00 a.m
Umbria.......Jan. 3, 11.00 a.m
Bothnia.......Jan. 10, 3.00 p.m
Etruria.......Jan. 17, 11.00 a.m.
Gallia.......Jan. 24, 2.00 p.m
Aurania.......Jan. 31, 9.00 a.m

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $60 and upwards, according to accommodation. Intermediate passage, $35.

Steerage Tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents,

to THOMAS WILSON, Agent, 30 St. Francois Xavier street,

Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul street, Montreal

BEAVER LINE.

The Canada Shipping Co's.

Winter Arrangements

BETWEEN

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK

(Calling on the outward voyage at Swansea, Wales, for cargo, and connecting by continuous rail at New York with Montreal and all important places in Canada and the Western States.

The sailings from Swansea will be as follows:

Lake Ontario.......Nov. 29
Lake Superior.......Dec. 10
Lake Huron.......Dec. 17

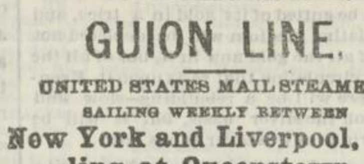
The sailings from New York for Liverpool (Direct).

Lake Ontario.......Dec. 18
Lake Superior.......Dec. 28
Lake Huron.......Jan. 7

For freight or other particulars apply: In Belfast, to A. A. WATT, 8 Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. SEYMOUR & Co.; in Liverpool, to R. W. ROBERTS, 21 Water Street; in New York, JAS. ARKELL & Co., 25 Whitehall street.

H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 4 Custom House Square, Montreal

November 24, 1890.



GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS

SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN

New York and Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.

Proposed Sailings from New York

Wyoming.......Tuesday, Sept 23, 11 30 a.m
Arizona.......Tuesday, Sept 30, 6.00 a.m
Wisconsin.......Tuesday, Oct 7, 11.30 a.m
Nevada.......Tuesday, Oct 14, 4.30 a.m
Alaska.......Tuesday, Oct 21, 10.00 a.m
Wyoming.......Tuesday, Oct 28, 4.30 a.m
Arizona.......Tuesday, Nov 4, 9.30 a.m
Wisconsin.......Tuesday, Nov 11, 4.00 p.m
Nevada.......Tuesday, Nov 18, 8.30 a.m
Alaska.......Tuesday, Nov 25, 3.30 p.m
Wyoming.......Tuesday, Dec 2, 8.00 a.m
Arizona.......Tuesday, Dec 9, 2.30 a.m
Wisconsin.......Tuesday, Dec 16, 7.30 a.m

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

CABIN PASSAGE.

$50, $60, $80 and $100, according to location, &c. Intermediate.......$30 and $35 Steerage, to or from Montreal......$27

This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of travelling, Beds, Bedding, Wash-basins, &c., together with good food, separate Dining-room from either Cabin or Steerage being provided.

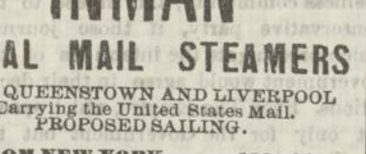
Steerage at Very Low Rates.

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

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul street. or

D. BATTERSBY, 174 St. James street.

July 1 151



INMAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL Carrying the United States Mail. PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM NEW YORK. 1890-91.

City of N. York.......Wednes'y Nov. 12, 5.00 a.m
City of Berlin.......Wednes'y Nov. 19, 10.30 a.m
City of Chester.......Wednes'y Nov. 23, 5.00 a.m
City of Chicago.......Wednes'y Dec. 3, 9.30 a.m
City of N. York.......Wednes'y Dec. 10, 3.00 p.m
City of Berlin.......Wednes'y Dec. 17, 9.30 a.m
City of Chester.......Wednes'y Dec. 24, 3.00 p.m
City of Chicago.......Wednes'y Dec. 31, 8.00 a.m

—1891.—

City of Berlin.......Wednes'y Jan. 14, 8.30 a.m
City of Chester.......Wednes'y Jan. 28, 7.30 a.m
City of Richmond.......Wednes'y Feb. 4, 1.30 p.m
City of Chicago.......Wednes'y Feb. 11, 7.00 a.m
City of N. York.......Wednes'y Feb. 18, 2.00 p.m
City of Chester.......Wednes'y Feb. 25, 6.30 a.m
City of Berlin.......Wednes'y Mar. 4, 12.00 noon
City of Chicago.......Wednes'y Mar. 11, 6.00 a.m
City of N. York.......Wednes'y Mar. 18, 12.30 a.m
City of Chester.......Wednes'y Mar. 25, 5.30 a.m
City of Paris.......Wednes'y Apr. 1, 10.30 a.m

This supersedes all previous schedules.

From Inman Pier 34 North River.

Steerage at very low rates.

Intermediate passage, $35. Round Trip $65 RATES OF PASSAGE—$60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation all having equal saloon privileges. Children between and 12 years of age, half-fare. Servants, $50.

Special Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.

Tickets to London, $7; and Paris $15, and $20 additional, according to route selected.

Saloon, Staterooms, Smoking and Bathrooms amidships.

These steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.

For freight or passage apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York, or W. H. HENRY 43 St. James street, or

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO, 354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Oct. 22, '90.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE

Under Contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of MAILS.

This company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engined Clyde Built

IRON AND STEEL STEAMSHIPS

They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, and are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest.

	Tons.	
Acadian	931	Capt. C. Mylius.
Assyrian	3970	Capt. John Bentley
Austrian	2458	Capt. Vipond
Brazilian	4100	Capt. Whyte.
Buenos Ayrean	4005	Capt. R. Carruthers
Canadian	2906	Capt. Dunlop.
Carthaginian	4214	Capt. A. Macnicol.
Caspian	2728	Capt. R. P. Moore.
Circassian	3724	Capt. Alex. McDouga.
Corean	3488	Capt. C. J. Menzies
Grecian	3613	Capt. C. E. LeGalli
Hibernian	2997	Capt. John Wallace.
Lucerne	1925	Capt. Nunan
Manitoban	2975	Capt. Johnstone;
Mongolian	4750	Building
Monte Videan	3500	Capt. W S. Main.
Nestorian	2689	Capt. I. Goodwin
Newfoundland	919	Capt. McGrath
Norwegian	3523	Capt. W. Christie.
Nova Scotian	3305	Capt. R. H. Hughes
Numidian	4750	Building.
Parisian	5359	Capt. Joseph Ritchie;
Peruvian	3038	Capt. ——.
Phœnician	2425	Capt. John Kerr.
Polynesian	3983	Lieut. R. Barrett, RNR
Pomeranian	4364	Capt. W. Dalziel.
Prussian	3030	Capt. J. Ambury.
Rosarian	3500	Capt. D. McKillop.
Sardinian	4376	Capt. Wm. Richardson
Sarmatian	3647	Capt. John Brown.
Scandinavian	3068	Capt. John France.
Siberian	3904	Capt. John Park.
Waldensian	2256	Capt. D. J. James

-Winter Arrangements-

1890-91

Liverpool, Halifax and Portland Mail Service.

Calling at Londonderry.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Portland.	From Halifax
1890		1890	1890
6 Nov	Circassian	29 Nov.	29 Nov
20 "	Sardinian	11 Dec.	13 Dec
4 Dec	Parisian	25 "	27 "
18 "	Circassian	8 Jan	10 Jan
1891		1891	1891
1 Jan	Sardinian	22 "	24 "
15 "	Polynesian	5 Feb	7 Feb
29 "	Circassian	19 "	21 "

And fortnight thereafter.

These steamers sail from Portland about 1 p. m. Thursdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the West, due at Portland at noon, and from Halifax about 1 p. m. Saturdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train from the West, due at Halifax at noon.

Rates of Passage from Portland or Halifax.

Cabin, $40, $50 and $60 single; $80, $90 and $110 return, according to accommodation. Intermediate, $25 single, $55 return. Steerage at lowest rates.

Rail Rates from Montreal to Portland and Halifax.

To Portland, first class, single $7.50; return, $12.50 Second class, single, $5.50; return, $11.00 To Halifax, first class, single, $8.75; return, $17.40. Second class, single, $5.50; return, $11.

Liverpool, Queenstown, St John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service

From Liverpool to Baltimore via St. John's and Halifax.	Steamships.	From Halifax via St. John's N.F., to Liverpool.
1890		1890
28 Oct	Nova Scotian	24 Nov
11 Nov	Caspian	8 Dec
25 "	†Carthaginian	22 "
		1891
9 Dec	Nova Scotian	5 Jan
23 "	Caspian	19 "

†The Carthaginian will carry only Cabin passengers between Halifax and St. John, N.B.

Glasgow and Boston Service.

From Glasgow to Boston	Steamships.	From Boston to Glasgow on or about
29 Oct	Prussian	15 Nov
14 Nov	Siberian	1 Dec.
28 "	Pomeranian	15 "
†12 Dec	Sarmatian	29 "

These Steamers do not carry Passengers on voyage to Europe.

Glasgow and Philadelphia Service.

From Glasgow to Phila.	Steamships.	From Philadel. to Glasgow on or about
7 Nov	*Hibernian	28 Nov
21 "	*Manitoban	12 Dec
†5 Dec	*Norwegian	26 "

*Via Halifax on voyages from Glasgow.

These Steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN'S:—

Cabin.......$20.00 | Intermediate.......$15.0

Steerage.......$6.00

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

granted at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow.

For Freight, passage or other information apply to any authorised agent of the line or to

H. & A. ALLAN, 25 Commonstreet, Montreal

The Montreal Herald.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY

The HERALD COMPANY Limited

—AT—

NO. 6 BEAVER HALL HILL

ON. P. MITCHELL - - - - President

WILL H. WHYTE - - Secretary-Treasurer and business Manager.

MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN - - - - - - Editor

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 13.

TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

Academy—"Paul Kauvar," at 8 p.m.
Theatre Royal—"The Boy Tramp," at 2 and 8 p.m.
Continuation of Vic's bazaar.
Opening of Victoria Skating Rink at 3 p.m.

THE OLD COMPLAINT.

It is a good Tory newspaper down in Prince Edward Island which charges the department of Marine at Ottawa with "official carelessness, laziness and mismanagement." The reason for this phillippic was that when the Government steamer Stanley should have been ready to go on the route between P. E. Island and the mainland, she was lying at the wharf awaiting men and supplies. "With the experience of past seasons," says that paper—The Charlottetown Examiner—"the officials at Ottawa should have learned, if they are capable of learning anything, to make the Stanley ready to take the place of the summer steamers as soon as the ice forms. But it's the old story over again." Oh, no; they rarely learn anything at Ottawa except what is drilled into them by something akin to a surgical operation; and just about the time the Stanley should have been ready the Government were worried over Chapleau's kick over the traces on the trade question and annoyed at being compelled to support an unrestricted reciprocity candidate in Napierville. They were just a little absentminded and let the Islanders freeze up for a few days while they acted out their parts in the play "how not to do it." Referring to the Stanley affair The Patriot says: "The shameful mismanagement of the public service on this Island would breed a rebellion elsewhere. If a Liberal government were in power and the neglect and mismanagement existed which are now our every-day companions, public indignation meetings would be the order of the day." Sir John's Government does not care for indignation meetings, but they will think it a cruel stab on the part of the Tory Examiner to charge them with "official carelessness, laziness and mismanagement." The charge is no doubt quite true, but The Examiner should have allowed The Patriot to make it. It is not orthodox, you know, for a Tory paper to kick over the traces in that way.

A CRITICAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

In the United States Senate a few days ago Senator Gorman of Maryland talked in the following serious strain:

We stand to-day, Mr. President, on a volcano. We have heard the discussion as to the starving Indians, but we take no note, it appears, of the fact that the farmers of the land are meeting and resolving that there is danger and trouble, if not starvation, among them. The labor of the country appeals to the Administration and to Congress to stay the awful wreck. The faces of the bankers and merchants are blanched with fear. No man can tell whether to-morrow or next day every bank in the great centres of commerce will not be closed by the suspension of payment. * * * Read the great papers of the city of New York to-day. They tell you that the Secretary of the Treasury, taking the only action that he is authorized to take within the law, has come again to the relief of commerce by buying $5,000,000 in bonds, and that this is a mere drop in the bucket. The Secretary of the Treasury has paid out of the treasury one hundred millions for bonds, and that hundred millions has disappeared. The banks have less money now than they had before the payment of the hundred millions. * * * If the Senator from Massachusetts forces the consideration of this partisan measure [the force bill] while bankruptcy and ruin are going on, when he goes back to Boston he will find that the merchants and the bankers and the men of affairs, as well as the farmers and laborers, will tell him that while he is attempting hostile legislation against a section of the country, if it had not been for the products of that section, if it had not been for the moving of the cotton crop, there would not be a bank in Massachusetts able to pay its depositors. Again we tender to you our earnest endeavors to stay this panic and save our common country.

At first sight this looks like an alarmist declaration made for political effect. Such, however, is not the case. Commercial and financial journals, and papers like The New York Evening Post, justify the ground taken by Senator Gorman and say there is ground for the grave apprehensions of financial trouble to which he has given expression. The silver legislation of the last session of Congress has had a disastrous influence, is, in fact, now regarded as being the chief cause of the disturbances in the American money market. The authors of the silver bill predicted that it would make money plenty and relieve a stringency which did not exist four months ago. Scarcely had the bill got into operation, as pointed out by The New York Evening Post, than a stringency did set in which has grown more acute and widespread than any which has occurred since the panic of 1873. The large disbursements made by the Treasury in payment of bonds has not materially relieved the situation. The trouble is that the silver legislation has weakened confidence in American standards of value both at home and abroad, because, as one authority puts it, "free coinage of silver means demonetization of gold," and the silver legislation of the last session of Congress is a very long step in the direction of free coinage. The result of that legislation is that capitalists are hoarding their gold, not in the banks, but in safety vaults. If it were in the banks it would help relieve the stringency, but being stored in safety vaults it is cut off from circulation, and every dollar of hoarded gold, it is pointed out, ties up four dollars of fiduciary circulation. In addition to the hoarding of gold, there is the imminent danger of a decline in the value of silver coinage—a decline that is certain to take place if, in the absence of gold, large quantities of silver are put into circulation. European holders of American bonds are intently watching this phase of the market. A gentleman who has held for many years a high official position in Berlin is reported as saying that he can point to $200,000,000 of American railway bonds in Germany alone that have never been disturbed since their first issue in that country, that are in the hands of investors, and are seldom or never bought or sold on the Bourse. "Five lines," says this gentleman, "in the official organ of the Government, importing that there was danger of a change in the standard of value of the United States, would start this stream of securities homeward." The result of such a movement may be inferred from what happened in London when European capitalists threw large quantities of American securities on the market in order to fortify themselves against the Argentine crisis; and that, says the New York paper we have already quoted, would be but a zephyr in comparison with the cyclone that would strike the financial fabric in the United States whenever the world of finance became convinced that the legislators of that country intended to lower the standard of value. The danger that looms up before the country is thus described by The New York Evening Post, and is exactly in line with the serious, almost alarmist, declaration made by Senator Gorman:

Free coinage of silver means the demonetization of gold. It will not be accomplished in this country without the most tremendous financial crash that the world has ever seen. Before a free-coinage bill could get into operation there would be poured back upon us from Europe hundreds of millions of securities to be sold for what they would bring. Although we might buy these securities for less than their value, it would be at the expense of breaking the "debtor class" utterly, of plunging into bankruptcy hundreds and thousands of otherwise solvent men and industries and throwing out of employment temporarily millions of workingmen and women. * * * And let it be observed that it is not Europe alone that is going to take the alarm and hustle its money out of danger. Our own capitalists will be even more alert, because they will be better informed. They will know how to save their 25 per cent, just as well as Englishmen, or Germans, or Dutchmen, and will be just as ready to do so. Safe deposits were hired to hoard gold during the early months of 1885, when it was feared that the Treasury would be forced by a shortage of revenue to "pay out silver." Sterling exchange was bought at that time for no other purpose than to transfer gold to London. That danger was slight, and it soon passed away. But let it come again, and the instinct of self-preservation will come with it. The Treasury will be gutted of its gold in a trice, and the circulating medium will be depleted not merely of all the gold now in it, but of all the fiduciary circulation that rests upon it. Eventually there will be a rebuilding—slow and rickety—on the silver basis, but it will be over the ruins of whatever exists now.

There can be no mistaking the gravity of the financial situation in the United States. It is emphasized by what The London Times said on Thursday, that the whole monetary system in that country is in a muddle, and that the conditions of affairs is being aggravated by such legislation as the Silver bill and by the demands of the Farmers' Alliance that the national banks shall be compelled to lend money on the security of real estate. If this demand is ever granted, says The Times, "America will be launched on the dangerous path which the Argentine Republic has trod. The present crisis is of ordinary character but is made worse by foolish monetary arrangements. The only safe cure for it is liquidation."

It is not necessary to speculate as to the effect such a crisis would have on Canadian finances and business. What would happen may be inferred from what occurred soon after the financial and commercial cyclone of 1873 struck the United States. In one respect we have the advantage of our American neighbors—our monetary system is on a safe and sound basis, but unfortunately our manufacturing and commercial industries are surrounded by the same artificial conditions as prevail in the neighboring Republic.

KISSING THE GUILLIOTINE.

It would be of great advantage to the business community, and indeed to the Conservative party, if those journals which promulgate the intentions of the Government would agree in their declarations. Even The Empire, which speaks not only for the Government but the combines, is now veering round to reciprocity, just as The Gazette of Montreal is endeavoring to settle itself in the restrictionist seat. The journal here was ominously silent about Mr. Chapleau's declaration in Napierville and about the election of a gentleman pledged to the reciprocity movement, but The Empire declares that the Napierville election emphasizes "the great strength in the country of Sir John Macdonald's firm and patriotic policy." The Napierville election determined which of two men advocating reciprocity with the United States should be elected. Mr. Paradis, who was elected, supports the Liberal policy, which Sir John Macdonald and his friends declare to be disloyal, treasonable and so forth, and takes the same view of the Franchise Act that was taken by the whole of the Liberal party in Parliament. If Mr Paradis' policy is a firm and patriotic one, what is the reverse policy which Mr. Colby declared in the House of Commons, and which Sir John and his party have held for the last ten years?

Of the many foolish things which The Empire has from time to time published this is perhaps the most foolish. So hopeless of carrying Napierville on the Government policy was the Secretary of State that he ostentatiously declared that he differed with the Government on the main question at issue, and was followed by the candidate he favored in an expression of opinion endorsing those which the Liberal leaders have so strenuously urged in Parliament. What will the red parlor think of The Empire's taking Mr. Paradis to its bosom, or of Mr. Chapleau declaring that he is at issue with his colleagues on the question of protection?

AS TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

It is easy to advise the abolition of the Legislative Council, but not quite so easy to abolish it. When the second chambers were established by the Act of Confederation, it was believed that an Upper House of some kind would be necessary to conserve the rights of the smaller provinces against the overwhelming vote of the elected representatives of Ontario and Quebec. Time has shown that neither for this purpose nor for any other are they necessary. The largest province in the Dominion set out on its provincial career with one House, and never has had reason to doubt the wisdom of doing so. Manitoba, in which there was a mixed population and where if a council had been of advantage anywhere it would have shown its usefulness, very quickly abolished its little Senate. And though the Legislative Council is elsewhere retained the almost universal opinion is that one chamber can adequately transact all the legislative business of a Province. The difficulty arises from the disinclination of the councils to be abolished. They have great doubts about their own usefulness, but they have no doubt about the personal advantage of drawing a legislator's salary and occupying an official position which gives many privileges without involving any responsibility to electors or other critics. Their own vote is necessary to their own decapitation, and they have a reluctance in giving it for that purpose. Without their consent the object can be obtained only by a change of the constitution. That the constitution requires changing in several particulars is admitted by everyone, except perhaps by one or two who took part in framing it. The Interprovincial Conference which met at Quebec agreed fairly well upon the changes that should be made, but there is a difficulty in doing anything for the improvement either of the constitution or the trade of the country while Sir John Macdonald remains at the head of affairs. Mr. Mercier has assented to the proposed change in the Provincial constitution, but he cannot take the Legislative Councillors by the collar and put them out of the British North America Act. Changes in the constitution of a country are always slow, necessarily and properly so, and fair-minded men are content to trust to Mr. Mercier's taking the proper opportunity to effect a reform to which he is pledged.

DOESN'T MAKE IT MUCH BETTER.

THE GAZETTE. There have been cases, it must be confessed, where on eve of an election, public works, calculated to benefit the constituency, have been promised, and candidates have not been slow in making the most of the advantage thus given them. But the pledge has always been that the projects would be carried out, whatever the result of the contest, and not unfrequently they have been so carried out, despite the fact that the Government candidate was defeated.

If Mr. Chapleau was correctly reported when speaking on the subject of railway construction in Terrebonne, he intimated very distinctly that a certain extension would be built if he should be elected and not otherwise. The shameless way in which certain constituencies in the Maritime Provinces were bribed just before the last Dominion elections by the promise of railways, is not mended much by the fact that the Government might have built them, after making the promise, even if the ministerial candidates had been defeated. The Gazette lays stress on the assumed "fact" that the Government would not be false to its promise. This however, is an entire assumption on our neighbor's part, which will not be accepted by the public generally, but even if true could only prove that Sir John is ready to expend any amount of public money on the off chance of securing a seat.

WE were mistaken the other day in supposing that it was Messrs. Cradock Simpson & Co. who were selling the "Souvenir" property. We were right in assuming that the property did not consist of anything brought from the Northwest by General Middleton in compliance with Sir Adolphe's "souvenir" telegram; wrong only as to the vendor's name. It is Messrs. H. Joseph & Co., of St. Sacrament-street, who are selling the property in question, and who for 40, 50 or 90 cents a foot will sell anyone a spot of which he may be proud. Come, why not buy a foot, a pair of feet, or more? Goodness knows, what with rubbers and one thing or another, some people want new feet.

A POET says in The Empire:

There is a land of pure despair,
Where Grits immortal reign.

Possibly, for Tories would be quite out of place where anything was pure. The poet continues his lay by saying:

But we like timorous Grits must shrink,
And fear the Wiman sea:
Still linger, shivering on the brink,
And fear to launch away.

Still lingering but shivering on the brink not inaptly describes the present condition of The Empire's friends.

THE swiftness with which justice overtakes criminals in Canada is once more brought into relief by the hanging of Blanchard, the murderer of Calkins, at Sherbrooke yesterday. Birchall at Woodstock a few weeks ago, Blanchard yesterday, with Day to be hanged at Welland, Ont., on Thursday, and Lamontagne at Sherbrooke the following day, constitute a striking object-lesson and warning for the criminal classes.

THE Dominion cotton combine may be said now to be complete—the absorption of the Hochelaga mill having been agreed to by the directors of the last-named institution yesterday. This places the gray cotton mills of Canada all under one management. The absorption of the print mills will probably follow in due course. By and by the consumers of Canada will find out "what next?"

ACCORDING to The London Canadian Gazette, the contract entered into by the Dominion Government with the Hartington syndicate is only provisional. The Gazette says: "Of course it is understood that neither the Canadian Government nor the construction company is committed to the contract until it is seen if the requisite capital can be raised here."

THERE was a wedding at Toronto on Monday, and a telegram in The Star says that amongst the guests were Sir George and Lady Stephen, Sir Donald and Lady Smith, etc., etc. As the gentlemen named were in England the night before it shows what may be done by merely considering the propriety of fast Atlantic service.

SPEAKING of the Napierville election, a Tory journal asks: Where is the Grit re-action? Well, in Napierville amongst other places. To stand any chance of election there the candidates were compelled to declare themselves in favor of reciprocity with the United States.

THE GAZETTE, for the hundredth time, informs its readers that Sir Charles Tupper was appointed a co-plenipotentiary with Sir P. Morier to negotiate a treaty with Spain. Every one knows it, and a precious slow team they seem to be. The treaty is as far off as ever.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The Last Fight Was Over the Public Purse

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

QUEBEC, Dec. 12.—The Herald's appreciation of the Budget speech is equally applicable to the debate which has just taken place on the Provincial finances; the situation clearly defined by the Treasurer has not been obscured by the opposition.

The main feature of the debate was the absence of a want of confidence motion. No division was asked for. Mr. Blanchet and his friends did not dare condemn generally by their vote a policy which they had approved of in detail. True, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Blanchet and Mr. Hall accused the Government of extravagance in every branch of the public service. But they could not deny that the people had received good value for their money, they were constrained to admit that the expenses incurred were for necessary and urgent reforms. The administration of Crown Lands costs more to day than it did six years ago, but the revenues of the department have been doubled; there is some slight increase of expenditure for public works, but the whole face of the Province is undergoing a change. In almost every county magnificent iron bridges are being erected, roads are macadamized, court houses, prisons, schools, public offices of every description are in a complete state of repair; our railway system increased and completed, turnpikes about to be abolished. Will the Conservative members undertake to blame the Government for this? Should any doubt be entertained as to their feelings on this point, political skeptics are invited to visit the Government offices at any time of the year. They will find at every turn in the lobbies and in the Minister's ante-rooms the leading Conservatives of the country asking for grants of money, for public improvements of every kind. They not only ask but also obtain, and as Mr. Mercier very truly remarked, were the Conservative demands struck out, it would be found that one-half of the expenditure for public works would disappear. Agriculture and colonization is under the direct control of the Premier himself. Let your readers peruse the report of his department for the past year. They will find that more has been done for agriculture during the past twenty-four months than during the twenty years of Conservative rule: agricultural societies reformed, grain distributed to farmers, lectures on agriculture delivered in every parish, farms visited by special inspectors and rewards distributed to the most deserving, agricultural exhibitions held everywhere with greater success than ever before, dairying controlled and perfected, and above all the quantity of land under cultivation vastly increased; the fertile belt extending between Temiscaming and Lake St. John colonized by a hardy and rapidly increasing population.

Who can deny that the administration of justice is more efficient than formerly? A glance at the newspapers will establish the fact beyond a doubt; the perusal of the journals of the House of Assembly since five years will convince you that the improvement is due to the Government. As to Public Instruction, the whole country is singing the praises of the Premier, whom we may call without exageration the regenerator of our educational system. I have not undertaken to enumerate all or even the principal reforms introduced by Mr. Mercier and his cabinet, they would not hold within the space of one letter. Every just man will acknowledge that he has abolished the middle ages *regime* in the Province of Quebec and established in its stead the reign of enlightenment and progress. Is it any wonder therefore that the Opposition should have withheld its criticism, and that Mr. Robertson's experience, Mr. Hall's clever and dashing oratory, Mr. Blanchet's half-hearted protests, should have fallen flat in the face of the real situation? The Government's policy is clear as day, it consists in educating the people, increasing and developing the resources of the country and thereby securing revenue and prosperity to the State.

Such is the general impression created by the debate upon the Budget. I state with confidence that never since confederation did a government come out ths without a scar, without a weak point being found in their armor from a battle so serious as that which takes place yearly over the public purse. B.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

Carsley's Advertisement

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13.

LACE DEPARTMENT.
Christmas Novelties Just Received.
ALL NEW GOODS
IN LATEST STYLES.
Novelties in Lace Fronts
Novelties in Lace Collars
Novelties in Embroidered Collars
Novelties in Lace Handkerchiefs
Novelties in Handkerchief Sachets
Novelties in Glove Sachets
Novelties in Chiffon Bows
NOTE—The Novelties in this Department are the latest and most attractive goods ever imported.
S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame-street

SPECIAL BARGAINS
—IN—
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.
For Christmas Presents
75c LOT
One Richly Embossed Handkerchief Box, Lace Trimmed, in Oxidized, Ivory or Brown.
Six Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
One Bottle of Fine Perfume.
One Christmas Card.
S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame-street.

$1 $1 $1 $1 $1 $1
6 Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs
1 Bottle Fine Perfume
1 Christmas Card
Put up in Handsome Embossed Handkerchief Box of Oxydized, Ivory or Brown.
S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame-street.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON!
Always use Clapperton's Thread.
Then you are sure of the best thread in the market.
Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks, never ravels, and every spool is warranted 300 yards. Always ask for
Clapperton's Spool Cotton.

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

LOUIS ROEDERER
GRAND VIN SEC CHAMPAGNE
Rich Dry Wine.
BRUT, the Perfection of Dry Champagne.

Alx. Andrea Kraay & Co.
CLARETS AND SAUTERNES,
Finest Imported.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.
Bull Dog Brand.

BASS'S ALE.
Foster's Bottling,

SCOTCH WHISKY
Cockburn's Very Old Highland
Stewart's Glenturrit
Glen Lion Highland Whisky.

Boutillier G. Briand & Co.
FINE OLD BRANDIES.

J. & R. McLEA
Sole Agents for the Dominion. 229—6m

ARMOUR'S
BEEF EXTRACT
Is now being Served out Hot and Free of Charge at
E. ELLIOTT'S
55 Bleury-street
Call in and Give it a Trial.

MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY.

We have such
Ample facilities,
And such a
Perfect equipment,
As regards delicate machinery,
And trained help,
That even the present
Deluge of Xmas work
Cannot submerge us.

★

Make the home beautiful
For Santa Claus and all
The friends he brings,
By sending everything
Washable to the
Montreal Steam Laundry
Co., Limited, Corner
St. Antoine and
St. Genevieve-streets.
Telephone Nos.—
Bell 580.
Federal 6830.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the united partnership which existed heretofore between Edmond Pepin, as general partner, and Alexandre Ovide Morin and Jean Baptiste Julien, as special partners, all three of the City of Montreal, merchants, for the purpose of carrying on there the dry goods business under the partnership name or firm of "E. Pepin & Co.," has been dissolved and to be accounted from the Fifteenth November instant.

E. PEPIN,
A. O. MORIN,
J. B. JULIEN.

Montreal, this 15th Nov., 1890. 282, 6, c.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A first class groom. Apply at once, 795 Sherbrooke street.

WRESTLING.

FOR SALE—Signs, Show Cards, Price Tickets, Glass and Brass Signs S. H. MARTEL, removed to 223 McGill-street. Bell Telephone 1477. Oilcloth and Cotton Signs a specialty. Prompt work, low prices.

MISSISQUOI
Creamery Butter
In Nice Handy Little Tubs
Brome County Dairy Butter
In Large and Small Tubs.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Sugar Cured Salmon
Supplies Just In.
Extra selected Mess Mackerel, in 10-lb. kits.
Extra selected Mess Mackerel, in 15-lb. kits.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

CHRISTMAS ALES AND STOUT
IN PERFECT CONDITION.
An unequalled stock of Messrs. Wm. Dow & Co.'s Celebrated India Pale Ale, the brewery's own bottling.
1000 dozen quarts, capsuled and plain.
1000 dozen pints, capsuled and plain, laid in for our Christmas trade.
Dawes & Co.'s Lachine India Pale Ale, the brewery's own bottling, capsuled and plain.
IMPORTED ALES AND STOUT.
Allsopp's India Pale Ale, bottled at the Brewery.
Bass's Pale Ale, bottled by Patterson & Hibbert.
Guinness' Extra Foreign Dublin Stout, bottled by Edward and John Burke.
And the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co.'s Celebrated Milwaukee Export Pilsener Beer.
1000 dozen quarts Schlitz Milwaukee Lager.
1000 dozen pints Schlitz Milwaukee Lager.
FRASER, VIGER & Co.,
Sole Agents.

CHRISTMAS SHERRY.
Pemartin, Misa, Gonzalez, Byass and Domecq's.

	Per gallon.	Per bottle.	Per doz.
O. E. C. Misa's Old English Gentleman	$10.50	$2.00	$21.00
"Club" Superior rich pale	8.00	1.50	17.00
V. D. P. Vino de Pasto, very finest dry	7.50	1.50	16.00
V. P. Special Amontillado, Extra Dry	7.50	1.50	16.00
F. C. Fine Olorso, Magnificent Dinner Sherry	6.00	1.25	13.00
Olorso, Rich and Fruity	5.00	1.00	11.00
S. D. Light Amontillado Dry, Delicate Dinner Sherry	4.50	1.00	10.00
Superior Dinner Sherry	4.50	1.00	10.00
Table Sherry	3.50	.75	8.00
Superior Sound Pale Sherry	2.50	.55	6.00
Cooking Wine	1.50	.35	4.50

CHRISTMAS PORTS
(Cockburn's and Taylor's

O. R. Old Reserve, £190, oldest and choicest	$9.50	$2.00	$20.00
P. S. "Private Stock," £90, tawny, very old, delicate	9.00	1.75	18.50
E. P. No. 3 Extra Particular Old	8.00	1.50	17.00
Four Diamond Choice Old Delicate	6.00	1.25	13.00
No. 10 Very Superior Rich Old Wine	4.50	1.00	10.00
Fine Fruity Wine	3.50	.75	8.00
Superior Sound Young Port	2.50	.55	6.00
Tarragona Genuine Wine	1.50	.35	4.00
Commendadore Port		1.50	15.00

CHRISTMAS MADEIRA.

Leacock's Superior Old Ne Plus Ultra, £90	8.00	1.50	17.00
Cossart Gordon's light, pale, delicate	3.50	.75	8.00
Marsala	2.00	.55	6.25

Fraser, Viger & Co.,
Family Grocers & Wine Merchants,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.
199 St. JAMES-STREET.

SEVERELY IGNORED!
—:o:—
The vulgar, trumpery gew-gaws, then, are to be ignored.
That is understood.
People of TASTE and CONSIDERATION will replace them with articles that can give service, and have the prime merit of PERMANENCE.

SUGGESTIONS.
For the Ladies—
A beautiful Silk Muffler
A quarter dozen Lubin's exquisite Perfume
A dainty pair of Snowshoes
A pretty Sash
A Saucy Tuque.
A pair of Moose Moccasins
For Gentlemen—
A nice Dressing Gown (in tasteful colors, richly trimmed)
A handsome Dressing Jacket (in silk and satin quilting)
A box of Initial Handkerchiefs
Half a dozen beautiful Ties
A box of Collars and Cuffs
A suit of fleece-lined or fine silk Underwear
Half a dozen pairs Socks
A Silk Muffler
A Gold or Silver Mounted Walking Stick
A pair of Snowshoes, a pair of Mocassins, a fancy Tuque, a cienture fleche
For Boys and Girls—
Tuques, in all sizes
Snowshoes, in all sizes
Moccassins, in all sizes
Stockings, in all sizes
Sashes, in all sizes
—AT—
R. J. TOOKE'S
177 ST. JAMES-ST.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY of MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.
ONE WEEK } Commencing Monday, Dec. 8
Matinee Saturday.
Steel Mackaye's
Masterpiece,
PAUL KAUVAR
Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's.

SPARROW & JACOBS'
THEATRE ROYAL
Every Afternoon and Evening Week Commencing Monday, Dec. 8.
Special Engagement of
MADAME AUGUSTINE NEVILLE
In the Great Scenic and Spectacular Comedy Drama,
THE BOY TRAMP
Beautiful Scenery and Costumes, Fine Dramatic Company, etc.
Prices of admission—10c, 20c, 30c, reserved seats 10c extra. Plan at the Royal from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. Coming—Hines & Harrington.

SPARROW & JACOBS'
Theatre Royal
Every Afternoon and Evening, commencing Monday, Dec. 15.
WILLIAM E. HINES and
EARLE REMINGTON
in the sensational melo-drama
Hearts of New York
introducing a genuine service Police Patrol Wagon drawn by Fiery Steeds in its maddening dash across the stage. Bright specialties, catchy songs, charming music.
Prices of admission—10c, 20c and 30c. Reserved seats 10c extra. Plan at the theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Coming—DEVIL'S MINE.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Saturday Evening, Jan. 10
Major J. P. Pond has the honor to announce the only appearance in this city of Henry M.
--- STANLEY ---
Subject—The Rescue of Emin Pasha! The Forests, Pigmies and March across Africa.
Prices of admission—$1, $1 50, $2, $3 and $4, according to location. Announcement for the sale of tickets later.

GRAND OPENING
VICTORIA SKATING CLUB
—ON—
SATURDAY, DEC. 13th, 1890
The President and Directors of the Club have decided to open the Rink on Saturday, Dec. 13, at 3.00 p.m., and have arranged the following attractive program of
RACES and GAMES
Commencing at 3.30 p.m., for which suitable prizes will be given:
2 MILE RACE
Wheelbarrow Race, Twice round the course.
Blindfold Race, Kick Football.
All Fours Race, Once round the course.
Barrel Race, Three times round the course.
Snowshoe Race, Twice round the course.
Sack Race, Once round the course.
Obstacle Race, Twice round the course.
Hurdle Race, Twice round the course.
Also an Exhibition of Fancy Skating by Mr. Louis Rubenstein, Champion Fancy Skater of the World, at 5 p.m.
All amateur skaters will be allowed to compete in the above races and games, and their names must be registered with the Superintendent at the Rink on or before the 10th December.
Subscribers will be admitted free; non-subscribers can procure tickets at the Secretary's office or at the Rink on the afternoon of the entertainment—50 cents each.
SEASON TICKETS are now being issued at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office (Note change of address) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at the Rink on and after Monday, the 1st December, 1890, from 3.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Rates of subscription are the same as last year.
The Band of the Victoria Rifles will be in attendance.
W. ALEX. CALDWELL,
Sec.-Treas.
Office of Victoria Skating Club, Nordheimer's Building, 207 St. James-street, Montreal. tf

Art Association of Montreal
PHILIP'S SQUARE
—:o:—
Gallery of Oil Paintings
The Reading-room for members is supplied with the leading art and general publications. Those desirous of joining please communicate with the Secretary.
Family Tickets $7.50. Single $5.
General admission 25c.
Galleries open daily, 9 a.m. to dusk.
Saturday FREE, open until 6 p.m.

The Warner School of Acting
SARATOGA.
Monday, December 15th.
TIME and the HOUR
Tuesday, December 16th.
NEIL WARNER in leading role. Both performances in aid of Protestant Insane Asylum. QUEEN'S HALL. Tickets 25c; reserved 50c. At Sheppard's Music Store.

CARSLAKE'S
Grand Derby Sweep!
$75,000.00.

1st horse [6 prizes]	$3000 each	$18000
2nd do do	2000 do	12000
3rd do do	1000 do	6000
Other starters [divided equally.] 6 prizes.		12000
Non-starters		27000
25000 TICKETS	$5 EACH	
4,HORSES ENTERED	1,235 PRIZES	

Tickets numbered 1 to 2500—six of each. Drawing May 25th. Race May 27th. Result mailed to country subscribers.
—GUARANTEED TO FILL.—
Address GEO. CARSLAKE, Prop.
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BOEHM THE SCULPTOR DEAD.

A Busy Hand and Fertile Brain Cut Short in Full Career.

HIS SPLENDID RECORD OF SUCCESS.

Found Dead in a Chair in His Studio by the Princess Louise.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Boehm, the famous sculptor, died suddenly in his studio this evening.

Princess Louise called early in the evening to enquire after some work and was horrified to find Boehm dead in his chair. Heart disease is supposed to have caused his death. He was 56 years of age.

Joseph Edgar Boehm, R A., sculptor, was born in Vienna July 6, 1834, of Hungarian parents. His father was director of the mint in the Austrian Empire and the possessor of a celebrated private collection of works of art. He was educated at Vienna, and from 1848 to 1851 in England. He studied also in Italy and for three years in Paris, but had been settled in England since 1862. He received the first imperial prize and exemption from military conscription in Vienna in 1856. He was elected a member of the Academy of Florence in 1875 and an associate of the Royal Academy of London Jan. 16, 1878. Mr. Boehm executed a colossal statue in marble of the Queen for Windsor Castle in 1869; also a monument of the Duke of Kent in St. George's Chapel and bronze statuettes of the Prince of Wales and all the Royal Family (for the Queen); also a colossal statue at Bedford of John Bunyan, 1872, and another of the Duchess of Bedford for the Park, Woburn Abbey, in gilded bronze, 1874; a statue of Sir John Burgoyne in Waterloo Place; a colossal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales for Bombay, 1877; a statue of Thomas Carlyle; a monument at Deene to Lord Cardigan; a monument at Aldershot Church to Sir York Scarlett, and a horse group in bronze for Eton. Also a colossal equestrian statue of Lord Napier of Magdala and a colossal statue of Lord Northbrook, both for Calcutta; a marble statue of the late King Leopold of Belgium, for St. George's Chapel at Windsor, and a colossal statue of Sir William Gregory for Ceylon. He has also executed busts of Mr. Millais, the late Lord Lansdowne (now in Westminster Abbey), Mr. Whistler, Lord Shaftesbury and Sir Henry Cole; a marble statue of Lord John Russell for the Houses of Parliament, and he was commissioned by the Queen to execute a recumbent statue of the late Princess Alice and her daughter, Princess Maud, for the royal mausoleum at Frogmore and a replica of it for Darmstadt. After the death of the Prince Imperial he was commissioned to execute a recumbent statue of him for Westminster Abbey, but public opinion being strong against its being placed there, it was transferred to St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Mr. Boehm was elected a member of the Academy of Rome in 1880, and a full academician by the Royal Academy here in January, 1882. A colossal statue in bronze of Lord Lawrence, which he executed for Waterloo Place, he lately replaced with a new one, not being satisfied with the effect of the first; and a statue, 12 feet high, of William Tyndall (the first translator of the Bible into English) has been executed for the Thames Embankment, where also his statue of Thomas Carlyle is placed. Mr. Boehm has also executed a colossal statue of Sir Francis Drake for Tavistock. The government gave him the order to execute the statue of Lord Beaconsfield for Westminster Abbey, and he has also done a marble statue of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and the late Dean Stanley, both for Westminster Abbey. A recumbent effigy of Dean Duncombe for York was executed by Mr. Boehm from one of Mr. Street's last designs; also one of the late Duchess of Westminster. Mr. Boehm has made busts of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Bright, Mr. Ruskin, Sir William Paget, Professor Huxley, Lord Wolseley, and Sir Henry Acland, from life, and also a medallion of the Queen, which will serve as a model for the new coinage. He was nominated in 1881 Sculptor in Ordinary to the Queen, and he has delivered lectures on sculptre in the Royal Academy. In August, 1882, the gold medal given by Austria-Hungary at the Vienna Art Exhibition was awarded to Mr. Boehm. He has received sittings from the Queen for a new bust which was by desire of the Crown Princess given by the Queen as the silver wedding present in 1883; and has been commissioned by the government to execute an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington for Hyde Park Corner, to replace the one by Wyatt which was transferred to Aldershot; and he is at present engaged on a colossal statue of the Queen for Sydney (Austrlia), and a recumbent statue of General Gordon, which his brother, Sir Henry Gordon, is having done for St. Paul's Cathedral. He has also executed marble busts of General Gordon and Archbishop Tait for the Queen, and a recumbent effigy of Archbishop Tait for Canterbury Cathedral. In addition to these he executed a noble statue of Sir Ashley Eden for Calcutta, a recumbent statue of the late Dean of Windsor for St. George's Chapel, and received a command from the Queen to do the effigy of H.R.H. the late Duke of Albany in Highland costume for the Albert Chapel at Windsor, and busts for the Mausoleum and Balmoral Castle; and also did a statue of Lord Somers for Eastnor Castle, and one of Darwin for the new Natural History Museum at South Kensington, and a Medallion of Darwin for Westminster Abbey. Mr. Boehm has not abandoned his animal studies, having lately executed in bronze a portrait of the Duke of Portland's celebrated racehorse St. Simon, the horse Cremorne for Mr. Savile, a life-size statue of King Tom for Mentmore, a colossal lion and lioness for Lord Leicester at Holkham, besides many celebrated horses for Lord Rosebery and the late Baron Rothschild; and a sea-lion in black marble which acts as a fountain in Sir John Millais' house. He was present engaged upon a life-size bull with his leader, in marble, which was exhibited last year at the Royal Academy, and a large equestrian bronze group of St. George and the Dragoon. A memorial to General Sir Herbert Stewart for St. Paul's had also lately been begun, and was to have been placed, when finished, near to the recumbent figure of General Gordon

KINDNESS VERSUS DUTY.

An Important Statement Made By a Judge to The Herald.

Judge Desnoyers, who adds to his other functions that of License Commissioner, told a Herald representative yesterday he had met a sad case that morning in which his duty seemed, as it often does to him, a hard one. A young and pretty woman, and His Honor is not devoid of an eye for the beautiful, came to him and made application for a license to open a new liquor shop. He refused the request and thereon the poor little woman, with tears in her eyes, told a most pathetic tale. She had a sick husband and two little children at home. Every cent they had in the world had been invested in fitting up the place, and worse, they had to borrow money besides to complete it. They were now penniless and unless they got their license she did not know how she could obtain food for her little ones and her sick husband.

The judge was affected, and told her that he realized the sadness of her case, but he could not help it. Had she come to him and told him what she proposed doing she would have been fully informed of the consequences, and made to understand the utter impossibility of her obtaining a license.

That, said the judge, was the great trouble. People invested their all in fitting up premises to be used as dram shops, and then when all else was done, applied for a license to open it for business. When refused they exclaimed, "I am ruined; I have invested all I had in this venture."

"So she had to go away without the license, as will all others who come before me in similar cases, no matter what influence may be brought to bear on me," concluded his honor. "We have too many dram shops in Montreal already, and I will not take upon myself the ignominy of adding to the number."

Mr. Desnoyers is one of the kindest hearted men in the world, but he is rigid on this point, and parties intending to go into the liquor business may save themselves a lot of money by investing none of it in fitting up new places.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c.

MEN OF IRON AND STEEL

Advise Canada in the Matter of Her Trade Policy.

English papers are reproducing the advice given to Canada by members of the Iron and Steel Institute, in return for the hospitality shown them while in this country. Some of the advice is very pertinent and we herewith append a few extracts:

YOU ARE STARVING YOURSELVES WITH PROTECTION.

Mr. Joseph Richardson of Darlington, mayor of Stockton-on-Tees for four years and managing partner in the ship-building firm of Richardson, Duck & Co., expresses himself thus: "No, there is no hope of Britain ever putting a cent of duty on articles imported from America or elsewhere, especially if such a duty was suggested to be laid against other nations for the benefit of the colonies. Canada need never hope for that. I am unwilling to give advice on matters outside my own sphere, but, looking at the position of the Dominion, it seems that a free trade policy with all the world would be the grandest thing imaginable. The customs service could be reduced to a minimum; the States would have to multiply by a thousandfold her frontier customs expense; unlimited British capital would flow in to develop your splendid resources, extend your railways, canals and manufactures, while British immigrants would people your vast territories. You have a magnificent country, better than the United States in many ways, but you are starving yourselves with protection."

WE SAY, ADOPT FREE TRADE.

Mr. H. G. Powell, of Wolverhampton, represents a tin-plate firm which employs over 600 men, and assured his inquirer that no one in Britain would ever consent to levy a cent of duty on imports from foreign countries for the purpose of encouraging Colonial trade. If Canada is wise, she will, he added, declare for free trade, and thus secure such an inflow of British capital and population as will in a few years make the Dominion superior to the Union.

Mr. Jackson Smith, of Sheffield, a member of the world-wide known cutlery firm of Samuel Osborne & Company, puts the case thus:—"There is not the shadow of a desire in Britain to place a duty on the imports of foreign nations and admit Colonial goods free or at a reduced rate. No such mad scheme would ever carry in Britain. We pay, and that pretty stiff, for our army and navy to protect our colonies. We are ready to defend them against all comers, but we will not put the millstone of protection around our necks, which would eventually render us unable to protect our colonies. If Canada would allow us to advise her, we would say adopt free trade, throw on the States the enormous cost of Customs' protection along your extended frontier, and in five years the flow of British capital and population would be such that you would be the envy of the nations. Your unparalleled natural resources only require to be developed to ensure a grand future for you."

THROW DOWN TRADE BARRIERS.

Mr. M. Salter of Worcester, who is connected with several steel works, was delighted with all he had seen of Canada and admired the loyalty of the Canadians, but could not understand why people, who were so proud and justly proud of their loyalty to the throne, could so frame their legislation as to prevent them from having the freest possible intercourse with their loyal brethren in Britain, the more especially when it was remembered that the natives of Great Britain were ready at a moment's notice to spend blood and treasure in defence of Canada if called upon to do so. He longed for the day when the colonies would throw down all such barriers and thus come closer to the mother land.

It is hardly possible for Canada at once to adopt free trade, but she can do the next best thing—she can reduce her customs tariff to a revenue basis and place raw materials on the free list.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY.

Closing Performances of the McLennan Concert Company.

A large, appreciative and even enthusiastic audience again greeted this very talented company last night at the Queen's Hall. Those who were unable to attend may be truly said to have missed an evening of superlative enjoyment. An entire change of program was made, every number on the bill being rendered with such telling effect that it would be unfair to single out, for particular mention, any of them. Miss Steel again sang herself straight into the hearts of every listener, and Miss Ross' sweetly melodious, liquid tones, were greatly enjoyed. Mr. Finlayson's prime and sympathetic notes, Mr. Flemming's full, rich and resonant phrasings, and Mr. Guitton's entertaining violin harmonies, were all given in such manner as to prove that the high praise already conceded to these gentlemen was richly deserved. Mr. Ferguson's inimitable drolleries must be heard to be appreciated. He is truly a superb humorist. No finer exhibition of dancing of a refined style has been seen here than that of Mr. Lennan, he receiving another ovation.

The Warner School of Acting.

The next two performances by this school will be in aid of the Protestant Insane Asylum. On Monday night they will introduce Saratoga and some telling local hits, besides a minstrel performance by the Messrs. Norman Lusher, Tom Neild, O'Brien and Charlie Nicoll, and clog dancing by Mr. James McNelly. In the picnic scene the "Woodpecker's Song" will be rendered by Miss Elliott with a rousing chorus by the whole company. "Time and the Hour" on Tuesday will doubtless draw a large house owing to Mr. Neil Warner taking the leading role.

At the Theatres.

"Paul Kauvar" was witnessed by a very fair audience last evening and the principals were many times called before the curtain. The engagement will close by two performances to-day. "The Boy Tramp" leaves us on Monday morning for a United States tour.

Hearts of New York.

An American gentleman yesterday informed The Herald that next week's attraction at the Theatre Royal will be one of the best of the season. In the company are several really good comedians, who are sure to prove great favorites in this city. A "hurry-up" with genuine patrol horses will form an interesting feature of the engagement.

Stanley is Coming.

H. M. Stanley, the renowned African explorer, will deliver a lecture in the Queen's Hall on Jan. 10. He has been talking to immense audiences since he commenced his lecture tour.

BLANCHARD MEETS HIS DOOM.

The Unfortunate Man Was Penitent and Resigned.

MANY PETITIONS FOR CLEMENCY.

Elements of Extenuation But the Minister of Justice Declined to Interfere With the Sentence.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Dec. 12.—William Wallace Blanchard was hanged here this morning for the murder of Charles A. Calkins on Nov. 13, 1889. The drop fell at 9.06½, and at 9.30 the jail surgeon stepped forward and pronounced him dead. The execution was performed by Radcliffe, who also hanged Birchall. Last night Rev. Fathers Lefebvre and Fizette kept watch with the doomed man till 11 o'clock, and Sisters St. Bernard and St. Charles remained in the corridor till morning. At 7 o'clock Fathers Lefebvre and Fizette returned, accompanied by a third priest, when high mass was celebrated in the corridor on which the prisoner's cell opens. Blanchard joined in the exercises with much fervor, and when they were over expressed himself as thoroughly penitent and prepared to die. Through the courtesy of Jailor Reid an interview was had in the cell, and the man about to die became fervid over the change of heart he had experienced, and his preparedness for death. He was glad he said his sentence had not been commuted, as death had no terrors for him.

The Hanging.

By 9 o'clock the approaches to the goal were filling up and a few minutes afterwards those who were to witness the execution, to the number of 60, filed into the yard. The gallows was erected under a wood shed and was of the usual type with the weight that did duty for Birchall. Then the procession appeared, Sheriff Webb and Deputy Sheriff Witcher leading. Then came the two priests, with the doomed man between them, followed by the guards. The medical men in attendance ranged themselves on one side, the spectators on the other. Blanchard walked on to the scaffold calmly and firmly, knelt down beside a kneeling priest and was absolved. He rose and turning to the crowd thanked all who had been kind to him and bade them all farewell. The executioner adjusted the cap and drew the cord. The weight fell and the victim rose up into the air four feet and turned half round. Scarcely a tremor was perceptible, and not a sound was heard. In one minute Dr. Austin felt the pulse, which was full and rapid. It decreased gradually and became hardly preceptible, and in 24 minutes the man was pronounced dead. The body was then cut down, a post mortem examination made, and death was found to be due to strangulation. The form of an inquest was held and the usual verdict recorded.

The Crime For Which He Suffered.

The feeling here is that the execution of Blanchard was inadvisable, as the crime was not meditated. He and a companion named Calkins had been drinking, and quarrelled about a boat. A scuffle followed. Blanchard drew a revolver and shot Calkins in the head, from the result of which he died. Blanchard was tried at the October term of the court, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. All the jurors memorialized the Department of Justice for clemency, but not even an answer was received. Yesterday the member for Sherbrooke sent an urgent message and received in reply from the Minister of Justice the formula "no commutation probable."

BIRCHALL AND BLANCHARD.

The Executioner of Both Men in Montreal Yesterday.

Radcliffe, P. E., which is the method he takes of designating himself, the initials standing for "Public Executioner," arrived in Montreal last evening, and had to lay over for some time in order to take the 11.50 train for Toronto.

The Herald found him snugly ensconsed in the smoking car of the Toronto train taking a short nap. Accosting him, the two entered into conversation, having previously met at executions and so being well known to each other.

To avoid the curiosity that a conversation carried on in the car would cause, the reporter and executioner strolled out on the platform.

"Well, how did it go off?" was the first question.

"First-rate – could not have been better," was the reply; "but he was a little heavier than they told me. Still, everything went off satisfactorily, and the officials there expressed themselves as highly pleased with the way in which I did the job."

"Did you see the despatches in the evening papers saying it was a bungle?"

"Yes, I saw it, but, pshaw! you know how that is. Some fresh duck who thinks he knows everything, while he don't know anything, is sent out, and as it is a new experience to him, why of course he has to find fault. Now, you saw the Smith job at London and the Birchall affair at Woodstock, and I tell you the job to-day passed off more satisfactorily than either of them. Why, I gave him a foot more than I did Birchall. Birchall's lift was only 5 feet 6 inches, and when you add a foot to that and recollect that the man to-day was a trifle heavier you can judge for yourself. The knot was so tight that it actually cut the skin and slightly abrased the ear."

"Was he game?" queried the reporter.

"The nerviest man I ever operated on and he had not the least particle of fear, and his bravery was not like Birchall's—put on for the occasion, for Birchall was a coward at heart though he put on an air of bravado."

"How long was he dying?"

"Five minutes, the doctors said, but of course he was insensible as soon as he was jerked up."

"Won't you be rather crowded for time if you undertake the Day job at Welland next Thursday and the Lamontagne at Sherbrooke on Friday?"

"Yes; I can't do it. I shall have to send some one to Welland. You see they have put off the hour till between 10 and 12. If they had kept it at between 8 and 9 o'clock I could have managed it all right."

"How about Lamontagne? Did you see him?"

"Yes, I caught a glimpse of him. He is half-dead already—you know what I mean. He hasn't got the heart to face his fate and recognise the inevitable. I hear his sister was crying all last night—poor thing."

"All aboard!" shouted the conductor.

"Well, good-bye," said Radcliffe. "Come down to Sherbrooke next Friday if you can," and he stepped aboard the moving train.

PREPARING FOR WORK.

The Protestant United Board of Outdoor Relief Appointed.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge was held yesterday afternoon in their room in the institution. Mr. Charles Alexander occupied the chair, and there were also present Mr. Joseph Richards, Mr. G. Cruikshanks, Rev. W. S. Barnes, Rev. J. T. Pitcher, Rev. C. Bland, Rev. J. Nichol, Rev. J. Patterson, Rev. M. Sadler, Rev. C. De Grouchy, Rev. J. L. Morin and Mr. P. Sinclair.

The president said that they had met to organize for the carrying on of the winter's work among the friendless poor, heads of families out of work and necessitous widows and orphans. Those who undertook the work would be called the United Board of Outdoor Relief. He regretted that the word united was not altogether justified, since St. Andrew's Society and the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society relieved their own poor. The St. George's, the German and the associated charities were united with this society. The scope of the work before the board and of its usefulness was the broader, inasmuch as there were very many needy families who did not claim to belong to either the Scotch or Irish nationality. Such distinctions have no influence over the board in giving relief during the winter. The number of persons in want of relief is large. Last winter the board helped, on an average, 180 families a week during the time the severe weather lasted. Nor did the work cease during the summer months. Since April last 571 supplies of food and 34 quarter cords of fire wood had been distributed. The principle on which the board gave relief is that investigation must first be made either by one or more members of the board or by one of the city missionaries, and on the reports of their visits depended the relief, if any, to be given. The board sympathizes with suffering wherever it is found. As Christians, they believe that their work is God-like, consisting as it does in ministering to the wants of His poor. They felt, therefore, that they could appeal with confidence to the benevolent public for help. He expressed his thankfulness that the good work in which they were engaged had so far been sustained by the assistance of generous citizens. A debt had been incurred in the past, it is true, but he was glad to say that it is now wiped out. They began this winter's work in hearty reliance upon divine help and human sympathy and support. He hoped the clergymen present would aid the society by bringing its objects before their people in the future as they had done in the past.

Rev. W. S. Barnes moved that the operations of the Board of Outdoor Relief be commenced on Thursday morning, Dec. 18, and be carried on every week as usual during the winter, and that the following gentlemen be appointed to make an appeal to the public through the press for donations to sustain the work: Charles Alexander, E. E. Shelton, J. Moore, W. Reid, Hon J. K. Ward, J. Richards and Ald. Wilson. He felt sure that no work could be undertaken with greater prospects of enlisting public support than the one in which they were engaged. The clergymen present could be relied upon to promote the work in every possible way. The board reached people whose attachment to the church was very slender. He knew that in discriminating between the cases brought before them they always leaned to the better side, preferring to be imposed upon than to run the risk of passing over a deserving case. He was certain a work so practical in its administration and so Christian in its objects would meet with cordial support.

Rev. J. T. Pitcher, in seconding the motion, said that of all the charitable institutions in the city, that society was he most deserving. It reached many whom the church did not reach. He was glad it had been relieved from debt, or it merited the cordial assistance of the benevolent public.

In the general remarks which followed, the importance of full and strict investigation was insisted upon as being almost equal to that of giving relief.

On the motion of Mr. Cruikshanks seconded by Rev. J. Nichols, votes of thanks were passed to the board of outdoor relief and also to the city missionaries.

Rev. J. Nichols, in speaking of the valuable work done by the society, referred to the operations of St. Andrew's Society, owing to whose efforts, he said, there was not a single Scottish family unrelieved in the city. He criticized the work of the St. George's Society as being somewhat restricted, its assistance to English immigrants not extending beyond three or four days after their arrival. The great floating English population were left to be taken care of by that board, and they had therefore ample ground for appealing with confidence for assistance to the citizens of Montreal. He also referred to the good work performed by the county house at Longue Pointe.

Rev. Mr. Ker gave testimony of the benefits derived by the people of Point St. Charles from this society, and Rev. Mr. Patterson spoke of the claims of the board upon the Christian public.

Mr. Richards, referring to the remarks of Rev. Mr. Nichols regarding St. George's Society, gave some interesting particulars of the good work which is being performed by that organization.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

Will Arrive in Montreal To-night—Invitation Awaiting Him.

A distinguished visitor is expected in the city to-night who will make his headquarters at the Windsor. Sir Frederick Franklin, Bart., and Miss Charlotte di Zerega were married in New York on Wednesday by Bishop Potter at the Church of the Incarnation, and will visit this city while on their wedding trip. The bridegroom, Sir Frederick William Francis George Frankland, is the tenth Baronet of Thirkleby and is a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell. He has a country place in Yorkshire. The family have been wealthy land owners in Yorkshire since the time of Edward III., the title being conferred on Sir William Frankland, of Thirkleby, in 1660.

Miss Di Zerega is a great-great-granddaughter on her father's mother's side of Baron Von Bretton, upon whom the title was bestowed by King Christian, of Denmark, in 1667.

The marriage ceremony was a brilliant affair and created quite a stir in society circles in New York.

A round of festivities are awaiting the bridal couple in Montreal, and already invitations are awaiting them at the Windsor from well-known society people.

The following are among the recent arrivals at the Hotel Riendeau: J. A. Legris of Coteau Landing, V. Paradis of Coaticook, O. D. Prieur of Ottawa, E. Martin of Boston, N. F. Amour of Coteau Duc Lac, J. O. Weilbrener of Sorel.

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE.

Resolution Adopted Regarding Civil Officers' Salaries.

The weekly meeting of the Chambre Commerce was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms in the New York Life Insurance Company's building. Mr. D. Parizeau was in the chair and the following members were present: Messrs. J. X. Perrault, L. I. Boivin, D. C. Brosseau, H. Laporte, C. H. Cattelli and C. E. Delorme.

After the general routine busines a long discussion followed concerning the best means of shortening the proceedings, reducing the costs and better liquidating insolvent estates. It was decided to gather further information on these subjects before making any suggestions.

A resolution was adopted concerning the seizure of civil officers' salaries, as follows:

"That the Chambre de Commerce register their protest against the adoption by the Quebec Parliament of a bill now before the House, and protesting against any bill in favor of allowing civil officers salaries exempt from attachment, as it is not justice to the trade. The public officers were better paid and better favored than others and it was nothing but fair that they should pay their just indebtedness as others."

Another resolution was proffered approving of the principle of the bill entitled: "An Act to incorporate the Royal Canadian Insurance Trust and Fidelity Company, the object of which is receiving deeds, transfers, contracts, etc., to execute all trusts as may be committed to them all persons and corporations for the management of estates."

The question of the reducing of terms of payment by the Wholesale Grocers' Guild, was brought up by one of the members present who hinted that it might be proper to suggest all lines of trade to move in the same direction. The matter was held over for further discussion.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Mr. W. G. Poupore, M.P., from Quebec, is a guests at St. Lawrence Hall.

Messrs. F. W. Avery and Robert Mackenzie of Ottawa are at the Windsor.

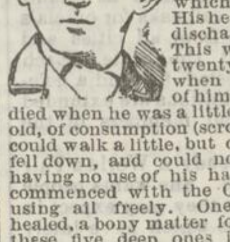
Mr. John W. Loud, traffic manager of the D. G. H. & M. Ry., Detroit, is at the Windsor.

Mr. George McKim and Mrs. McKim have taken up their residence at the Windsor for the winter.

The following are the latest guests registered at St. Lawrence Hall: Messrs. C. H. Simpson and Franklin Ford, of New York; Chas. S. Phillips, of St. John; W. E. Decatur, of Boston; W. W. Herrick, of Potsdam; W. P. Ennis, of Glencoe and J. H. Harvey, of Toronto.

A SCROFULOUS BOY

Running Sores Covered His Body and Head. Bones Affected. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.



When six months old, the left hand of our little grandchild began to swell, and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure, it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old, when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than one year old, of consumption (scrofula, of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, using all freely. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grew loose and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child.

MRS. E. S. DRIGGS,
MAY 9, 1885. 612 E. Clay-street,
Bloomington, Ill.

My grandson remains perfectly well. No signs of scrofula and no sores.

FEB. 7, 1890. MRS. E. S. DRIGGS,
Bloomington, Ill.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), cure every disease and humor of the skin and blood, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON.

Send for "How to Cure Blood Diseases."

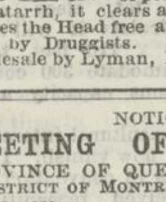
BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price 25c.

D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER

For Brain-workers and Sedentary People, Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 inches square floor room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 20,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings; no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th-st N.Y. 283-36



Beware of Imitations—See that the words "*Franklin's Electric Inhaler*, patented April 10" is printed on the label—Instantly cures Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia. You can apply it to any part of the body for Rheumatism, the electric vapor takes away ALL PAIN. Thousands of people have been cured of Catarrh, it clears all the nasal cavities makes the Head free and purifies the Breath. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents. Sold wholesale by Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal. 26

NOTICE OF

MEETING OF CREDITORS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. }
No. 222.

In the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.

In the matter of Oliver Charbonneau, of the City and District of Montreal, furniture dealer, insolvent.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Insolvency office, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the 18th day of December inst., at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator to the property of the said insolvent, and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

L. H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary.

Montreal, December 12th, 1890.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

A FREE HOME!

A CHANCE FOR ALL.

A COTTAGE AND $2,300 IN CASH GIVEN AWAY

A COTTAGE worth $750, or its equivalent in CASH, will be given to the person detecting the greatest number of errors [words wrongly spelt or misplaced in the December issue of our monthly journal, entitled "OUR HOMES." There will also be given following cash prizes, distributed in order mentioned in rules governing competition.

2	Cash prizes of	$200 each.
4	" "	100 "
8	" "	50 "
10	" "	25 "
5	" "	10 "
10	" "	5 "
10	" "	2 "
50	" "	1 "

This competition requires no dictionary and gives an equal chance to everybody to win a prize, as any careful reader can easily detect mistakes in a printed publication. Prizes payable at par in any part of Canada or the United States. Rules and regulations, with a copy of the December issue, will be sent on receipt of 15c in stamps. Special cash prizes given away almost every day during competition which closes February 1, 1891. Address

'10,13,17 OUR HOME PUBLISHING CO., Brockville, Canada.

FOR SALE BY B. HUTCHINS & CO.

RESIDENCES.

Fine stone residence, 12 rooms, bath, etc., furnace, good brick stable, Elm-ave....10,000
An elegant modern stone residence, 12 rooms, extension kitchen, hot water heat, electric bells, concreted cellar, etc., Dorchester-street....$14,000
Brick residence, 8 rooms, Cadieux-street 4,000
Fine New Stone Residence, extension kitchen, hot water heat, cemented basement Wood-avenue....5,500
Splendid Modern Stone Residence, 13 rooms, brick stables, Upper Peel-street, fine location....12,500
Fine new cut stone residence, 12 rooms, cemented basement, extension kitchen, west Dorchester-street....11,000
2 cut stone residence and two cut stone tenements, Point St. Charles, a good bargain....6,000
An elegant cut stone residence, 16 rooms conservatory, all modern improvements, fine location, Peel-street....19,500
2 splendid modern brick residences, 11 rooms each, corner Dorchester-street. Very desirable. Will exchange for smaller properties....26,000
Solid brick house, 11 rooms, bath, furnace etc., Cadieux-street....2,750
A good stone residence with 24,000 feet of ground, on Bleury-street, easy terms 18,000
Fine stone residence, 12 rooms, splendid new hot water furnace Mansfield-st.. 7,500
Stone residence, ten rooms, corner St. Louis Park....6,550
A Very Superior Brick Residence, with 2 Story Extension, hot water heat, 15 rooms and all modern conveniences, a most desirable home, and a great bargain, McGill College-avenue....10,000
Nice Stone Residence, 8 rooms, bath, &c., Greene-avenue, very desirable location, easy terms....4,500
Fine New Stone Residence, 12 rooms and all modern improvements, hot water furnace, etc., Sherbrooke-street, very attractive house....9,25
Fine Stone Residence, 11 rooms, bath, etc., 3 story extension, near St. Louis Park, very desirable, a great bargain....3,750
2 Elegant New Tenement Residences, 8 rooms each, bath, etc., west end....5,000
A very nice Cottage, 10 rooms, bath, etc., St. Martin-street, near St. Antoine....3,000
5 Brick Dwellings, 8 and 9 rooms each, corner of Alexander and Jurors-streets, a good business corner, well adapted for factories....12,000
Frame House and large garden in business stand on Papineau-road. A great bargain....5,000
Brick Residence, 10 rooms, Stanley-street 5,000
Fine Stone Residence, 12 rooms, hot water heat, etc., St. Luke-street....8,250
Stone House, 10 rooms, bath, etc., St. Antoine-street....4,250
Nice brick house, 6 rooms, with good stable, Laval-avenue, near St. Louis Park. A bargain....2,000
Fine Stone Residence, 10 rooms, bath, &c., Metcalfe-street, near Sherbrooke-street....10,500
Fine cut stone cottage, 9 rooms, bath, etc., Coursol-street, West End, very desirable....4,600
New Stone residence, extension kitchen and all modern improvements, Bishop-street....12,500
Good Stone Residence, 10 rooms, Victoria-street for....4,100
Frame Residence, 10 rooms, bath, etc., stable and coach house, Victoria-avenue, Cote St. Antoine....3,000
Fine stone residence, 12 rooms, elegantly finished, Union-avenue near Sherbrooke....10,000
Brick house, large lot, Cote St. Antoine. 3,950
Fine stone residence, 8 rooms, Shuter-street, English basement....7,000
Nice stone residence, Palace-street....6,000
Fine Stone Residence, 12 rooms, bath, etc., hot water furnace, electric bells, etc., Winning-avenue, a very quiet and comfortable home....7,000
2 Solid Brick Residences, 12 and 8 rooms, corner of Plateau and Winning-ave, 8,000
Three Brick Concreted Houses, 8 rooms each, Dumarais-street, $1,500 each.
A nice stone residence, 10 rooms, extension kitchen, hot water furnace, with two adjoining lots on Mount Royal-avenue....5,000
Two elegant new stone tenements, 11 rooms each, Mountain-street....11,000
Fine new stone residence, Mance-street. 6,900
Another ditto ditto Mance-street. 7,000
New stone cottage 10 rooms, extension kitchen, hot water heat, Mance-st.. 6,000
Fine stone residence, upper Peel-street...13,500
Cottage, 8 rooms, Cote St. Paul....3,000
Nice brick house, 10 rooms, Tupper-street, newly renovated and papered 3,750
New stone house, 10 rooms, Tupper-st.... 4,300
Brick house, 10 rooms, Fort-street....3,850
Additional houses on all the principal streets and several of the most elegant residences in the city from $20,000 to $75,000 each. Call for particulars.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
Room 201 New York Life Building. 63

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

A splendid block of cut stone buildings, on St. James-street, yielding a large revenue, and a most desirable investmen for a capitalist....$260,000

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
278c New York Life Building.

FARMS.

We offer FOR SALE one of the MOST VALUABLE FARMS on the Island of Montreal, on the Longue Pointe road. Nearly two hundred acres under a good state of cultivation, with a SPLENDID STONE RESIDENCE, large barns and other out-buildings, all in fine order. Farming utensils and stock at a fair valuation. The farm will be sold at a great bargain on easy terms of payenmt, owner leaving the city.

Another of 40 acres at Petite Cote, two miles from city limits, with good houses and out-buildings. A splendid garden farm. And a nice farm of 43 acres Sault-au-Recollet, with two stone houses, good outbuildings, etc., good investment at $5 000 can be sold in building lots. The proposed St. Denis-street Boulevard and tramway to Sault aux Recollet and the C. P. R. extension from junction at Sault aux Recollet to Maisonneuve, will double the value of the property.

A fine garden farm, 45 acres all planted with vegetables at Notre Dame de Grace, St. Luke, close to C.P.R. station.

Also a large number of excellent Eastern Townships and Ontario farms for sale from $1,500 to $12,000 each. Call for particulars.

B. HUTCHINS & CO,
Room 201. New York Life Building.

FOR SALE BY B. HUTCHINS & CO.

VACANT LOTS.

5 lots 118 x 140, Olivier-street, Cote St. Antoine, 35cts.
Lot 120 x 168, facing Mount Royal Park and Upper St. Urbain-street, very desirable building property. 37½c.
Lot 135 x 165, on Papineau road, with buildings, suitable for a factory, a great bargain. 12c.
Elegant lots 50 x 110, in the new Victoria Park, west St. Lambert, bargains.
10 lots 250 x 110, Claremont-avenue. 17c.
4 lots 60 x 120 each, Montreal Junction. 7½
And a large number of additional residence and business lots in all arts of the city.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.
201 New York Life Building 62

MONEY TO LOAN

ON CITY PROPERTY AND GOOD FARMS.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
Room 201 New York Life Building.

FOR SALE BY B. HUTCHINS & CO.

TENEMENT HOUSES'

SPLENDID INVESTMENTS.

Fine new tenements [superior], hot water heat, all modern improvements, extension kitchen, Mountain-street....11,000
Elegant New Stone Block 6 Fine Tenements, St. Hubert-street, near Roy, 14,400
New Brick Block 6 Fine Tenements, 7 rooms, bath, etc, Roy-st, near St. Hubert....9,000
Two Solid Brick, 3 story houses, containing 4 good tenements and store, cor. of Cadieux-street....6,000
Two Brick-encased Tenements, Sanguinet-street....1,550
Solid brick block, 12 tenements, 5 rooms, and extention, bath, etc., Coursol-st. 15,000
Another solid brick block, 12 tenements, with corner store and dwelling, West End....20,000
12 fine new brick tenements, St. Charles Borrommee-street. Easy terms of payment....20,000
2 brick houses, 4 tenements, Jurors-street 7,000
2 three story brick ditto, 4 tenements, Jurors-street....9,000
4 elegant new brick tenements, 8 rooms each, bath, etc., Coursol-street....10,000
3 brick houses, 6 tenements, 7 rooms each, extension kitchens, sheds, double roofs and double floors; West End....10,200
Stone house, 4 tenements, extension kitchen, Charron-street, Point St. Chs.. 6,000
2 brick self-contained houses, 8 and 6 rooms, bath, etc., Upper St. Urbain-street for....3,000
new brick tenements, Laval-avenue.... 4,000
3 brick tenements, Sydenham and Rachel-streets....2,700
Stone house, 2 tenements, Lorne-avenue 5,800
Stone house, 2 tenements, 6 and 8 rooms, marble mantles, Laval-avenue, near St. Louis Park....5,500
10 solid brick tenements, and 2 solid brick residences on Upper St. Urbain street for....25,000
2 new stone tenements, 6 and 7 rooms each, bath, etc., extension kitchens, Drolet-street, near St. Louis Park.... 4,250
2 blocks of 7 brick tenements, Eleanor-street....10,00
nais-street....11,000
Block 4 brick tenement houses, Parthenais-street....7,000
2 brick houses, 4 tenements, Parthenais-street....2,000
2 brick tenements, Richmond-square.... 5,000
Ten brick tenements, Albert-street, St. Cunegonde....5,500
2 elegant stone tenements, 6 and 8 rooms, Durocher-street, for....7,250
Two stone tenements, 7 and 8 rooms, Belmont-street....7,500
Brick house and 3 tenements, Maple-st.. 4,800
Three new brick tenements, 6 and 7 rooms, Coursol-street....5,300
13 brick tenements, large yards and stables, St. Dyminique, street; very cheap; easy terms....8,000
12 brick tenements, corner Charron and Liverpool-streets, Pt. St. Charles.... 8,600
4 do, adjoining above....2,750

NEARLY ALL OF THE ABOVE PROPERTIES PAY 10 PER CENT AND UPWARDS.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
Room 201 New York Life Building. 63

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.

That fine property, No. 283 Mountain-street, comprising over 41,000 feet of ground, fronting also on Drummond-street, with a large brick residence and splendid brick stable and coach house. This property is well adapted for elegant residences or small self-contained Houses, greatly wanted in that part of the city. Will be sold $10,000 below its actual value. En bloc or in part.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
Room 201. New York Life Buildin

TO LET, BY B. HUTCHINS & CO.

Large brick residence, hot water heat, rent low for the winter, Mountain-street....
Stone residence, 8 rooms, bath, etc, St. Antoine-street....$20.00
A fine stone Residence, 11 rooms, Drolet-street, close to the beautiful St. Louis Park....15.00
Two fine new tennements, all modern improvements, extension kitchen, Mountain-street.
Fine new stone residence, 12 rooms, extension kitchen, etc., all modern conveniences, West Dorchester-street, very comfortable and desirable, $500.
Fine stone residence furnished, in vicinity of Beaver Hall Hill, well adapted for a doctor or dentist.
Nice cottage furnished, Dorchester-street east.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.
Room 201 New York Life Building.

FOR SALE BY B. HUTCHINS & CO.

The furniture and lease of a fine 12 room residence centrally located, well adapted for doctor's or a dentist's residence.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
278c New York Life Building.

By Authority of Justice.

St. Lawrence-st.

The valuable property known as lots official Nos. 356 and 356 St. Lawrence Ward, belonging to

Jacob Wurtele, Esq.

Having frontage of 184 feet 9 inches on St. Lawrence-street, opposite the St. Lawrence market, and extending through to St. Charles Borromee-street, will be sold in seven lots,

BY AUCTION,

At the Rooms, 181 St. James-street,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17

COMMENCING AT 11 O'CLOCK.

The property will be sold clear of all claims for present widening of St. Lawrence-street. No money wanted down if buyer builds.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers.

NOTICE TO CALL

MEETING OF CREDITORS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
District of Montreal, }
No. 221.

In the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.

In the matter of Miss Marie Louise Chartrand, of the City and District of Montreal, milliner, insolvent.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Insolvency Office, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the 18th day of December inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator to the property of the said insolvent, and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

L. H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary.

Montreal, Dec. 12th, 1890.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

LATE GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA COMPLETED.

Amateur Performances—The Academy Closed Next Week—Minnie Palmer's Trouble—Answers to Correspondents—Albani in London—Herr Strauss Leaves To-Day.

Theatrically speaking the week has not been over busy and the appearance of the McLennan Concert Company did much to prevent the professional baremeter being down below freezing point. "Paul Kauvar" at the Academy was not up to the mark by very long odds, though I must say that towards the end of the week the company greatly improved.

***

Another amateur performance challenged the tolerance of an uptown audience on Wednesday and Friday nights. There is always a large amount of allowance to be made for an amateur performance and more perhaps than usual in the instance to which I am referring, as it is quite evident that but few of the members have had the advantage of any dramatic instruction. However, the performance was a successful one and passed off without any very dreadful breaks. The staging was effective and the scenery was very excellent for an amateur club, though hardly "gorgeous," as it was spoken of by one of the city papers.

***

It is whispered that a prominent member of the club gave a certain Montreal critic a severe lecture because the notice of his performance was not quite to his taste. In this lecture he used some pretty strong language. He evidently does not appreciate his blessings, poor fellow. He *was* nervous and he knows it too.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Antonio de Navarro (Mary Anderson), who are at present in England, will come home for a few months in January.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Wonder how many months in January?

***

The Academy is to be closed next week and the attaches and the public will have a holiday. The J. C. Duff Opera Company were booked but a telegram came, saying that the date could not be filled. They were going to play a repertoire which, though very old, would have been a good drawing card, and would certainly have proven a financial success. Alas! Mr. Duff did not reach success in time to save the company. There is an interesting story to be told about the affair but I am not quite sure whether or not I can use it, but if I can it will be interesting reading for next week.

***

Johnnie Rogers and Minnie Palmer have not patched up their little differences yet. "Yours Merrily" was met on Broadway on Tuesday and he remarked that it had been decided to get rid of their common possessions and separate for good. The contents of their pretty flat will be sold out at auction in a week or two, and Rogers says that upon the result of the sale will depend his future movements. Gus Amberg has purchased Minnie Palmer's brougham and her prize horse. Rogers is anxious to go to Europe. He has some new theatrical schemes to work on continental managers, and it is more than likely that he will become Amberg's agent in Europe.

***

Correspondence.

***

"Do you know if 'One of the Finest' was produced before the present management took hold of it?" Yes it was. Gus Williams starred in it for several seasons.

"Is Bessie Bonehill still in America? Will you kindly inform me, as there is a bet upon the result?" Now you know that I don't believe in betting, still I will answer the question and the winner ought to remember me. Miss Bonehill sailed for England on Tuesday last.

"You said last week that Faust up to Date company had gone to pieces. Do you not think you are mistaken?" Not a bit of it. The company did go to pieces, but it has been reformed (I mean reorganized) and is now playing with Hilda Thomas as Faust.

"Is it true that the Kendals are to be here for Christmas week?" No. The attraction will be Morrison's Faust Company, which I understand will be a very grand production.

***

Modjeska intends to spend the winter in Europe. Her first visit was, of course, to her old home, Poland, and she also appeared at Posen (Prussian Poland). She is negotiating engagements in St. Petersburg and Berlin, but as to the first place there are some difficulties of a political nature in the way. If she plays in Berlin it will be in English, with a German support. The clever actress returns to America in the spring, passing through London to see old friends.

***

Emma Juch has brought suit against the St. Paul Gounod Club for $500 due her for singing at the May festival of this year. She made a contract last spring to sing for $1000 and received only half that amount, owing to the failure of the festival. See garnishees half a dozen prominent citizens who were among the gaurantors.

***

The return of "Paul Kauvar" reminds one of Joseph Haworth and the success he made in the part. He is now saving his dollars with the design of eventually playing Shakespereau parts, backing and managing himself. Among critics and the profession Mr. Haworth is regarded as the only legitimate successor to Booth.

***

Mme. Albani's re-appearance in London has been most successful. The houses have been sold out every time the diva has appeared and all the critics have been unanimous in praising her performances in "Traviata" and as Elsa in "Lohengrin."

***

Will C. Mandeville, who was seen here in "Faust up to Date," is now playing General Knickerbocker in Spenser's "Little Tycoon" company.

***

Genevieve Ward, who owns the English rights in George Onnet's play, "Dernier Amour," now running at the Paris Gymnase, has transferred the American rights to Mayer & Abud, who are endeavoring to have Fanny Davenport produce the play here.

***

When Herr Eduard Strauss leaves for Vienna on the Fulda to-day he will find his forces somewhat smaller than when he first reached these shores several months ago. No less than six members of his orchestra have determined to remain in this country, even in the face of breaking their contracts and forfeiting their return tickets. Among those who are to remain are Herr A. Krans, a solo violinist, and Herr Frick, the 'cello soloist. The players who are to remain will do so, it is said, because they think the United States the best place in the world for first class musicians.

***

Sir Arthur Sullivan has completed the two casts for his grand opera "Ivanhoe," which is to be produced at D'Oyly Carte's new theatre in January. Six of the principal roles will be filled by Americans. The two ladies who will play Lady Rowena are Misses Maude Palliser and Lucille Hell, both American girls, and the two Templars are Eugene Oudin and Francois Noije and they, as well as Avon Saxon, one of the men chosen for Friar Tuck, and Richard Green, who will be Prince John, are likewise from the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave. Actors who will assume the character of Ivanhoe are Ben Davis and a young Irishman named Mara, a recent discovery of D'Oyly Carte, unknown to the stage. Mara is said to be a handsome young fellow, with a powerful and magnificent voice. Rebecca will be played by Miss Tuddicombe and Margaret MacIntyre and Richard the Lion-hearted by Norman Salmond and Frank Clive. The four principal roles are those of Ivanhoe, Brian de Bois Guilbert, Rebecca and Rowena. Ivanhoe is a heavy bass part and the Templar a baritone, while Rebecca and Rowena are contrasted as dramatic and light soprano respectively.

***

I am glad to hear that one actor in Manager Hill's employ had the temerity to kick against being assigned to duty in "The Clemenceau Case." His name is Joseph J. Holland. When the "Reckless Temple" company was disbanded he was given the part of Constantine to play, and he absolutely refused to take it and his contract was cancelled. The play is surely being crushed out, as in every city where it has played during recent weeks the critics "roasted" it and the public did not attend in sufficient numbers to even pay expenses. Manager Thomas of the Academy told me he wouldn't play the attraction at any price, and I don't blame him.

***

There was considerable gossip among theatrical people over a report that the long existing trouble between Henry E. Dixey and his wife has finally been adjusted on a legal basis. It is said that through the offices of mutual friends Mr. Dixey had consented to allow his wife the sum of $20 per week for her support. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, it is also said, has been appointed guardian of the children, and that he will send the boy to a military academy. The girl will be sent to a convent to receive an education. Mr. Dixey has consented to pay $30 a week for the support of the two children.

PAUL PRY.

THE KNAVERY OF CARDS.

How What Seems Inexplicable Can Easily Be Performed.

The performances of Mr. Arthur Ware, the "King of Cards," at the Vic's Bazaar, created a good deal of enquiry as to how such things could be, and The Herald was frequently asked if it could tell the method of producing such apparently wonderful results.

Accordingly a Herald man who is versed in that species of performance was detailed to attend one of Mr. Ware's seances, with a view of giving our readers a little inside light on what is generally regarded as a mystery.

It may be premised that Mr. Ware has by practice acquired a rare degree of skill in the manipulation of cards, and he must have practised many an hour to acquire such proficiency.

But that is only one half the secret of his success, and the least half if the expression be permissable.

The real secret lies in the fact that the cards he uses are what are known to the initiated as "strippers" or "squeezers." These terms probably convey no definite idea to the ordinary reader, so a brief explanation may be in order. "Strippers," then, are to all appearance like an ordinary pack of cards, but their peculiarity lies in the fact that they gradually taper from one end to the other, though the difference between the width of the ends is so slight that it is not noticeable to the eye, although very perceptible to the touch.

With this explanation as a groundwork, the intelligent reader will have little difficulty in seeing how a number of apparently astonishing results can be produced—in fact, the number is only limited by the ingenuity of the performer.

For instance, let us say the performer offers the audience the privilege of selecting a card, the returning it to the pack, shuffling then pack, and then throws an empty silk handkerchief over the cards, which he allows to fall out, retaining, however, in the handkerchief the card selected. It can be done in this way. Hold the wide end of the cards towards the person selecting, as he goes to return the card reverse the pack in your hand, and the card selected will then be placed in the pack with its wide end at the narrow end of all the other cards. When the handkerchief is thrown over, grasp the pack by the narrow end and let go of all but the wide end, which will of course remain between the finger. This trick is very astonishing to look at, but it don't seem so very wierd when you know how, does it?

Another instance: To pick from the pack and throw in a hat a number of cards selected:—Proceed as in the first instance till the cards are all back in the pack, with the wide ends at the narrow end of the pack. Then take the pack, "strip" it along the edges with the other hand and the wide-edged ones will all fall out—hence the name, "strippers."

To shuffle the pack and then "strip" the red cards in one hand and the black ones in the other it is only necessary that they shall first be placed end-to-end—that is, the wide ends of one color with the narrow ends of the other. The cards can then be shuffled till the spots are worn off, if need be, when by taking the cards by the edges and pulling the hands apart the wide-end cards will in each case remain in the hand nearest to them, leaving the black cards in one hand and the red ones in another. This can be done blind-folded as easily as with full sight.

With this explanation it can easily be seen how a person of good address and unlimited "nerve"—both essential elements in a magician—can humbug the unsophisticated by the aid of a pack of "squeezers."

It might be mentioned incidentally that these cards are manufactured for juggling, not gambling purposes. They are not for sale in the ordinary commercial way.

Snow! snow! snow! Winter has come bringing with her a wish for overcoats. If you have not yet given your order, go at once to M. J. Adler's, 47 Beaver Hall Hill, where you will find a full assortment of beavers, Meltons and naps.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION

GOVERNOR FIFER ISSUES HIS PROCLAMATION.

Oregon, North Dakota, Michigan, California and Canada Preparing — Great Britain Falling Into Line — Montreal Merchants Coming—Houses and Block to Be Brought From Pompeii.

From our own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Matters have hung in suspense the past week at Exposition headquarters, waiting for the appointment of the Board of Control. As this is the body which will practically govern the Fair, the selection of its members is of vital importance. Hence the caution and delay. Aside from this preparations have gone on rapidly. In fact it has been the most important week yet in the history of the Exposition. It has been finally and officially placed on a solid financial basis.

Gov. Fifer has issued his proclamation announcing the ratification of the constitutional amendment authorizing Chicago to raise $5,000,000 for the Exposition. The Chicago city council has passed an ordinance for the issue of bonds for the same, in denominations as follows: $4,000,000 in bonds of $1,000 each, and $1,000,000 in bonds of $500 each, bearing date from Jan. 1, '91, running thirty years at 4 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. The credit of the city of Chicago is irrevocably pledged to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds.

Director Fred W. Peck will bear the documents to Washington, showing that all requirements have been met and that the $10,000,000 is provided for. Also a copy of the rules and regulations concerning exhibits, space, etc. President Harrison will then be enabled at once to issue his proclamation to all nations, and henceforth the Exposition will become a vast international enterprise.

There was a false report in Europe the past week to the effect that the Fair had been abandoned or transferred to New York. A telegram from President Gage stating the progress made and that the $10,000,000 was secured not only killed the rumor but gave the Europeans implicit faith in the exposition.

It is decided to begin at once to dredge and fill Jackson Park. Without the winter proves very severe work can be carried on successfully.

In Secretary Windom's report he has notified Congress that plans for the National building are now in preparation, and that they provide for 200,000 square feet of floor space. Also, that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of the board of lady managers.

Oregon is to the front. Her state board of commissioners have mapped out a plan for an exhibit and have issued a circular to the people of the state. They want ten acres as a miniature of Oregon planted with all the trees and shrubbery native to that region. Also a great building, filled with specimens of vegetables, grains, fruits and flowers from their fertile soil. They ask that at least $250,000 be appropriated by their state. Their early enterprise is commendable.

North Dakota is aroused with enthusiasm for her World's Fair exhibit. A state convention is to be held at Grand Forks Dec. 11. The call asks for officials and representatives from all cities and societies throughout the State. Each newspaper is requested to send a delegate and special invitations are extended to the Governor and members of the Legislature.

California has already a World's Fair here on a small scale. She wants people to get a hint of what they may expect in '93. In the car loads which have lately arrived are inviting samples of the delicious fruits that grow in the "Land of Golden Sunshine."

The organizers of the California exhibit, in order to display to good advantage the rare productions of their State, propose to have a distinct cumulative exhibit, with a building erected at their own expense.

Director H. H. Kohlsaat cabled from Europe that Col. Dredge, a noted English editor and lecturer, delivered an address the past week on the World's Exposition, speaking highly of the enterprise and urging that England now prepare to outdo all competitors. Attorney-General Webster, Sir Henry Wood and many others advocate that a Government commission be at once appointed to look after Great Britain's exhibit at the fair.

At a recent meeting in Kalamazoo, Mich., of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, the Executive Committee reported unfavorably on the fruit schedule, as issued by the World's Fair. They ask that Horticulture be made next in importance to Agriculture. They also recommend their State to make a fit appropriation for a grand Horticultural display.

A party of extensive manufacturers from Canada are here gaining information for the purpose of making exhibits. Although they admit the feeling at present in Canada is not the most friendly, still they are positive in affirming that when the time comes the Provinces will be well represented. Why not? They too belong in the land of Columbus.

Montreal has taken her first steps toward securing a proper representation of her industries at the Columbian Exposition. Mr. L. A. W. Proulx of that city is now in Chicago, authorized by a number of merchants to secure space at the Exposition. It is stated that Montreal merchants and manufacturers propose making extensive exhibits.

The Columbian Dairy Association, composed of prominent dairymen of the United States and Canada, have held a meeting here for the purpose of providing for a proper exhibit at the Exposition. They demand a separate exhibit for legitimate dairy products and object to the commissioners classifying such with animal fat, oleos and butterine. They calculate it will require six stables, 60 x 110 feet, two stories high, to accommodate 300 cows, two silos, each 800 tons capacity and another of 200 tons.

All fears of the agricultural interests being slighted should now vanish. The Farmers' Alliance, now in convention at Ocala, Fla., has received recognition from the National headquarters of the Exposition. Director General Davis sent them greetings and suggested that concerted action be taken by them in the different States which would secure a complete agricultural exhibit at the World's Exposition. He assured them that ample provisions would be made for this most important feature of the Fair.

Prof. Kelsey, of Ann Arbor, Mich., proposes a restoration of the Roman house of 18 centuries ago, with its fretted ceilings, decorated walls, handsome divans, tables and candelabra, antique furniture, pieces of statuary, also the commonest utensils of the kitchen, as a feature of the art department of the Fair. Not only a house, but he wants a whole block with its numerous shops and their curious contents, as excavated at Pompeii. This would be an interesting and novel feature. It would be an object lesson from which at one glance could be seen the advancement of modern housekeeping and commercial enterprise.

Prof. Theodore Thomas and his world famed orchestra have been engaged for a period of three years in Chicago. The great leader will undoubtedly have charge of the music for the Fair. How the music for the Exposition shall be obtained is a question. It is proposed to have all American composers compete for a prize. They want a variety of compositions, some orchestral, some choral. Foreign composers are objected to, but if we invite their art, why not their music?

The clergy of Chicago in conference assembled passed resolutions against the opening of the Exposition on Sunday. They will circulate petitions and are endeavoring to secure President Harrison's influence in their favor. Chauncey Depew has been invited to deliver another address in Chicago on the World's Fair.

Chicago is already preparing to house her coming visitors. Several mammoth hotels are under way, costing from $300,000 to $2,500,000. Surprises are in store for foreigners who think they are coming to a second-class inland town.

Chicago still grows. The suburban towns West Roseland and Washington Heights were added to her area by the recent election. Are the city "limits" ever to be limited?

The Great Salvation Army Convention, led by Ballington Booth, is now by day storming the city with their noisy religion and by night "painting the town red" (with torch light processions).

WHERE TO WORSHIP.

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

St. Stephen's Church, College-street, corner of Inspector—Third Sunday in Advent, Divine service morning at 11, evening at 7, preacher at both services the Rector. Sunday school and Rector's Bible class for men and women at 3 o'clock. Ven Archdeacon Evans, M. A., Rector.

Grace Baptist Church, Queen's Hall—Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D.D., pastor. Prayer meeting at 9.30 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m.; 11 a. m., sermon, on "Female Saints in Christian and Romish Churches. The sainted Catherine Booth of the Salvation Army, and Maria De l'Incarnation, Superior of Hotel-Dieu." 3 p m., Father Chiniquy will speak to the French on "What shall I do to be saved?" Dr. Fulton will preside, and support the work, 7 p. m. Dr. Fulton concludes the sermons on the "Prodigal Son with the Welcome Home."

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland, Morning at 11. "How a Heathen Gentlemen treated his Inferiors," evening at 7, "These men are full of Wine." Collection for church purposes continued. Minister's class 10 a.m. Sunday School and Young women's class 3. Ladies Aid Society, Wednesday 3 p. m. Dorcas Society, Thursday 11 a.m.

The Advent Christian Congregation, Assembly Hall, 2269 St. Catherine-street, over Hall and Scott's; Service at 7p.m. Elder Wm. W. Robertson officiating. Subject, "The Apostle Paul, the Christian exemplar and defender of Freethought and Freespeech."

Crescent-street Presbyterian Church—Services commence at 11 a m and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., the pastor, will preach in the forenoon and the Rev. Principal MacVicar, D D., LL.D., in the evening. Communion in the forenoon. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 3 p m.

Church of the Messiah.—Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Wm. S. Barnes will preach.

St. Gabriel Church—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: "The dangers of backsliding." Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m., to which all are invited not attending elsewhere.

St. James' Methodist Church, corner City Councillors and St. Catherine-streets. Pastor, Rev Jas Henderson, M A; asst-pastor, Rev R P Bowles, M A B D. The Rev James Henderson, M A, will preach at 11 a.m; Rev. R P Bowles, M A, B D, at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Pastor's congregational Bible class at 3.15 p.m.

St. Martin's Church, Upper St. Urbain-street, Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M. A., Rector. Third Sunday in Advent Holy Communion at 9 a.m. Usual services at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Bible Reading in the church at 3.10 p.m. All seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed and shown to places by sidesmen.

The Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., will conduct the religious service at the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun on Sunday, Dec 14, at 3 o'clock p.m. Neighbors and other friends of the patients are cordially invited.

Douglas Methodist Church—The Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, M.A., D.D., pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. All welcome.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester-street—The Rev. James Barclay, M. A., pastor, will officiate at all the services. Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Mr. Barclay's young men's class at 3 p. m.

Church of St. James the Apostle. Holy Communion at 8 a.m., morning service at 11 a.m., choral litany at 5.15. Seats free. Evening service at 7 o'clock, preacher, Rev. G. Osborne Troop. Principal Henderson's Bible class for both sexes and Sunday school at 3 p. m., Canon Ellegood, rector.

Trinity Church. Third Sunday in Advent. Continuation of Jubilee services, special festival music. 11 a.m., morning prayer, preacher the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M.A.; 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class for adults; 7 o'clock, evening service, preacher the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, D.C.L. All are invited. Rev. Canon Mills, B.D., rector.

Christ Church Cathedral, 8 a. m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Choral morning service. 4.15 p.m., Choral litany. 7.05 p.m., Choral evening service, followed by sacred music. All seats free at 7 p. m. Bible reading in Cathedral for men and women, 3.15 p. m.

Zion (Congregational) Church—The Rev W. H. Warriner, B. A., B. D., Pastor, will preach at both services. Subjects: 11 a. m. "The Human Cry and the Divine Answer"; 7 p.m., "Honest Doubt, and What to Do with It."

St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal. Beaver Hall Hill—Rector, Rev. Charles Tulley. Anniversary services; third Sunday in Advent. Morning at 11; subject, "Building the Wall." Evening at 7; subject, "The Works of Our Hands." Preacher at both services, the rector. Bible class and Sunday school at 3. Strangers and visitors are invited to all services. Prayer meeting every Sunday morning at 10.15.

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For Sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame Street.

POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE

FOR DECEMBER, 1890.

Delivery A.M.	Delivery P.M.	Mails	Closing A.M.	Closing P.M.
		Ontario & West. Prov. and States.		
8 30	8.15 / 9.15	(a) Ontario and West. States by G.T.R.	8.10	(a
9 00	......	Ontario and Western States by C.P.R.	......	7.00
8 30	1145 / 9.15	(c) Ottawa by R. W.	8.00	5.15 / 7.00
9 00	9.15	C.P R. N'th of Ottawa to Pembroke	......	7.00
9 15	.....	C.P.R. N'th of Ottawa to Pembroke, Port Arthur, Manitoba, N West Territories & British Columbia daily Sunday excep'd	......	7.20
......	9.15	Canada Atlantic Ry.	8.00	......
11.50	9 30	Alexandria Glen Robertson, Greenfield & Maxville by Atlantic Railway	8.00	5.15
......	8.30	Hudson, Oka, Como, Rigaud, Carillon, P. Fortune	8.10	......
		Quebec and Eastern Provinces.		
[illegible]	.....	Sorel, Berthier and Batiscan Bridge by steamer	......	....
......	9.00	St. Vincent D.P., Terebonne, L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Louiseville, Sorel, Three Rivers, Quebec and Line of North hore Ry.	7.30	
7 30	9.00	Quebec and Three Rivers by R.W.	7.30	8.00
11 45	......	(c) C.P.R. Main Line to Ottawa	8.00	......
9 40	......	C.P.R. Bordeaux, St. Jerome and St. Lin branches	......	4.45
9 40	......	C.P.R. St. Jerome and St. Janvier	8.00	4.45
.....	12.15	St. Johns, Abbotsford, St. Pie, Farnham & Sherbrooke Ry	......	3.00
7.30	......	Sherbrooke and Lake Megantic Ry	6.45	6.15
11.53	......	Montreal and Sherbrooke C P Ry	......	3 00 / 8.00
9.30	......	Laprairie, Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Dundee, &c., by Ry.	......	2.45
10.15	......	St. Hubert, St. Bruno and St. Basile	5.00	....
7.30	12.40	St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Coaticooke &c	6.45	2.15 / 8.00
7.30	......	Clarenceville, Noyan		3.30
7.30	......	Acton and Sorel Ry.	6.45	8.00
9.15	10.00	St. Johns	7.30	3.00
9.15	10.00	Stanbridge, S Armand Station, St Athanase	7.30	3.20
8.45	......	Vermont Junction Ry	......	3.20
11.00	......	Shefford R. W. Line	......	3.20
9.35	......	G. Ligne, Stottville, Lacolle, Girard	......	3.20
11.30	......	S-E Ry, Lachine Rap., Lacadie, St. Jacques le M.	......	3.30
9 30	......	S-E Ry Montreal and Chambly section	......	4.35
......	5.15 / 7.00	(b) New Brunswick, N Scotia and P.E.I.	6.45	4.15 / 6.15
......	5.15 / 7.00	Newfoundland, forw'd daily on Halifax. Mails despatched from Halifax for Newfoundland on 10th & 21th Nov.	...	6.15
		LOCAL MAILS		
9.20	......	Dorval, Valois, Pointe Claire, Cedars & Coteau du Lac		
7.30 / 9.30	......	Laprairie, Beauharnois and Valleyfield, &c	......	4.15
......	10.00	Caughnawaga, Chateauguay, Chateauguay Basin	5 00	2.45
10.00	......	Boucherville, Contrecœur, Varennes, Vercheres Sorel, 1 p.m., Saturday	......	3.00
......	1.00 / 6.00	Cote S Antoine, Notre Dame de Grace and Mt. Royal vale	......	4.15
8.15	1.00 / 6.15	Hochelaga	9.00	12 45
8.30	5.30	Lachine, Cote St. P. (B. Bn'ets aftern'n only)	7.30	230 / 5.45
9.30	5.30	Longueuil	6.00	2.15
10.00	......	Maisonneuve, Longue Pointe, Pt-au-Trembles & Charlemagne	6.00	4.15
10.00	1.00	Longue Pointe	......	2.00
8.20 / 7.30	1230 / 6.40	Point St. Charles and St. Gabriel	7.30 / 7.30	3.00 / 5.45
1000	......	Sorel by R.W.	1145	
9.15	......	St. Lambert	7.30	4.15
9.30	12.30	St. Eustache	......	......
......	12.30	St. Laurent, St Martin, &c	7.00	4.15
10.30	6.30	St. Henri de M. and St. Cunegonde	7.00	....
10.00	......	Sault-au-Recollet, Bougie and Pont Viau (afternoon only)	6.00	2.15
......	5.45	Outremont	7.15	3.30
9.15	1.15 / 7 00	St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal	11.55	
9.15	7.00	Mile End and Cote St. Louis	7.00	1245 / 5.15
......	2.45	Cote St. Louis, Cote Visitation, Cote St. Michel & St. Leonard, Pt. Maurice	7.00	2.15 / 2.15
		Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes earlier.		
		UNITED STATES.		
7.10 / 9.35	9.15	New York City and State, and the Southern States	7.30	3 30 / 7.00
9.35	......	Troy, Albany, Rouse's Point	6.25	3 30
7.30 / 9.35	......	Rouse's Point and Albany Postal Car	6.25	3 30
8.45	9.15	Boston, Mass	7.30	3 20
8.45	......	New England States, except Maine		3 20 / 7 00
7.30	......	Portland, Maine, and the New England States, exc'pt Boston		3.20 / 7 00 / 8 00
8 15	9.15	(a) Western and Pacific States	8.10	7.00

REGISTERED LETTERS must be posted 15 minutes earlier

[A] Postal Car Bags open till 8:15 a. m and 7:45 p. m. (c) Postal Car Bags open till 8:15 a. m.

(B) Postal Car Bags open till 7:30 a. m.

REGISTERED LETTER MAIL for the New England States—for Boston, New York and Southern States—closed only at 3:20 p. m. and Portland, Me., 7 p. m.

GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.

To Supp., 7 p m, Tuesday, December 2.
By Sarnia, Dominion Line; (a) 7.30 p m. Thursday, December 4.
By Etruria, Cunard Line, 3 p m, Friday, December 5.
By Teutonic, White Star Line, 3 p m, Tuesday, December 9.
By Ems, N G Lloyd Line, [c] 6 p m, Thursday, December 11.
By Sardinian, Allan Line, [a] 7.30 p m, Thursday, December 11.
By Ems, N G Lloyd Line, supp, [c] 7 a m, Friday, December 12.
By Britannic, White Star Line, for Ireland [b] 6 p m, Monday, December 15.
By Trave, N G Lloyd Line, 6 p m, Monday December 15.
By Trave, supp, 7 a m, Tuesday, December 16.
By Toronto, Dominion Line. (a) 7.30 p m, Thursday, December 18.
By Gallia, Cunard Line, for Ireland, [b], 3 p m Friday, December 19.
By Werra, N G Lloyd Line, 3 p m, Friday, December 19.
By Majestic, White Star Line, 3 p m, Tuesday, December 23.
By Servia, Cunard Line, (c) 6 p m, Thursday, December 25.
By Parisian, Allan Line (a) 7.30 p m, Thursday, December 25.
By Servia, supp, (c), 7 a m, Friday, December 26.
By Germanic, White Star, for Ireland, (b), 6 p m, Monday, December 29.
By Aller, N G Lloyd Line, 6 p m, Monday, December 29.
By Aller, do, supp, 7 a m, Tuesday, December 30.

FRANCE.

By La Champagne, Gen Tr Atl Line, 3 p m Friday, December 5.
By La Gascoyne, Gen Tr Atl Line, 6 p m, Thursday, December 11.
By La Normandie, Gen Tr Atl Line, 3 p m, Friday, December 19.
By La Bourgoyne, Gen Tr Atl Line, 6 p m, Thursday, December 25.

Mails leave New York for—
Central America, 1, 10, 20, 31,
Cape Hayti, St. Domingo, 2, 23.
St. Thomas, Barbados and Brazil, 2, 13, 23.
The Windward Islands, 3, 13, 20, 27.
Jamaica 3, 17, 20.
Bermuda, 4, 18.
Bahama Islands and Santiago, 4, 18.
Jamaica and Greytown, 5, 23.
Hayti, 6, 27.
Mexican States, 6, 13, 20, 27.
Porto Rico, 10, 23.
Trinidad and Tobago, 13, 27.
Pernambuco, 14.
Mails leave San Francisco for Australia, 13. Sandwich Islands, 5, 13; China and Japan Dec. 6, 18, 30.
Mails leave Vancouver, B. C., for China and Japan Dec. 21.

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TRADE AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
Friday Evening, Dec. 12, 1890.

There was a larger aggregate business on the Stock Exhange to-day, but the increase was entirely in Canadian Pacific. The situation generally was unchanged, there being little disposition to trade in any stock, owing to the stringency of money and the consequent uncertainty that prevails. Canadian Pacific was more active and strong. It advanced ⅞ per cent to 71¾, and later sold at 71¾. The close was 70 asked; 71⅛ bid. The rest of the market was very dull and contained nothing to note. In bank stocks Ontario sold at 110, and a small lot of Peoples at 98½. There were sales of small lots of Commerce at 124½ and 123¾. Montreal was neglected at 220 bid, 225 asked. The sales were 1051 shares, against 840 yesterday—total for the week so far 6943 shares. Following were the transactions:

MORNING BOARD.

16	"	Commerce	124½
500	"	Can. Pac	71½
100	"	"	71
100	"	"	71½
$700 Corp. 7s			155
$700	"		157

AFTERNOON BOARD.

25 shares		Ontario	110
11	"	People's	98½
14	"	Commerce	123¾
5	"	Gas	193¾
25	"	"	199¼
5	"	"	200
200	"	Can. Pac	71⅞
50	"	"	71¾

Messrs. D. L. McDougall, & Co 10 St. Sacrament-street, report the closing prices as follows:

STOCKS.	Values of shares.	Last half-yearly dividend—Per cent.	Sellers—Per cent.	Buyers—Per cent.
Banks				
Bank of Montreal	200½	5	225	220
Ontario Bank	115	3½	112½	109
Bank B. N. A.	100	3½	160	.....
Banque du Peuple	50	3	100	97
*Molsons Bank	50	4	165	.....
Bank of Toronto	225	4	223	219
Jacques Cartier B'k	25	3	98	.....
Merchanst' B'k	100	3½	141½	139
Hochelaga Bank	100	3	105	102
East'n Towships B'k	50	3½	.....	.....
Quebec Bank	100	3½	.....	.....
National Bank	30	3	.....	.....
Union Bank	60	3	94½	.....
Can. B'k Commerce	50	3½	124½	128¾
Dominion Bank	50	5	.....	.....
Bank of Hamilton	100	4	.....	.....
Ville Marie Bank	100	3½	.....	.....
Standard Bank	50	3½	.....	.....
Federal Bank	100	3	.....	.....
Imperial Bank	100	4	.....	.....
Commercial Bank of Man	100	.....	100½	.....
Miscellaneous.				
Intercolonial Coal Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
do. bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Cable	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Teleg'ph Co.	100½	4	98½	97
Dominion Teleg'ph Co	50	3	.....	.....
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	2½	55	50
Street Railway Co.	191	.....	180	170
Montreal Gas Co	40	6	200	199
Canada Cotton Co.	100		35	35
New Engl'd Paper Co.	100	5 & 3	.....	.....
Canada Paper Co	100	5	.....	.....
Canada Shipping Co.	100	5	.....	.....
Dundas Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Montr'l L'n & Mort. Co	100	.....	.....	.....
Montr'l Inv. & B'g Co	25	3	.....	.....
Royal Can. Ins. Co.	50	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Cotton Co.	24	3	.....	.....
Stormont Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Hochelaga Cotton Co	100	5	.....	.....
Coaticook Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Kingston Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
do bonds.	100	.....	.....	.....
Bell Telephone Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
do bonds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guarantee Co. of N.A.	100	3	.....	.....
AccidentInsCo of N.A.	100	.....	.....	.....
L Ch'm & StLaw J'n B.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cent'l R'y Bds	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, M. & M. R'y	100	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Cattle Co.	.....	3½	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific R'y	80	.....	72½	71½
Londonderry Iron Co.	1	1½	.....	.....
do preferred	1	.....	.....	.....
Montreal 7 p c stock	100	.....	.....	.....
Canada N.W. Land Co.	£	.....	69	63
Canadian Pac. L. G.B.	.....	.....	110	.....
Ontario & Quebec R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont. Corp. 4 p c stock	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 5 p c stock	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Electric Co	.....	.....		
New Street Railway	.....	.....	165	145
New Gas	.....	.....	.....	180

Money.

The money market was quiet but firm. Lenders have retained their ideas in every respect, and continue to look upon the position as one of stringency, and calculated to make further loans inadvisable, except on first-class security and liberal margin. Despite that, however, it is claimed that loans are running at a lower rate than quoted, and that more money can be borrowed below 6½ per cent, which rate, however, may be retained as the quotable rate, with street lenders calling for 8 per cent. Mercantile paper was discounted at 7@8 per cent. The open market rate in London was cabled easier at 4½ per cent. Bar silver in London is cabled dearer at 47¼d per ounce.

Exchange.

The tone of the exchange was, if anything, a little better, but rates were without any appreciable change. In sterling between banks sixties were at 7⅞@8 and demand at 8⅝@8¾. Counter rates were 8¼@8⅜ for sixties, 9⅛@9⅜ for demand and 9⅝@10 for cables. Cattle bills were at 8 1-16@8 5-16 and documentary sixties at 7 7-16@7 11-16. New York funds were firm, at 1-10@5-32 premium between banks and 3-16@5-16 over the counter. Sterling in New York was unchanged Posted rates were 48½ for sixties and 485½ for demand. Actual rates were sixties, 477½@478; demand, 482½@483; cables, 483; commercial bills, 476@477, and documentary, 475@475½. Paris francs posted 523¾ long; 520 short. Actual 525⅝ long; 523⅛ short.

New York Stocks.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Money closed easy at 3 per cent. Highest rate was 4, lowest 2½ per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates 480@484½; actual rates 448@478½ for 60 day bills, and 482½ for demand.

The stock market was more active this morning and prices were stronger. This was largely due to a covering by the shorts. The circumstances which induced the covering of shorts were, first that the market was largely oversold, and second that there has been an improvement in the whole financial prospect. This morning money was loaned on call at 3½ per cent. Prices for stocks advanced with very little interruption from the opening until 12 o'clock when they were ¼@2 per cent higher. During the afternoon the shorts resorted to raiding tactics with a view to covering their lines at lower prices in many of the leading stocks. Raids were made from time to time upon one stock and another in order to affect the general market. Between 12.30 and 1 o'clock Union Pacific dropped 1½ per cent as the result of a raid, but it recovered promptly. In the case of the other stocks raided, notably St. Paul, C. B. and Q., Rock Island, Reading and Lackawanna, the declines were also recovered promptly and the market closed with a large short interest still outstanding, with prices at about the best of the day. The advance ranged ¼ to 5½ per cent. Just before the close of business it was announced that an additional $125,000 gold had been ordered from London, making a total of $425,000 to be shipped from Southampton and Harve on Saturday. The sales to-day were 287,320 shares.

Messrs. MacDougall Bros. stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier-street, reported the New York market as follows:

STOCKS	Closing previous day.	Opening	1.40 p.m.	Closing	Sales
Cotton Oil	15½	15¾	16¼	16½	.....
Atchison	29¾	30⅛	30⅞	31⅛	.....
C. B. & Quincy	88⅛	89½	89¾	90¼	5200
Can. Pac. Railway	71	71¾	71½	72¼	1200
C. C. C. & I.	58	59	59¼	60¼	1900
N. Y. Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cent. Pac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Can. Southern	47¾	47¾	48½	49	1500
Den. & Rio Grande	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del. & Hudson	122¼	.....	.....	124½	300
Del., Lack & West	12[illegible]	125½	126½	127⅛	32600
Erie	18⅞	19	19¼	19¼	900
Do. pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. 2nd	94½	.....	.....	95	100
New Eng	31½	32	32¼	32¾	3400
Jersey Central	95	97	97	97	500
Kansas & Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lou. & Nash	71½	72¼	73¾	74¼	10400
Lake Shore	105	106½	106½	106¼	2900
Mich. Central	.....	90	90	90	430
St. P., M. and Man	95	96	.....	96	.....
Man. Elev	97¼	97½	97	97	.....
Missouri Pac	58½	60¼	60¾	61¼	7500
N. Pacific	20	20¼	20½	20¼	3300
Do. pref	69¾	60*	61½	61¼	11700
Northwest	102½	103	104	104¼	1800
Do. pref	134	.....	.....	.....	100
Ohio & Miss	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. P. & Omaha	21½	21	21½	22	100
Do. pref	.....	77½	78	78	100
North American	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario & West	15¾	15¼	15½	15¼	1200
Pacific Mail	29¾	30	30	30	10000
Pullman Car	175	176½	176	177	.....
Reading	28¾	29¼	29	29⅞	11700
Rock Island	69¾	70¼	71½	72⅞	10100
Rich. Termi	15½	15¾	15⅞	16¼	5600
St. Paul	49½	50¼	52	52¾	33200
Do. pref	103	103⅜	103⅞	104¼	400
Tex. Pacific	13¾	14	14⅛	14⅛	2100
Union Pacific	45⅞	46½	46½	46⅞	14900
Western Union	74	74½	74½	75	2500
Wabash	9½	9½	9¾	9⅜	600
Do. pref	16¾	16¾	17¼	17¼	1600
Sugar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾	.....
Chicago Gas	35½	36	35¾	36¼	.....
Money	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Ex-div.

Canadian Securities in London.

Canadian Gazette, Nov. 27.

With regard to Canadian descriptions, Dominion Government 3½ per cents are 1 higher, and a similar movement has taken place in Quebec Province 5 per cents of 1874 and 1876. Amongst railways, Qu'Appelle and Long Lake bonds are 1 lower, and Temiscouata bonds have risen 1. Bank and Loan shares have been steady; while as regards land properties following are the prices of the leading Canadian securities:

	Price.	Rise.	Fall.
Canada 3½ per cents,	104xd	1	..
Ditto 4 per cents, 1885	108	..	..
Ditto 3 per cents	95	½	..
British Columbia 4½ per cents	111	..	..
Manitoba 5 per cents, 1888	113	..	..
Quebec Province 5 per cents. 1874	105	1	..
Ditto 5 per cents, 1876	106	1	..
Ditto 4½ per cents., 1880	104	..	..
Ditto 4 per cents,	102	1	..
Montreal 3 per cents,	83	..	..
Quebec City 6 per cents, 1878	116	..	..
Toronto 4 per cents	104	..	..
Ditto 3½ per cents	94	..	..
Winnipeg 6 per cents, 1883	116	..	..
Ditto 5 per cents	108	..	..
Atlantic & St. Lawrence shares	149	1	..
Buffalo and Lake Huron 5½ per cent, bonds	129	..	1
New Brunswick first mortgage bonds	110	..	1
Grand Trunk Junction first mortgage bonds	107	1	..
Ditto 5 per cent bonds	109	1	..
Ontario and Quebec shares	133	..	..
Ditto debenture stock	122	..	..
St. Lawrence and Ottawa first mortgage bonds	98	..	1
Temiscouata 5 per cent bonds	97	1	..
Toronto, Grey and Bruce first mortgage bonds	95	..	1
Wellington, Grey and Bruce first mortgage bonds	98	..	1
Bank of British North America	76	..	..
Manitoba Mortgage	¼	..	..
Trust and Loan £5 paid	5½	..	..
Ditto £3 paid	3	¼	..
British American Land	26	..	..
Canada Company	45½	..	..
Hudson's Bay	18¼	..	..
Bell's Asbestos	17½	⅛	..

Commercial Notes.

The London Canadian Gazette of Nov. 27 says:

"Arrivals of American and Canadian cattle for past and present weeks have again been moderate, and we regret to say that among the latter some serious losses at sea were reported, following upon the exceptionally heavy gales of the last ten days. Markets during the past week have been very dull indeed, the moist weather being against trade; with the colder snap which set in on Monday, however, a rather better feeling has been reported from our leading cattle centres. At London the offerings of Canadians consisted of 140 cattle and 350 sheep. Although a brisker demand was apparent from the first, no great change in values for animals of a secondary class was noted, and quotations may be stated at 5¼d@5¾d for cattle and 6¼d@7d for sheep. At Liverpool nearly 800 cattle were forward, but only about 200 were shown at Stanley, the bulk of those to hand being ranchers, and handled at the Foreign Lairages. Values at Stanley were much on a par with those current in London. The "Manitoban beef" was of good quality, very weighty, and without too great a proportion of fat. Some of the bullocks would average 820 lbs. carcas weight Sales were made at 4½d@4¾d, in one instance 4¾ being touched; on the whole very satisfactory prices, considering the returns for prime States would not exceed 5d."

Linseed oil in London is cabled at 21s 6d per cwt and spirits of turpentine at 29s 3d per cwt.

The New York Commercial Bulletin says. Prices for tin plate, it is advised by cable, are rather weaker in the foreign market and there is a probability that ordinary cokes will recede to the $5 mark ere long in New York. There are at present over 400,000 bxs in stock at British shipping ports.

Marine Matters.

The Allan steamship Brazilian which arrived at London from Montreal on Wednesday, lost 1 ox out of her shipment of 289 oxen and 166 sheep.

The Allan steamship Pomeranian, from Glasgow, docked at Boston at 11.15 a.m. yesterday.

The Beaver Line steamship Lake Ontario arrived at New York on Thursday Dec. 11. All well.

The Hansa Line steamship Kehrwieder arrived out on Dec. 11. and landed her entire shipment of 561 cattle in good condition, with the exception of 16 head which died during the voyage.

The Allan mail steamship Parisian, for Halifax and Portland, passed Cape Race, N.F., at 7.30 a.m. yesterday.

The Allan mail steamship Polynesian from Liverpool via St. Johns, N.F., and Halifax, arrived at Baltimore at 9 30 a.m. yesterday.

The Allan steamship Hibernian, from Philadelphia, arrived at Glasgow on Thursday morning and landed her shipment of 13 horses and 319 oxen with the loss of 3 horses and 1 ox.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

MONTREAL MARKETS.

HERALD OFFICE,
Montreal, Dec. 12, 1890.

Flour.

There has been no change in the position of the flour market. The movement has been limited to the regular local requirements and prices have remained as quoted. Oatmeal has continued firm and in moderate request.

Spring Wheat, patent	5.75@5.80
Winter Wheat patent	5.10@5.40
Straight Roller	4.60@4.65
Extra	4.25@4.45
Superfine	3.80@4.10
Fine	3.30@3.50
Medium Bakers'	5.00@5.10
Ontario bags—extra	2.05@2.15
City Strong Bakers'	5.45@5.55
OATMEAL:	
Standard, brls	4.65@4.70
" bags	2.30@2.35
Granulated, brls	00@5.00
" bags	00@2.50
Rolled Oats, bags	00@2.50

Grain.

Generally the grain market has been quiet. Oats have continued firm and in request at full prices, holders asking outside prices. Wheat has remained dull and inactive.

No. 2 hard wheat	00@$1.00
White winter wheat per bu	$1.00@1.05
Red winter wheat per bu.	$1.00@1.05
Oats, Ontario, per 34 lbs	46@47
Oats, Manitoba, per 34 lbs	44@45
Peas, per 66 lbs	75@76
Corn, per bush	00@00
Barley, per bush (malting)	65@70
Buckwheat, per bush	47@49
Rye, per bush	64@65

Provisions.

Hog products were quiet and without specially new feature. Canadian short cut pork $16.50 and new western mess $15. Lard has been dealt in at $1.65 per pail. Hams have sold at 12c.

Dressed Hogs.

An easy tone pervaded the hog market but prices were not perceptibly changed. Car loads were dealt in at $15.60 @$5.70 per 100 lbs, with jobbing lots higher.

Ashes.

Trade very dull and market nominal. First pots $56.65@$5.75 per 100 lbs.

Poultry.

The poultry market has been quiet and has shown a firm tone, but with large receipts greater activity is expected. Turkeys 9c@9½c; chickens 7c@8c, and geese 6c@6½c per lb.

Eggs.

The market has remained firm and unchanged. Fresh stock 21@22c and good limed 19@20c per dozen.

Butter.

Butter has been quiet. Finest grades have a steady tone. We quote: Choice creamery, 22@23c; finest fall Townships, 21c; straight dairies, 18@20c; finest Western, 15c, and straight Western, 14 @14½. Receipts of rolls have been small and prices range from 15@17c.

Cheese.

The market for cheese retained its former features. Finest goods are firm and well held above present actual values and buyers would find it difficult to secure desirable goods in any quantity. We quote: finest, 9⅞c; fine, 9¼c, and medium, 8¾@9¼c.

New York Flour, Grain and Provisions.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Flour closed steady, fine grades of spring, $2 65@3 25; do winter, $2 90@4 25; superfine spring, $3 15@3 50; do winter, $3 25@3 70; Extra No 1 spring, $3 90@5 10; do winter, $4 00@5 00; No 2 extra spring, $3 40@3 90; do winter, $3 50@4 00; city mills, $5 10@5 25 for West Indies. Southern flour closed steady trade and family extra, $4 00@5 00.

Wheat—Options were firm to-day but the market moved very slowly throughout. Late in the day higher markets were reported at the West, and under a covering of local shorts the market closed with prices ⅜ to ½c higher.

Spot cotton closed nominally firmer.

Corn—Options were moderately active and irregular, closing 1c lower for Jan and ½c lower for May. Spot lots closed firm. Spot sales of No 2 mixed 64½@65½c; No 2 mixed, Dec, 63½c; do Jan, 61⅞c; do May, 60⅞c.

Oats—Options were dull, closing barely steady. Spot lots closed ¼@½c lower. Spot sales of No 1 white, 53; No 2 do, 50½@51c; No 1 mixed 51c; No 2 do 49⅞c, No 2 mixed Dec 49⅞c; do Jan 50⅜c; do May 51⅝c.

Rye—Dull.

Barley—Nominal.

Pork—Dull. New mess, $10.75@$12.

Lard—Closed steady. Jan $6.19; Feb $6.33; March $6.45.

Butter—Steady. Eastern creamery, 26 @29c; western, 26@29c.

Cheese—Quiet. Factory, New York cheddar, 9¼@9⅞c; western flat, 8½@9¼c.

Eggs—Steady. Eastern firsts, fresh, 28 @29c; western do do, 27c; Canadian firsts, limed, 21@23c.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Wheat—Firmer today on the improved financial situation and better tone of the stock market and a material decrease of the visible supply in the Northwest. Closing prices show a gain of 1½c.

Corn weakened by heavy realizing sales and closed ⅜c lower. Oats—The market was again quiet, closing ⅛c@¼c lower.

Receipts — Wheat 102 cars, corn 253 cars, oats 222 cars.

Provisions—The market was dull and closed a shade lower.

Close—Wheat Dec, 92c; Jan, 93c; May, $1 00½@1 00⅝.

Corn—Dec, 51⅝c; Jan, 51⅝c; May, 54c.

Oats—Dec, 42⅝c; Jan, 42⅝c; May, 45⅝c.

Pork—Dec, $8.25; Jan, $10.37½; May, $11.37½.

Lard—Dec, $5.67½; Jan, $5.87½@$5 90; May, $6.45@$6.47½.

Ribs—Dec, $4.87½; Jan, $5.15; May, $5.77½.

British Metal Markets.

GLASGOW, Dec. 11.—Scotch warrants at 46s 9d.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Dec. 11.—No. 3 foundry, G M B, at 43s.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Tin, spot at £90 10s; do three months' futures at £91 5s.; market easy; G M B copper, spot £54 2s 6d; do futures at £54 15s; market easy; soft Spanish lead at £12 10s.

CLOSING PRICES—LONDON, Dec. 11.—Spot tin at £90 12s 6d; do three months' at £91 7s 6d; sales of 30 tons spot and 170 tons futures; market quiet; G M B copper, spot at £53 17s 6d; do futures at £54 10s; sales of G M B copper, 125 tons spot and 250 tons futures; market easy; Scotch warrants in Glasgow at 46s 6d; No. 3 Middlesborough iron at 43s; soft Spanish lead at £12 10s.

Cotton Markets.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—Cotton, easier; American middlings 5 3-16d.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Cotton quiet; Uplands 9⅝; Orleans 9 11-16. Futures easy; Dec. 9.03; Jan. 9.05; Feb. 9.31; March 9.41.

Pennsylvania Iron and Coal.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The iron trade throughout the State is in good condition. Demand is confined to small lots. Consumption is heavy in all branches, and production is no more than equal to demand. No. 1 foundry at $18, No. 2 at $17, forge at $15, Bessemer at $18, muck bars at $29.25, billets at $29.50 to $30. All mills, excepting two or three rail mills, continue full time. Rails are at $28 to $29; small lots sold. The bar and plate mills are crowded with work into January. Sheet ironmakers have shaded card rates. There is a strong demand for steel boiler plate and in barb wire, especially in western markets. So far but little real depression has been manifested. Bridge building requirements continue large, and a great deal of new pipework has shown itself. Southern ironmakers are keeping the great bulk of their product pretty well sold up. If any depression is threatening the iron-making industry it has not as yet given any signs of its coming. The movements of large buyers in January will be closely watched.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The anthracite coal trade is very dull. Buyers are holding back. Stocks at distributing points are very large and both western and eastern markets are well supplied at present. Production for last week, 800,872 tons; for the year, 32,810,069 tons; increase over last year, 138,093 tons. With the outlays made this year it will be able considerably to increase this excess if allotment arrangements allow. Prices are 20 to 40 cents under the November circular, which leaves them about the same as September. More collieries are put this week on shorter time. There is no remedy but decidedly cold weather for the present state of things. Bituminous coal is very active and the heaviest shipments of the season are being made. The Pennsylvania Railroad shipments for the week were 228,190 tons coal and 106,230 tons coke. The probabilities are that after the holidays anthracite will be in better demand in cities and in the line trade. Large buyers do not believe that with the enormous stocks and moderate demand that present selling prices can be maintained during January.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY.

Annual Report of the Trustees—Satisfactory Financial Statement.

The improvements which were made in the Mount Royal Cemetery during the past year, were reported in detail at the annual meeting of the company which was held at the office of the secretary, Mr. G. Durnford, yesterday afternoon. Among those present at the meeting were Messrs. C. D. Proctor, president; Henry Bulmer, R. White, James Torrance, F. Wolferstan Thomas, Wm. McGibbon, George Childs, R. W. Salter, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie and G. Durnford.

The annual report of the trustees was submitted, together with the financial statement and auditors report, which, on the motion of the president and Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, were accepted as most satisfactory.

The report submitted, which is the 40th annual one, says that in accordance with the recommendations of the last annual report; That the attention of the trustees should be directed to the improvement and better care of the avenues and grounds, in appliance with that suggestion, your trustees, during the winter, had quarried and prepared a quantity of road metal and gravel for use in the early spring, and immediately on the melting of the snow rounded up with rip-rap work, and gravelled the avenue from the park to the main entrance—which was nearly worn out, but is now in good order. This road having been declared to be a public highway, the trustees may fairly expect that in the future the parties interested may be called on for its future maintenance.

A pretty lakelet has been formed in section H. which gives a head of 33 feet at the gateway or entrance, outside of which has been placed a hydrant for water carts to be used on the avenues, filling a long felt want. Arrangements have also been made to erect a fountain next spring in the centre of the grass plot or lawn, opposite the main entrance.

Section G. has been cleared in a northerly direction and the hollow parts are being filled up. The trustees recommend that the land in the southern part of the cemetery be still reserved from sale, there being ample without encroaching on it. Additional avenues have been opened, some improved and an additional forcing house is being built; the old one having become insufficient to supply the demands.

The retiring trustees recommend to their successors the continuation of the policy of ornamenting the grounds and improving the avenues, and in connection with the latter would point out that there are several avenues laid out which were made in the early part of the history of the cemetery, and which, in consequence of the bush being allowed to run wild, have almost disappeared.

In referring to the finances there is no change to report in the invested funds of the trust, but we are pleased to report an increase of about 2000 in the current account.

The invested funds are.

Montreal Loan and Mortgage Bonds 5½ per cent	$19,000 00
City of Montreal 5 per cent	9,656 50
" " 4 "	2,097 50
	$30,754 00
The receipts for the year have been	$21,661 19
Balance Dec. 1, 1889	1,225 04
	$22,886 23
Disbursements	19,752 44
Balance in the Molsons Bank	$3,133 79

The statistical returns show the number of interments for the year ending Nov., 1890, have been 1170, a decrease of nine compared with the preceding year.

An effort will be made to have the Papineau-road Cemetery converted into a public square. The report refers to the death of Mr. Richard Spriggin who was for over 38 years the superintendent of the cemetery.

On motion it was resolved that the thanks of the meeting are due to the president, vice-president and trustees for the attention they have bestowed on the affairs of the company. After this was unanimously carried the meeting adjourned.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

MARKETS SUFFERING FROM THE MONEY STRINGENCY.

General Restriction of Business—Money from England—Bank Clearings—Railway Earnings—Business Failures.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet's record quite a general restriction of the volume of trade throughout the country, in large part due of course to the season of the year. The fact however remains that the prolonged stringency in the Eastern money markets is beginning to have an effect elsewhere and at points where no scarcity of funds had previously been noted money is now quoted close. Mercantile collections are reported slow, more frequently than otherwise. Stock values have recovered from the depression due to renewed financial pressure at the opening of the week. Speculation is narrow and conservative interests seem to discourage activity, pending financial and railroad developments.

The expectation of a favorable bank statement to-day, the fact that next week's steamers bring $5,000,000 or more gold from abroad, and above all the meeting of the Western Railroad presidents in this city next Monday to ratify a new and effective agreement, create a favorable sentiment and result in advance in spite of the narrow condition of the market.

At Boston and New York funds on calls have been easier since the shipment of gold from abroad to this country. But not much change is noted at Philadelphia, except that the banks charge 1 and 2 per cent less when loaning to regular customers than in other cases. Low rates for Sterling Exchange had been a failure, but they came at a time when there was little demand for commercial bills.

The cotton trade at Memphis and New Orleans has been checked. Trade is now said to be smaller in volume at Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, Omaha and Duluth, owing to derangement in the money market.

Bank clearings at 54 cities for the week ended Dec. 11 are 1,186,782,058, a fractional decrease from this week last year.

November gross railway earnings show a larger gain over 1889 than did those of October or August, but are smaller than those of other months of this year in percentages of increase over 1889. The earnings of 137 roads for 11 months aggregate $418,860,010, a gain over last year of 8.75 per cent.

This week exports equal 2,641,079 bushels against 2,487,484 bushels last week. Total exports since July 1 equal 46,607,954 bushels against 47,323,100 in a like space of 1889.

Dry goods are in between seasons demand, Tight money neutralizes to some extent the effect of the steady cool weather on re-orders for seasonable goods. Wool is quiet but firm on small stocks in spite of money stringency and weak demand. Cotton is 1-16c lower on tight money and increased offerings at this and primary points.

Business failures reported to Bradstreets number 341 in the United States this week, against 321 last week and 370 in the corresponding week last year. Canada had 40 this week and 27 last week. The total number of failures in the United States from Jan. 1 to date is 9842, against 11,023 in a like portion of 1889.

THE DEAL COMPLETED.

The Hochelaga Cotton Company Agrees to Its Own Sale.

By the action of the shareholders of the Hochelaga Cotton Manufacturing Company yesterday afternoon that industry was absorbed into the new Dominion Cotton Company. A meeting with that object in view was held at the company's office at Hochelaga, when the directors, Messrs. Jacques Grenier, R. L. Gault, S. H. Ewing, J. O. Villeneuve, C. E. Gault, D. Morrice, and among the shareholders, Messrs. Charles Garth, D. Montigny, J. P. Cleghorn, A. C. Clark, L. Marler and G. F. C. Smith were present. The president of the company, Mr. A. F. Gault, occupied the chair and explained the nature of the business before the meeting as being to take action in the matter of the transfer of the mill of the new Dominion Cotton Company. The meeting was most harmonious and it was unanimously resolved to authorize the sale of the assets to the new company in the manner proposed. The Hochelaga Company had arranged for the purchase of the mills at Halifax, Windsor, Moncton, Coaticooke, Kingston and Brantford previous to the granting of the charter of the new company, which has since been secured. The absorption of the Hochelaga Company completes the business and as soon as the preliminary arrangements are settled all the mills named will be started working under the new management, probably about the first of the year. Under the management of the new company the mills are expected to be run to much better advantage than heretofore and should the market become overstocked consequent upon the steady running of all the mills the surplus stock will be shipped to China, where the market for such goods is unlimited. It is also expected that the price of cottons will be reduced in view of the changes.

REMEMBER the Grand Opening of the Victoria Skating Rink This Afternoon. Races and Games. Attractive Program.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

New York's Palatial Hotel.

"The best is always the cheapest" is an old truism that was never better exemplified than in the experience of the beautiful new palace-like Plaza Hotel of New York.

Tourists from abroad willingly admit that it is the most luxuriously appointed and best equipped hotel that they have ever seen; in fact there is nothing like it in the world. The table is in perfect keeping with the other features of the hotel and bon vivants flock to the Plaza to enjoy the best that the market affords served in the most skillful and approved manner and most perfect taste.

REMEMBER the Grand Opening of the Victoria Skating Rink This Afternoon. Races and Games. Attractive Program.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Good Roads Make Good Markets—Holding Back For Christmas—Big Prices For Eggs.

MONTREAL, Friday, Dec. 12.

Good roads, good sleighing, good weather, good markets. Given the first three and the fourth must follow as a matter of course. That is the old-time experience, and was fully borne out by actual facts to-day. Right first thing this morning there was a good attendance of sellers, whose produce must have travelled over miles of level snow roads long ere the first grey of dawn began to show in the eastern sky. The supplies brought were scarcely as large or as varied as might have been expected from the number of farmers present, but a good many of them were evidently in the market for the first time this winter, and had been tempted out more by the fair weather and good roads than for the sake of effecting sales. Of course something was thrown in the sleigh, but it was evident that the bulk was being kept back a little for the Christmas markets. This was more particularly evident in the poultry market, where the fresh supplies were, in spite of the extra attendance in the market, decidedly under the average. As the prices of everything in that line are likely to be considerably enhanced for the Christmas market, it is not surprising that farmers who have any fat poultry or turkeys or geese or ducks should keep them back for the present and simply come on a prospecting expedition or a pleasurable excursion with just sufficient produce in the sleigh to pay the day's expences.

The near by producers of butter and eggs are now reaping a good harvest. Prices for fancy stuff were still higher than ever to-day, though shop prices are little changed. One incident that came under my notice is worth recording. There was an unusually fine looking stock of eggs shown in a basket in a sleigh that was under the charge of a big dark man and a rosy, buxom, dark eyed woman. A lady in a long seal sack stopped to ask the price of them, when the man, who was a French Canadian, took no notice of the question, but continued to puff forth dense volumes of smoke that would have contented the heart of a Low Country Dutchman. The wife, who was evidently the English speaking end of the firm, said: "Eggs, ma'm? Yes, ma'm. Eggs are eggs nowadays. They're worth five cents a piece, but as you're an old customer you may take them for forty-five cents a dozen." The lady, who evidently knew the people she was buying from, took them at the price. The ordinary run were selling at from 35 to 40c, but as I have often observed in these notes, people who are known and whose produce can be relied on, have a little clientelle of customers ready to pay fancy prices for the sake of getting just what they want.

Butter of really first-class stock was bringing from 30 to 40 cents a pound from farmers' carts, though sufficiently good ordinary stock could be got from reliable storekeepers at from 26 to 30c.

Fish was in better demand and dealers were making the best of it, as after next week things in their way will be generally quiet till Lent commences. There was a fair supply and sufficient variety in the market.

Vegetables were in good supply and a fair business was doing at little change in rates. The ordinary quotations were as follows:

Vegetables and Fruits.

POTATOES—70c@85c per bag.
SWEET POTATOES—5c per lb.
CABBAGE—30c @40c per dozen.
RED CABBAGE—5@10c each.
QUEBEC TURNIPS—45@50c per bag.
CARROTS—35c per basket
BEETS—30@45c per basket.
PARSNIPS—50c per basket.
ONIONS—80@$1.00 per bushel.
LEEKS 10c@20c per bunch.
CELERY—25c@50 per doz.
PARSLEY—5c per bunch.
PEACHES (California)—60c@75c per doz; $1.75@$3 per basket.
GRAPES—8c@20c per lb.
CRANBERRIES—15c per quart.
ORANGES—25c per doz.
LEMONS—25c per doz.
APPLES—30@45c per peck.
PEARS—20@50c per doz.

Fowl and Game.

TURKEYS, Hens—11c@13c per lb.
GEESE—7c to 9c per lb.
DUCKS—10c@13c per lb.
FOWL—9c@10c per lb, 50@75c per pair.
CHICKENS ROASTING—50@75c per pair.
BLACK DUCKS—$1.00@$1.20 per pair.
BLUE BILLS—50c per pair.
MALLARD DUCKS—$1 00 per pair
TEAL DUCKS—45c per pair.
RED HEADS—90c per pair.
PINTAILS—50c@60c per pair.
PLOVER, FROZEN—$2.25@$2.50 per doz.
PARTRIDGES—50@70c per brace.
QUAILS—$2.50@2.75 per dozen.
PRAIRIE CHICKENS—$1.20@$1.40 per pair.
PIGEONS—$2.00 per doz.
HARES—40 to 45c per pair.
WOODCOCK—$125 per pair.
SNIPE—$2.75 per doz.

Meats.

BEEF—8c @ 15c per lb.
MUTTON—9c @ 13c per lb.
VEAL—9c@14c per lb.
HOGS—Dressed—$7.50@8 50 by the 100 lbs.
PORK—8c @ 10c per lb.
HAM—12c @ 15c per lb.
VENISON—10c@13c per lb.
BACON—11c @ 12c per lb.
SAUSAGE—10c @ 12c per lb.

Fish.

SALMON—20c to 25c per lb.
DORY—12c@15c per lb.
PERCH—25c per doz.
HADDOCK—6c@8c per lb.
FINNAN HADDIES—8c@10c per lb.
OYSTERS—30c per peck.
HALIBUT—15c per lb.
TROUT—11c@12c per lb.
SEA BASS—7c per lb.
FLOUNDERS—7c per lb.
COD—7c@10c per lb.
LAKE HERRING—40c@50c per doz.

Country Products.

EGGS—Fresh, 26@30c; case, 20@24c.
CREAMERY BUTTER—22c@26c per lb.
DAIRY BUTTER—20c@22c per lb.
FAIR DAIRY—17@20c per lb.
CHEESE—12@14c per lb.
MAPLE SUGAR—10c per lb.
MAPLE SYRUP—In tins, 70@80c.
NEW HONEY—In comb, in lb sections. 17@20c.
STRAINED HONEY—10c@12½c per lb.

REMEMBER the Grand Opening of the Victoria Skating Rink This Afternoon. Races and Games. Attractive Program.

Smoke the ShomerCigar, 10c

Mrs. Joseph Baker of Johnson, Vt., was greatly afflicted with phthisic for 20 years, and was pronounced by physicians as incurable. Two bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY afforded her much relief, and five completely cured her. 246

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

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BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE,

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MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY TRUSTEES.

Met in Annual Session Yesterday —The Trent Valley Commissioners Have Finished.

BIRCHALL'S HANGMAN IN TOWN.

Protestant United Board of Outdoor Relief Meeting—Hochelaga Cotton Mill is Sold.

The Board of Out-Door Relief acknowledges $25 from Mrs. N. B. Corse.

Several new subscribers were secured yesterday by the exhibition association.

Another committee room has just been opened by Mr. James Baxter at 1953 St. Catherine-street.

The treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges the sum of $50 from Mr. John O'Flaherty.

A lady was rather badly hurt on St. Catherine-street last night by the fall of an icicle from the eaves of a house.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Association of St. Andrew's Church will be held on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

The visiting governors of the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Dec. 15, are Mr. W. C. Munderloh and Mr. G. F. C. Smith.

The Prosecution Dropped.

The case against Albert Higgins, charged with burglary at Ste. Cunegonde, has been abandoned by the prosecution.

The Grenier Case Continued.

The enquete in the case of W. A. Grenier for alleged false pretences has been continued until Dec. 16 at 10.30 a.m.

Another Fast Driver Sentenced.

George Lamarre, who gave his business as driver, was yesterday morning fined $5 and costs in the Recorder's Court for fast driving.

Lecture On Scottish Flowers.

Rev. Dr. Campbell will lecture on Scottish Flowers, illustrated by appropriate music, in the school room of St. Gabriel's Church, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Grain from the Northwest.

The C. P. R. is being rushed to the utmost in carrying grain from the Northwest. It is said that had they 40 more heavy engines they would have work for them all.

Wonder If He Drank The Other Half.

Alphonse Orleans, the thirsty individual found in possession of a half barrel of beer, alleged to be the property of another party, has had his trial continued until the 17th.

They Are Still in Jail.

Judge Taschereau rendered judgment yesterday on the petition of Mr. Greenshields asking that Messrs. Tabb and Slayton be released on bail. The application was refused.

The Bloody Hatchet.

"The Bloody Hatchet" is the thrilling title of a French drama which will be presented by the Compagnie Dramatique Francaise, in St. Jean Baptiste Hall, on Monday evening.

Revenue Police Hustling.

J. Christin, for Sunday liquor selling, was fined $50 yesterday. A number of other cases have been remanded to different dates for trial. The revenue police are hustling.

The New Organ Will be Blessed.

The new organ in the church of Ste. Philomene will be blessed on Thursday next. Mgr. Marechal, V. G., administrator of the archdiocese, will sing high mass in the morning.

Trains Late in Arriving.

The Western train due at Bonaventure Depot last night at 8.10 was 3 hours and 45 minutes late, and the Intercolonial express from Halifax, due at 6.05 p.m., was 3 hours and 30 minutes late.

He Gets $3000 to Stay in Town.

The Town Council of Ste. Therese has offered a bonus of $3000 to Mr. Foisy to induce him to allow his factory to remain in the town for another 12 years. He has accepted the bonus.

Changes in the Force.

Paul Hill, the newly appointed acting sergeant, will go on duty at No. 8 Station on Monday. Acting Sergeant Lafontaine, at present quartered at No. 8 Station, will be removed to No. 6 Station.

Our Thoughtful Mr. Recorder.

The Recorder has made arrangements by which law students will be provided with good seats in order that they may be able to see and hear all that is going on and study effectually the practices of the court.

He Nearly Always Succeeds.

Dr. Sprungle, of No. 2471 Notre Dame-street, lost a valuable buffalo robe some days ago, which was recovered yesterday by Detective Robinson in a second hand store on Craig-street and returned to the owner.

Early Jesuits in Canada.

At the weekly meeting of the Union Catholique, in the basement of the Jesuit Church, to-morrow afternoon, Mr. William Baker will deliver a lecture on "The Works of the Early Jesuits in Canada."

The Same Old Story Every Day.

Henri Lavallee, charged with drunkenness and loitering on Ste. Catherine-street, was fined $5, and Alphonse Brisbois, a carter, also accused of loitering in the same neighborhood, was let down with a tax of $1.

From the Home to the Asylum.

Thomas McLaughlin, aged 64, was brought from St. Bridget's Home to the Recorder's Court yesterday on a charge of insanity. He was examined by Dr. Bouchard and committed to Longue Point Asylum.

Moral—Get The Herald Regularly.

An evening contemporary has just discovered and copied two items which appeared in The Herald a week ago. One of them referred to the tablets that are being erected to the memory of the Duck Lake Heroes. Why not get The Herald regularly and so read the news a week in advance of the evening papers.

Sunday Selling Lost His License.

Michael Hayes, hotelkeeper, 51 St. Maurice-street, convicted of Sunday liquor selling, was yesterday morning sentenced to pay a fine of $75 and costs, and had his license revoked as this was not the first offence.

Their Discipline Didn't Agree Him.

Elzear Bidigare, an Oblat brother, has taken an action against the superior of his order for $785, which he claims as expenses incurred by him in recuperating his health after leaving the order on the advice of his physician.

Rev. Mr. Tully's Anniversary.

To-morrow Rev. Charles Tully will celebrate his first anniversary as rector of St. Bartholomew's Church. The services will be conducted by Mr. Tully, and all the members, past and present, of the congregation are specially invited to be present.

A Child Badly Scalded.

A six-year old daughter of Mr. Calixte Bourdon, while attempting to take a pot of scalding water off the stove yesterday, in the absence of her guardian, was severely scalded. She was not taken to any of the hospitals and is receiving private medical attendance.

Six Months For Larceny.

Wm. Ferry and Alfred Gosselin, charged with larceny on three counts, were brought before Judge Desnoyers yesterday. Two of the indictments were dismissed, but on the third they were convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment each.

The Fall Broke Her Leg.

Mrs. Esther Laforte, residing at 32 Jacques Cartier-square, fell down a flight of stairs yesterday afternoon and sustained a severe fracture of the leg. The Montreal General Hospital ambulance was telephoned for and the broken limb set at that institution.

The Herald Condoles With Them.

Sergeant Beauchemin of the Central Police Station owing to the serious illness of his wife has been kept from duty for two days, while acting-sergeant McCormick is dangerously ill himself. The many friends of both will regret to hear of their misfortune.

He Can Use Jail Soap.

Louis Soulier, alias Morier, was convicted yesterday of stealing a box of soap, and sentenced to one month in jail. The soap was all taken away from him but judging from his personal appearance it seemed a pity that he should not have been left a few cakes at least.

Sent to Jail for Protection.

Theresa Garland, a woman of 37, who came recently from Ireland, fainted from exhaustion in front of a boarding house on Jurors-street a few days ago. She was kindly taken in by the lady of the house and kept until yesterday, when the Recorder sent her to the Jail infirmary for 3 months for protection.

Call Around and Pay Your License.

The Recorder's Court is about to issue one hundred more subpœnas on parties, all in No. 9 district, charged with keeping unlicensed dogs. Sergeant Nelson, who keeps an eye on such cases, advises offenders to come in and settle up before they have a fine and the costs of court added to the license fee.

A Young Girl Sent to Jail.

Laura Clermont, a 17 year old girl from St. Henri, was brought before Judge Desnoyers yesterday morning, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment on a charge of vagrancy. There were other and very serious accusations against her but as they could not be legally proved nothing further could be done.

Pity the Police Were Not There.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning two carters engaged in an exciting trotting match around Victoria-square. The attendance was very meagre, consisting of four carters, who watched the contest from the cabstand near Craig-street, and a solitary reporter, who was wending his way homeward at the time.

Pilots Elect Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal pilots, held at Deschaumbaut, Messrs. Narcisse Perrault, Pierre Gagnon, Ulric Groleau, Trancrede Boville und Norbert Arcand were elected members of the Pilots' Committee. N. Perrault was elected president and Mr. Boville, secretary-treasurer of the committee.

Look Out for Sneak Thieves.

The sneak thief is abroad and is energetically plying his vocation. A valuable frieze coat was stolen from a house on Mountain-street yesterday, and numerous thefts of a similar natnre have been reported within a few days. Householders would do well to be wary and to see that their hall doors are securely fastened.

It Was Another Fake Item.

The statement of an evening contemporary Thursday evening that Detective Cullen was to be superannuated and Detective Carpenter to take his place, while Acting-Sergeant McMahon would be promoted to the position, has raised a storm of indignation in police circles and has made all parties concerned more than angry. The story is denied in toto.

Off for the Old Land.

The Allan line royal mail steamship Sardinian, Capt. Wm. Richardson, sailing from Halifax to-day for Liverpool, takes the following saloon passengers:

Mr. H. Boger, Mrs Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. E. B. Buckerfield, Mr. W. Carsley, Mr. H. W. Chambre, Mr. A. Davis, Miss Dawes, Mr. Jno. Maitland, Mrs. Maitland, Mr. F. H. McLean, Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, Mr. Alfred Rogers, Mr. E. H. Russell, Mr. Robert Douglas, Mr. A. F. Eden, Mr. R. Edminson, Mr. A. R. Ellin, Miss Mabel Greer, Mr. Geo. Hutchinson, Mr. H. C. Lawson, Mrs. Ellis Leitch, Mr. R. J. Sanderson, Mr. Sharp, Mr. J. A. Shaw, Miss Williams, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. F. S. Young.

Ducked for Breaking Faith.

In the recent assault case before the Recorder, in which both plaintiffs and defendants were McGill students, it had been arranged between the medical first year men that they would attend in a body and watch the proceedings. Most of them did go, but 12 stayed at the college and attended lectures. A court was held yesterday and it was decided that the stay-at-homes had broken faith and were accordingly condemned to be ducked. Despite the struggles of the unfortunates, who did not relinquish the performance, the sentence was duly carried out.

California's Great Winter.

Colonel E. W. Root, of the Redondo Hotel, Redondo Beach, California, is a guest of the Windsor. Speaking of California to a reporter he said: "We are on the eve of one of the greatest winters Californians have ever seen. Every steamer and railroad office all over the city that I enter is filled with applications for the winter in our State. All the railroads are booking people for the winter and our rooms are going like hot cakes."

The Juror Sat Upon.

At the Birse inquest yesterday a juror requested to have a question that he had asked written more grammatically. The clerk somewhat indignantly stated that he had written it in the words of the questioner. The coroner sustained his clerk, and said furthermore that he had a system which he had used for the past 53 years, for which length of time he had been coroner, and with all due deference to the juror, was not going to change it now.

The juror subsided.

Royal Arch Masons Meet.

Montreal Chapter of Royal Arch Masons No. 72 R held their annual election of officers, at the Masonic Chambers, last evening, with the following result:

V E Comp G O Stanton, 1st Principal, Z.
E Comp Joseph Luttrell, 2nd Principal, H.
Comp Albert Redditch, 3rd Principal, J.
R E Comp John McLean, Treasurer.
R E Comp Joseph Mitchell, Scribe, E.
Comp Edward Steele, Scribe, N.
Comp Wm Bowden, P Sojourner.
Comp N W Lawrance, Janitor.
R E Comp John McLean, Representative on the Room Committee.

Installation of the above takes place at the next regular monthly meeting, Jan. 9.

The Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army will celebrate their sixth anniversary in their barracks on Alexander-street, to-day, to-morrow and Monday. On Monday from 5 to 7 p. m., they will have a public banquet and special anniversary services a 8 p. m., when the different branches of their work in this city will be represented, viz. Rescue work, French Evangelization, Training Garrison and Army work in general. Staff Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, assisted by Ensign Wordgate and other officers will conduct these services.

The River is Getting High.

The rise in the river yesterday was almost imperceptible, the gauge at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon showing the depth of water to be 36 feet 5 inches, which is 7 feet 3 inches higher than the same day last year. The water has not been so high at this time of year since 1886, when the fall flood was threatened. Lake Ontario is reported to be unusually high at present. Word has been received that the river is frozen over as high up as Varennes, although there is a large open space below that point.

Carters Should Remember His Kindness.

A number of loitering carters brought before the Recorder since the cold weather started have been lightly dealt with by His Honor, who, while recognizing the necessity of stopping the practice, feels that it is rather hard to inflict heavy fines on poor men who plead that he is depriving them of the bread to feed their families because they went in somewhere for a little while to warm themselves on a cold night. Still he says they must not abuse his clemency, but remember that there is a limit to his good nature, as there is to all things.

'Tis a Sad Case, Indeed.

A servant in the family of a St. Hubert-street resident was arrested some days ago on a charge of being drunk and creating a disturbance in her employer's house. She was sent to the jail for eight days by the Recorder, and came out yesterday. She is utterly destitute and came back to Mr. DeMontigny to state her case. It is a sad one as it is understood that she is not an habitual drunkard by any means but being ill took some liquor and it overcame her. His Honor sent her back to jail for another eight days where she will be placed in an infirmary and in the meantime an effort will be made to find her another situation.

The Penalty Must be Increased.

"There is another illustration of the danger of fast driving on the streets," remarked a gentleman as a fashionably dressed lady was sent sprawling into the snow yesterday afternoon by a team which was being driven at an unlawful rate of speed. The lady was crossing the head of St. Lawrence-street near the French Cathedral, when a sleigh turned down the street from Notre Dame-street and before she could get out of the way the team was upon her. She had a narrow escape from being trampled under the horse's feet, but as it was she was thrown down forcibly and although able to proceed on her way she must have been badly bruised.

Sidewalks Must be Cleaned.

Some citizens seem to have forgotten that there is a city by-law which orders them to keep their sidewalks clear of snow to a depth of six inches evenly spread. All over the city there are hogbacks and little hills and hollows which should not be. Furthermore there are slippery places on which the just man as well as his wicked brother has to walk and that in such places the law says ashes must be spread. The police will start shortly to summons the offenders before the Recorder to explain why these things are thusly. As they are not obliged to notify any man to put his sidewalk in order summary proceedings may be taken at any time. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

Given to a Good Cause.

The Lady Superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges the receipt of the following donations: Flowers from Mrs. Patterson; bandages from Miss F. A. Saunders; lot of slippers from a friend; picture books from Mrs. Harris; picture books from Granville, per Rev. Mr. Evans; picture books from Mr. F E Grafton; old linen from Mrs. Lang. Clothing purchased at Industrial Rooms Bazaar from the following: Mrs. Hague, value $10; a friend, $10; Mrs. Forcyth, $5; Mrs. Bigelow, $20; Mrs. Dow, $20; Mrs. J T Redpath, $15; a friend, $10; friend "M," 12 nightshirts; Mrs. Van Horne, 12 nightshirts; Mr. T A Dawes, 12 nightshirts. Proceeds of art table at Industrial Rooms Bazaar, $25.

Served Him Jolly Well Right.

Richard O'Reilly, whose face is a familiar one at the Recorder's Court, was arrested by Sergeant Nelson yesterday and brought up again on a warrant issued at the request of his wife. She deposed that he was a bold, bad man, and led them a life of terror at home. His latest exploit was executing a war dance round her, and brandishing a table knife over head, threatening to do all sorts of horrible things and frightening her out of her seven senses. The Recorder, who does not by any means approve of such proceedings, condemned him to find $100 personal bail and two sureties in the sum of $50 each, with costs of action as taken. He could not furnish the necessary security, and in default was sent to jail for three months with hard labor.

Banquetted at Farnham.

A supper and presentation was given at Farnham last evening to Mr. F. A. Mackinnon, general manager of the Concord and Montreal Railroad, by employees of the Ontario and Atlantic Division, in the Canadian Pacific dining room at Farnham, Que. The presentation consisted of a silver tea set and a purse of money. The address, which was beautifully illuminated, was read on behalf of the conductors, brakemen, and all the members of the traffic department with which Mr. Mackinnon had been so long connected.

Several speeches were made highly eulogistic of the guest of the evening. Toasts were drunk, and the occasion was one to be long remembered by those present for the pleasure it afforded to all.

Talk About Cool Cheek.

A gentleman left his horse and rig standing outside a store on St. James-street yesterday morning, when an enterprising individual came along, stepped into it and drove off. He stopped at a shoe store, fitted on a pair of boots, then got a pair of rubbers to match, and with an "Excuse me a minute, I want to look to my horse; he is nervous," walked out and forgot to come back. Before the shop-keeper realized what had happened his customer was away. The thief was caught later on by a brother of the gentleman who owned the rig and was taken to the Central Police Station, not without a violent resistance however. When he found himself in the toils of the police he broke down completely, wept and begged piteously to be released. That question was left for the police magistrate to decide this morning.

The Decision Was a Wise One.

George White, aged 39, was found lying drunk on St. Hubert street, Thursday night, and was brought before the Recorder yesterday morning. Although he is an old offender, he would probably have been let off with a fine, but his aunt had been there before his Honor saw him, and had told a sad story concerning him. It appears that for years past White has been living at her expense, and only worked when he wanted money for drink. He was subject to epileptic fits and she was afraid he would fall down in one, some night during the winter, and be frozen to death. Mr. DeMontigny decided that under the circumstances the jail would be the best place for George while the cold weather lasted, and accordingly sent him down for six months.

The Provincial Secretary Replies.

The committee of management of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane held a meeting yesterday afternoon and received the reply of the Provincial Government respecting the proposition to have the hospital taken over as a Government institution. The reply from Chas. Langelier, Provincial Secretary, was received by Mr. G. W. Stephens and stated that the report adopted by a special committee of the hospital has been submitted to the Executive Council of the Province and duly considered. He says: "I regret to have to inform you that said report cannot be adopted by the Government as a basis for the intended contract between the Government and the asylum; the Government also having decided to adhere under the circumstances to the resolution now before the House. I further beg to add that if such contract be entered into it will have to terminate at the same date as the now existing contract with the St. Jean de Dieu Asylum, viz., on July 30, 1895."

It was decided to call a meeting of the governors for Tuesday to take action in the matter.

BEAUTIFUL SACRED MUSIC

At the Continuation of Trinity Church Jubilee Last Night.

The large audience that filled the body and the galleries of Trinity Church yesterday evening contained many lovers of sacred music who went to enjoy a rare classical treat. They were not disappointed. The service of song was perhaps the event which will be longest remembered in connection with the jubilee celebrations. The program opened with an andante in A as an organ solo, which was given with very good effect. Mr. William Reed's two solos on the same instrument, Guilmont's "Marche Religiense" and a barcarole by Sterndale-Bennett, were rendered in faultless style. Mrs. Wallace's "O, thou afflicted," and Mr. A. K. Fisk's "O that my head were waters," both from Benedict's "St. Peter," were sung with a taste and feeling which gladly surprised those amongst the audience who were competent to criticize the performances. In the duet, "O Thou that takest away," (Rossini), and in the trio with Mrs. Chadwick, "Jesus, Heavenly Master," (Spohr), the voices of Miss Agnew and Miss Grier were heard to great advantage, their sweet tones blending in admirable precision. Mr. William Millar's rich full baritone did justice to the two recitatives, "And God said let the earth bring forth" (Haydn) and "Draw near, all ye people" (Mendelssohn), while Mr. J. C. Barlow's well-trained tenor voice gave an artistic interpretation of the same composer's "Ye people, read your hearts." The melodious strains of the quartete, "O, come everyone that thirsteth," were delightfully and harmoniously rendered by the Misses Agnew and Grier and Messrs. H. Miles and A. K. Fisk. A collection in aid of the choir fund was taken up and realized a substantial sum. At the close of the concert Bishop Bond imparted the benediction.

Should Have Been in an Asylum.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

DAYTON, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Edward Lawson to-day, while intoxicated, shot his wife and afterwards himself with a revolver. The ball entered his wife's face and caused a dangerous and possibly fatal wound. Lawson shot himself in the right breast and will die. The man is a heavy drinker. When intoxicated he is brutal and vicious.

REMEMBER the Grand Opening of the Victoria Skating Rink This Afternoon. Races and Games. Attractive Program.

MR. HOLLAND'S ADDRESS (?)

To the Electors Who are Voting at the Great Vic.'s Bazaar.

Last night the Vic.'s armory was as usual thronged with crowds of people, attracted by the fame of the great bazaar. A large business was done, all the departments receiving a share of patronage equal both in point of numbers and financial receipts to any of the previous evening's result. As a consequence a handsome sum was netted.

The mayoralty contest grows more exciting as the poll draws near the close. When the returning officer shut down his window last night there was a large group of intending voters whose disappointment at not being able to avail themselves of the franchise conferred upon them by payment of the admission fee to the bazaar, found vent in somewhat angry comments and protests. To-night, however, they will be afforded an opportunity of exercising their right ci-Vic privilege. The result of last night's voting brought the number of votes cast so far up to the following totals:

Mayor Grenier	588
Chas. Holland	564
M. Fortier	284
McShane	202
Dr. L. Campbell	67½
J. C. Abbott	25½
Dr. Guerin	4

Owing to the numerous attractions provided for to-night and the vast concourse of people who are expected to be present, the grand tombola will not take place until Monday evening. The following has been prepared as the address to electors who are now voting at the Vics' bazaar. It will be at once recognised as coming from Mr. Chas. Holland (or his friends.)

Ladies and gentlemen, electors of Montreal:

In offering myself as a candidate for the very responsible position of mayor of your city, I deem it my duty to lay before you a few of the important matters to which I shall give my attention when I am known as Mayor Holland.

In the first place I recognise the fact that something should at once be done to prevent discussion in the City Council. No member has a right to take up the time of so important a body by talking about a matter of which he knows nothing and of which I should probably know far less. It must be stopped and so I say send me to preside over the council and if I can't reform it I'll do away with it altogether. They are doing hardly any work at all just now and have great trouble in even getting a quorum to their committee meetings. When I get there it will be different, because if the aldermen don't turn up at these meetings I'll make the reporters take seats at the table and so get through with the business. Then again they say there is no business, and I tell you if that is so why we'll make some. Why don't they take steps to prevent the river rising, and so prevent the expenditure of money on ramps, etc?

Again, look at our streets. Instead of doing as the past council has done I'll have the streets pulled to pieces at least six times a year, and so provide work for the people and give them a chance to pay lots of taxes. Talking about taxes reminds me of money. If you want any money to elect me at the head of the Vics' poll, why just come to me and I'll fix it financially so that I must be your next mayor.

My next proposition is to arrange so that the experience gained by our estate men during their trip to Chicago may not be wasted. I propose to give them the whole city and let them sell it, so that there may be a great boom in real estate.

The last plank in my platform is that of expropriation. I must and shall insist upon aldermen, whose property lies in the line of proposed improvement, at once making a public statement that they do not require to be reimbursed. Should they refuse to do this I am afraid that it would cost the city all it owns to carry to completion some of the schemes which have been proposed.

Thanking you for what you have done for me in the past, I remain

Yours real estately,
CHARLES H. HOLLAND.

N. B. I don't at all object to getting a few half votes.

THE TRENT VALLEY CANAL

Commissioners Wind Up Their Arduous Duties and Depart.

The Trent Valley Canal Commissioners who have been at work in the city for the past ten days conclude their labors to-day and except in the case of the Montreal members of the commission, will leave for home to-night. The commissioners are Judge Weller, of Peterboro; John Kennedy, C.E., Montreal; Frank Turner and Dr. Oliver, secretary, Toronto. Mr. Turner was spoken to by a reporter last night and was willing to tell him about their work. The commission was appointed by the Government about two years ago and since that time they have been busy securing expressions of opinion at different points in Canada bearing on the subject. They were in Montreal about a year ago collecting evidence. The Trent Valley canal, as is well known, is to run from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario, and is only completed in divisions, a considerable part of which is composed of natural stretches of water. The work of the commissioners is to report to the Government the expediency of connecting and deepening those stretches to give an unbroken waterway from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario. They are here for the purpose of winding up their report, which will at once be forwarded to Ottawa. Their sessions have been held in the board room of the Harbor Commissioners.

SECRETARIES APPOINTED.

The Royal Society Will be Heartily Welcomed.

The general committee for the reception of the Royal Society of Canada met in the Natural History library last night, Rev. Dr. Smyth in the chair. The principal business done was the electing of secretaries for the different committees as follows:

Reception and Invitation, Mr. W. D. Lighthall; Finance, Mr. A. T. Drummond, B. C. L.; Conveyance, Mr. Leslie J. Skelton; Rooms and places of meetings, Dr. Ruttan.

The council is now composed of the following gentlemen:

Sir Donald A. Smith, K. C. M. G., president; Hon. Ed. Murphy, Senator, vice-president; Dr. J. L. Leprohon, vice-president; Dr. B. J. Harrington, vice-president; J. A. U. Beaudry, C. E., secretary; Rev. Dr. W. J. Smyth, secretary; F. Wolferstan Thomas, treasurer; John S. Shearer, chairman reception; Hon. Mr. Justice Loranger, vice-chairman; J. D. Rolland, chairman finance; Hon. Mr. Justice Wurtele, chairman entertainment; Alph. Desjardins, M. P., vice-chairman; Edward Judge, chairman conveyance; John Kennedy, C. E., vice-chairman; J. Stevenson Brown, chairman hotels and lodgings; Major L. A. H. Lator, vice-chairman; Prof. McLeod, chairman rooms and places of meeting; F. D. Adams, vice-chairman; Lucien Huot, chairman printing and publishing; S. C. Stevenson, vice-chairman.

REMEMBER the Grand Opening of the Victoria Skating Rink This Afternoon. Races and Games. Attractive Program.

CIVIC WHISPERINGS.

An Opinion from the Mayor—Return of the City Attorney.

Mayor Grenier was asked his opinion yesterday morning of the motion which Ald. McBride brought before the Police Committee on Thursday, placing in the chief's hands the appointment of officers in the force. He said that he was not in favor of transferring the appointive power from the committee to the chief. It would be vesting too much power in one individual. The chief has already the right to appoint constables, and that is enough for him. His advice, however, should always be taken.

In talking about his candidature yesterday the mayor said he did not intend to open any committee rooms. His friends might do so if they wished.

Dr. Guerin's nomination as candidate for the mayoralty has been unanimously endorsed by the Marble Workers' Assembly, No. 2643.

It has been decided that the buildings, fences, etc., along the line of Pine-avenue shall be offered for sale on behalf of the city about Feb. 1 next.

Yesterday the Commissioners for the widening of St. Cuthbert-street, at the corner of St. Lawrence-street, presented their report. They award Mr. James Baxter $1 per foot for his property, a total of $3,900, as it contains that number of feet. The total cost of the expropriation, including expenses, will be $4,300. The proprietors interested have to pay the whole amount.

The City Attorney returned from Quebec yesterday morning. His account of the manner in which the city's bill was handled by the Private Bills Committee was listened to with eager interest. He complained of the meddlesomeness of members from below Quebec in matters affecting Montreal. A clause granting proprietors the right to appeal to the courts against the awards of commissioners in expropriation had been inserted, he said, at the instance of one of those members. Other alterations in the bill included the widening of St. Antoine-street to 80 feet instead of 60, and the contribution by the city of $45,000 instead of $15,000. It is understood that at the meeting of the council next Monday a resolution will be moved protesting against the introduction of the clause giving the right of appeal against the commissioners' awards, and asking the legislature to reject it.

IT WAS A STRANGE CONDITION

That Dr. Webster Inserted in His Will—The Case in Court.

The late Dr. J. H. Webster, dentist, inserted a strange condition in his will. In that testamentary document he instructed the trustees of his estate to give annually to his daughter, Mrs. Fisher, the plaintiff in the present case, if she lived with her husband, an allowance out of the annual revenue of the estate, such allowance to be determined by his widow and the trustees, the balance to be divided equally between deceased's widow and his grandchild. An action taken by Mrs. Fisher was before Judge Davidson yesterday. She asked that the condition of her father's will respecting her share, be set aside and be declared null and void. She alleged that she did not want, and even if she did, could not obtain a separation, there being no cause to substantiate it, and also that the condition imposed was contrary to law, good morals and public order. Mrs. Windom Webster, stepmother of plaintiff, alone resisted the action. Her defence was that in consequence of ill-treatment, the plaintiff often sought her father's assistance to secure a separation and that he did not see the necessity of providing for his daughter as long as she lived with her husband. The court held that the testator's efforts to promote a separation and his animosity towards the daughter's husband were well established. The questions to decide were whether the condition was an impossible one and whether it was contrary to good morals, to law and to public order. On the first point His Honor declared that it was not, in a legal sense, an impossible condition. As regarded the second point as to whether the fulfilment of the condition required some act or conduct which was malum in se or malum prohibitum the court entered into a lengthy review of the question, quoting a number of judgments in cases of a similar kind, and finally decided that the condition which involved the separation of the plaintiff from her husband should be considered as not written and her right to a third share in the revenues from the death of the testator declared absolute, thus maintaining the action with costs.

THE BRAKEMAN'S EVIDENCE

Of the Lachine Accident—Inquest Adjourned till Monday.

The Birse Inquest was continued yesterday afternoon at the Court House.

John Little testified that he was a brakeman in the employ of the G. T. R. and had been on the train on which Birse had lost his life. He had heard the one long whistle given by the deceased engineer about 10 or 15 minutes after leaving Lachine junction, such as was always given. The next thing he noticed there was a sudden jerk, a heavy jar and the train stopped. The conductor sent him back to flag the Lachine train, which he met just about 100 yards back of the Lachine wharf station.

Alfred White, baggage master on the train that morning, gave testimony as to his experiences, how he felt and the shock and stoppage of the train, and stepping out on the wharf side, heard some one calling for a rope. He was just going in the direction of the voice when somebody caught hold of him or he would have fallen into the water.

There was practically nothing new brought out in his evidence, and at its conclusion an adjournment was made until Monday.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLARS

At Chalmer's Church—A Very Enjoyable Reunion.

The eighteenth annual soiree of Chalmer's Church Sabbath School was held last evening in the Church, which was closely packed with scholars, parents, teachers and friends, the Rev Mr. Heine, pastor of the church, in the chair. On each side of the platform raised seats were arranged for the children who took part in the program, which was a very select one, containing many appropriate hymns for the occasion. Mr. J. H. Henderson was the leader. At the opening a very interesting address was given by the chairman, and later on addresses were delivered by Mr. Warden King and Dr. F. W. Kelley. At the close, as the children left the church, each was handed a bag of confections. The teachers and parents then adjourned to the parlors of the church, where refreshments were liberally dispensed by the ladies, who were unremitting in their attention to see that everyone was duly attended to.

THE TAX ON PORK.

The Pork Packers, Not the Farmers, Get the Benefit of the Duty.

Mr. F. F. Miles, a representative of Armour & Co., of Chicago, who has been in town for a few days, left for home last night. Shortly before his departure, in conversation with a Herald representative, he spoke very strongly of the increased duties on hog products made a year ago. The tariff had then been advanced from the former rate of 2 cents per pound to 3 cents on all such products with the exception of heavy mess pork, such as is used in lumber camps. This, chiefly through the big opposition made against the increase by the Hon. Peter Mitchell, was fixed at 1½ cents instead of 3 cents, which though a very material concession and one of considerable advantage to lumbermen, was still an increase of ½ cent on the old duty.

"Short cut" however, such as is generally used by the French Canadians and by workingmen in the cities and towns, the government could not be induced to include in their concessions, but imposed a duty of 3 cents a pound.

This was done with the fatherly intention of benefiting both farmers and consumers. It would keep out American pork, enable the farmer to get a better price for his hogs, and would not raise the price for the consumer.

The trouble is, however, that all these good results have lamentably failed of accomplishment, and to-day as it always was the price here for hogs is governed by the market price at Chicago, and the retail price is regulated in the same manner. The figure paid here is only a trifle ower than that at which the American article could be imported, and the advantages conferred by the increased duty are pocketed by the packer and paid by the consumer. The farmers make nothing by the transaction.

In Canada to-day dressed hogs can be bought at a price ½ to ¾ cents higher than in Chicago. The difference just about covers the freight, and gives the Canadian packer an advantage of the 3 cents per pound duty imposed by the Government, because, as stated, packers in Canada base the retail price not on the cost of the hogs but on the price in Chicago. The packers this winter have not been paying the farmers a price proportionate with that which they have been asking for the cured product, thus reaping the entire benefit of the increased duty.

OLD MR. D'ARCY DEAD.

The City Hall Messenger Passed Away Yesterday Morning.

The City Hall flag was flying at half-mast yesterday. It announced that James D'Arcy, City Hall Messenger, had passed to his long rest. His was a well-known figure in corporation circles and for many years he had been a faithful servant to the city of Montreal. He was born in the county Longford, Ireland, of very respectable people and in 1826 enlisted in the 56th. He never saw active service but was quartered in many parts of the globe, finally coming to Montreal when he was discharged with a full pension, after having been served 21 years and 25 days. He then became a member of the Montreal police force, in which he remained until 1854, when he was appointed assistant-messenger at the old City Hall, in Bonsecours market, and on the death of Thomas Simers, he became messenger. This was in 1860 and he was since under eleven different occupants of the chair, his term of office beginning under Mayor Stairs. Always honest, faithful to his post, and generous and obliging to everyone, he was a general favorite. Not until thoroughly worn out by old age and illness did he quit his post, but continued his duties until no longer able to stand. When he felt the end drawing near he presented Ald. Rolland, Mr. Glackmeyer and Mr. Gosselin with keepsakes and gave the mayor $100 for Notre Dame Hospital. It is understood that he has left quite a sum of money, and the St. Patrick's Orphanage has not been forgotten in his will. He leaves a wife and two children.

Ever Young and Ever Fair.

From the Davenport Democrat.

The preservation of female beauty and its enchantments by the use of harmless cosmetics, are duties the ladies owe to themselves, and to those who value their moral qualities. Unfortunately unprincipled parties too frequently take advantage of the natural desire to be ever young and ever fair, and palm upon the market deleterious acid and mineral poisons which a momentary lustre at the risk of future sallowness and ruined health. In the Oriental Cream, prepared by Dr. T. Felix Gouraud, of New York City, the ladies have a harmless preparation for preserving the delicacy of the complexion, and obliterating blemishes, which has become the favorite toilet article of the leading professional artists, who owe so much of their popularity to their personal charms. Scarcely a star dressing room in opera or theatre throughout our land is without the most harmless and perfect beautifier known.

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 by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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EXTRA SHEET — MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1890. — EXTRA SHEET

WATERLOO

Its Past, Present and Future.

ENTERPRISING CITIZENS.

Always Ready to Further the Interest of Their Town.

Inseparable from the pioneer life of the Eastern Townships is the birth of many of its principal towns and villages. Of the numerous contemporaneous clearances made in these forest wilds, one was usually selected in a county from which, in after years, sprung a flourishing town. Such, in fact, is the early history of Shefford County and its *chef-lieu*, Waterloo, one of the prettiest of the many pretty villages which grace this portion of our fair Province. The year 1792 marks the first settlement in Shefford County; 1796 the first opening on the site of the present village of Waterloo. To three men, Ezekiah Robinson, Daniel Taylor and Charles Allen, is given the credit of founding the place, although they were preceded here, by some few years, by one Silas Lewis in the year above referred to 1796. They were all of that hardy New England stock of Puritan ancestry of which sturdy pioneers are made and to which these townships chiefly owe their early development. They all came from the same State—Vermont—the first to arrive being Mr. Robinson in 1821, who was soon followed by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Allen settled here in 1825. From Mr. Thomas' history of Shefford we quote the words of Mr. Allen concerning the Waterloo of sixty-five years ago: "In Waterloo there were but six families when I arrived and their dwellings together with a shoemaker's shop, one old rickety sawmill, a gristmill, carding and cloth-dressing shop, and a small hotel, comprised the entire village." The present generation can little appreciate the trials, hardships and privations which the early settlers of these townships endured. Now, towns remote from each other are connected by two bands of steel and they seem but neighbors. Then the actual distance between two places was made to seem greater by virtue of the rough and gloomy forest which separated them, and through which the traveller pursued his way guided perhaps only by blazed trees.

The early settlers of Waterloo had to go to St. Johns, a distance of forty miles, for the necessaries of life, and at times to Derby, Vt., a distance of forty-five miles, to post a letter. One smiles to read that in 1825 Dr. Foster, the first physician to locate in this part of the country, used to ride across on horse back, as then there was a trail through the woods, to the outlet of Lake Memphremagog, a distance of 14 miles, take a canoe and paddle through the lake to where Newport now is, 32 miles further and then walk to Coventry, 14 miles further to the south, to visit a sick man. One is inclined to ask if this was not the age in which the doctor's subject received the name of patient.

From 1825 the place gradually grew until the arrival of the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway in 1861, when it received a great impetus and went forward with a bound.

Associated with this most important part of its history is the name of the

Canada Hotel.

Canadian railway king, the late Hon A. B. Foster. Mr. Foster made Waterloo his home and here he built a residence one of the most costly and elegant in the Townships, and which, after his death, was purchased by the Hochelaga order of nuns and converted into a convent. To his indomitable energy, to his devotion to everything pertaining to the welfare of the place, and to his large-hearted liberality Waterloo owes in large measure her present proportions and importance. This sketch is not intended as a eulogistic biography of any one man or any number of men, but the life of Mr. Foster from the year 1861 to the time of his sudden and melancholy death in 1878, is so much the life of Waterloo, that a sketch of this period could not be written without bringing his name prominently to the fore. Moreover, the citizens of Waterloo are just and generous, and they freely accord to him all, and more than all, we have to say concerning him, and they, irrespective of party, creed or nationality, cherish his memory with becoming honor and reverence. In 1861, when the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway was completed here, the southern terminus of the town was where the centre now is. It consisted of a single street half a mile in length. All that portion covered by the more recent and newer part of the town, extending another half mile to the south and broadening out at this extremity, was a farm. This farm Mr. Foster purchased, laid out into building lots, opened streets through it and here erected a number of houses. Waterloo was to the front. The fame of her prosperity spread. Men of means with an eye to business were attracted here. Lots were procured at reasonable rates and handsome private residences and fine business blocks sprang up along the newly laid out streets. Every industry opened here found a sympathetic and substantial supporter in Mr. Foster. There is not a church in town, and there are five, but owes much to his liberal-minded munificence. His gifts for education were liberal; in short, in anything which contributed to the social, material and moral progress of the town Mr. Foster's hand was to be seen. Nearly all Canadians are familiar with the story of his sad end. How after he passed through the darkest hours of his life and the dawn of prosperity began to break, when he was about to reap the benefits of his labors, he passed without a moment's warning, without a member of his family at his side, "to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller e'er returns," dying alone in his room in one of the city hotels from a stroke of apoplexy, brought on by over excitement consequent upon a railway dispute.

Waterloo is charmingly located, lying at the foot of Waterloo Lake, a pretty sheet of water, and surrounded on all sides by beautiful scenery. Although nature has bountifully bestowed her gifts upon Waterlooo, art nas contributed her quota to enhance the effect. The main portion of the town forms, by the junction of Foster and Court-streets with the main street, the letter Y. The streets are broad, and they are shaded by Canada's emblem, the maple leaf. Broad, gravelled and neatly kept footpaths, or sidewalks, follow the course of the streets. The buildings, both public and private, are neat and tidy and in some cases elegant. All the surroundings bear the mark of care, taste and culture. The village covers quite an area of ground and its sanitary condition is of the best. There is a delightful little park in a grove of maple just inside the corporation limits, and on the bank of an arm of the lake. Here is the public breathing and airing ground, though it is scarcely necessary from the standpoint of health, for rural towns are seldom filled with the filthy unwholesome air that prevails in large cities. But the park is a pleasure ground and it serves as a source of delight to young and old. The sanitary condition of the town is of the best and as a summer resort it should be one of the most desirable from the nature of its position so far as water, scenery, drives, and in fact in all points appertaining to a summer resort.

Waterloo was incorporated a village in January 1887, and with the incoming new year it blooms into a full fledged town, as there is a bill before the Local Legislature to this end. The first village council was composed of the following gentlemen:—Hon. A. B. Foster, mayor; Messrs. H. L. Robinson, G. H. Allen, N. V. D. Laboute, A. Hebert, Spencer Shaw, councillors, and Jno. P. Noyes, secretary-treasurer. The village was given its name by the late Judge Knowlton, in honor, it is said, of the field on which the Iron Duke won imperishable renown. From a population numbering about 30 in 1825 the village has grown to number 2500. The funded debt of the place 16 years ago was $3500. This has been reduced to $500 and the present taxation is only 15 mills on $100 and the valuation $500,000. There are in all about 40 business houses and manufactories in the place. The estimated annual trade is about $500,000. Two more manufactories are about to be opened here, one a knitting and the other a piano factory; the former in January and the latter in the spring. To the knitting factor the corporation has given a bonus of $10,000. This will employ about 40 hands at opening and will be increased to 75 in the course of the year. Any legitimate and paying undertaking will find ready assistance at the hands of Waterloo citizens. The monthly pay-roll of the Central Vermont Railway for help located here amounts to $1200. The C. P. R. branch from Laval to Sutton Junction (via) of Waterloo, was completed in August 1878, so that the village is touched by two lines of railway.

Courts.

The Hon. Judge Lynch presides over the circuit court which meets four times a year, and Judge Rioux occupies the bench of the District Magistrate's Court, which sits six times in the course of the year.

Registry Office.

The registry office for the county is situated here, Mr. Joseph Lefebvre being registrar.

Council.

The present council is composed of the following gentlemen: G H Allen, mayor; C A Nutting, Geo E Robinson, Louis Bouchard, A F Savaria, E Wells and Wm H Frost, and C H Parmelee, secretary-treasurer.

Newspapers.

Waterloo Advertiser—Waterloo has two papers, both published weekly. The Advertiser, or "Tizer" as some of Editor Parmelee's confreres occasionally good-naturedly call it, and Le Journal. The Advertiser was founded in 1855 at Knowlton by the late Hon. L. S. Hunting on, soon after he began the practice of law. Mr. Huntington soon made the paper both popular and powerful by his able and vigorous advocacy of these Eastern Townships. For the reforms which have been carried out Mr. Huntington deserves a large measure of credit, for his pen alone, to say nothing of that silvery and persuasive tongue which he possessed and so often employed in their cause. In 1857 the paper was removed to Waterloo where he opened an office, and on being elected to Parliament turned over the editorial management of the paper to Mr. Jno. P. Noyes, a worthy successor in every way. Mr. Noyes penned the vigorous editorials supporting the Liberal party until 1870, when he retired. In 1875 Mr. C. H. Parmalee, the present proprietor who had been for some time on The Herald, purchased the paper. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon Mr. Parmallee's abilities as a writer. They are well-known. For vigor, brilliancy and downright earnestness he stands a peer among the provincial journalists. He is a Liberal clean through and is proud to proclaim it. As in the past it has rendered, The Advertiser is continuing to render great service to the Liberal cause in the Eastern Townships. Just here we would like to say to those who have been the subjects of some of his caricatures or biting sarcasms, and are not acquainted with him, that Editor Parmalee is not as we once heard him spoken of, "that terrible critter!" you think him, but one of the most genial and open-hearted fellows you would wish to meet. Three years ago Mr. Parmalee formed a partnership with Mr. Joseph Lefebvre, registrar, for the printing of legal blanks. They print 200 different kinds of blanks and do a large business in this line.

Le Journal (French) was established in 1882 by the present proprietor, Mr. J. A. Chaznon. The paper is well and quite ably conducted, in politics it is Conservative. Mr. Chagnon also carries a line of stationery and conducts a job printing department in connection with his printing and publishing business.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Societies.

St. Jean Baptiste Society—The St. Jean Baptiste Society of Waterloo has a membership of 50. N. Lapanne is president, L. Fontaine, vice-president, Antoine German is treasurer, and L. Freneau, 2nd treasurer, L. Jodoin, secretary; Mr. Morin, corresponding secretary; and Dr. Fregeau, medical examiner.

Cercle Laval—The Cercle Laval is a club composed of young French Canadians and was organized about a year ago. It has a membership of 40, and its object is to cultivate literature. Its motto is "no beneficis need apply," as only unmarried men are eligible. Mr. Raphael Morin is president and C. U. R. Tartre, secretary.

C. M. B. A.—A branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was formed in Waterloo, in March, 1889, and has a membership of forty. The officers are: President, Dr. Phelan; 1st vice president, A. F. Savaria; 2nd vice president, J. A. Simard; cor. secretary, J. H. Lefebvre; fin secretary, J. R Tartre; treasurer, P. Murphy. C. Thibault, representative to Grand Council.

Shefford County Agricultural Society—The Shefford County Agricultural Society, which holds its annual fairs in the month of September, on the grounds of the Waterloo Park Association, is one of the ancient institutions of the town, having been formed about forty-five years ago. The annual prize list amounts to $1500 and the exhibitions are among the most succesful in the Townships. Officers.—President, Jas. Snodgrass; vice president, R. A. Savage; directors: John R. Sanborn, J. A. Lafontaine, W. L. Davidson, E. E. Temple, Isaac Leale, Geo. Wallace, S. R. Wallace; secretary, Henry E. Allen.

Independent Order of Foresters.—A Court of Independent Order of Foresters, Shefford Court, No. 290, was established here about three years ago. The following is the list of officers:

Commissioned Officers.—Alpheus Davidson, C D H C R, John L Clark, C Phys, E J Raymond, P C R.

Elective Officers.—Edward A Parmelee, C R, Fred R Shaw, V C R, Henry Bird, R Secy, A W Watson, F Secy, Frank A Taylor, C Treas, Rotus P. Harvey, C Chap, Arthur Hale, S W, Eugene Wallace, J W, W O Cutter, S B, W Bell, J B.

Court meets every third Tuesday in the month.

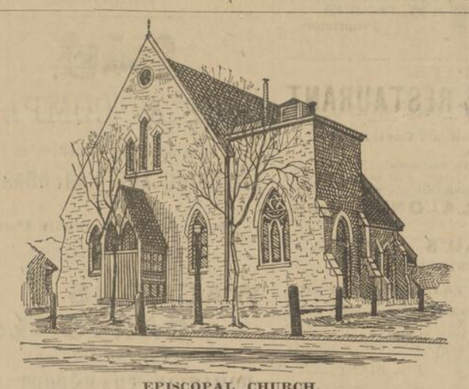
Number of members, 60.

Shefford Lodge of Masons was organized here in January, 1855, with Mr. H. L. Robinson Worshipful Master; Michael Mitchell, Senior Warden; A. B. Parmelee, Junior Warden. The other charter members were Daniel Taylor, R. W. Delenge, E. Ross, J. Robinson, G. C. Robinson, L. N. Foster and H. I. Marlin. The charter was issued by the Hon. Judge Badgely, P.G.M. A Royal Chapter was formed in 1860 with place of meeting at St. Johns, Que., which has since been transferred to Waterloo. The lodge is in a very flourishing condition, having a membership of 114. Many of its members have held exalted offices in the craft, among others Mr. H. L. Robinson, the first Master, was at one time Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The lodge meets the first Monday in each month. The following are the officers for the present term:

Reuben S. Marston, W. M.
Rev. Henry A. Young, S. W.
Melvin S. Martin, J. W.
John Snodgrass, Treasurer.
A. C. Lytle, Secretary.
Wm. F. Snores, Tyler.

Churches.

Church of England—Waterloo has five churches. The Church of England was organized in 1821 by the Rev. R. Whitwell, who was succeeded in 1827 by the Rev. Mr. Salmon. The number of actual communicants for the past year was 171. The number of people calling themselves English churchmen, according to the last census, was 363. The Sunday School has 110 pupils on its roll, with a high average attendance. Mr. Geo Robinson is librarian and the school has ten teachers. The Very Rev. Archdeacon Lindsay is the present incumbent, having been appointed to this charge in 1862 and to the rural deanery of the district of Bedford in 1874. The church has wonderfully prospered under the care of Mr. Lindsay, but his work has not been confined to the church alone, as he has also been active in the cause of education and temperance. He has about reached the allotted span of life, threescore and ten, but these years sit lightly upon his shoulders, and he still toils on with the same unremitting energy which has distinguished his whole career in the ministry. The present church was built in 1870 at a cost of about $14,000. It is built of brick, is of the Norman style of architecture, and is very tasty as to its interior appointments. The church is self-sustaining and has a number of societies for missionary and parochial work connected with it. Messrs. George Moynan and Edward Raymond are the church wardens, and Miss Slack organist.



EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodist Church—The first Methodist

ROBINSON & SON STORE.

Church built in Waterloo was erected in 1864, although there had been preaching since as early as 1821 by the Rev. Thomas Caterick, who was sent here at that date by the English conference. Since 1821 there have been thirty-five preachers stationed on this circuit. The first church built in 1864 was burned in 1868, and the present church was erected on its site, at a cost of about $7000. The membership numbers 200 and the adherents about 450. The Sunday school has 100 pupils on its roll. Mr. W. H. Temple is superintendent of the school. Rev. Mr. Graham, an able and popular preacher, is the present pastor of the church. A new organ has recently been added to the church at a cost of $700. The choir is under the charge of the well known musical director, Mr. H. Hubbard.

Advent—The Advent Church, which was organized in 1851, had at one time a membership of 150, but this has of late years been greatly lessened, on account of deaths and removals. In the flourishing years of its history Rev. J. M. Orrock, editor of Messiah's Herald, Boston, was stationed here. The church has now no regular pastor.

Roman Catholic—The first movement toward the organization of the Roman Catholic Church in Waterloo was in 1862. A church was begun and the first mass celebrated in the place on Christmas day, 1864, but the church was not consecrated till February, 1866. Rev. Father Gendreau was then parish priest, now of the Ottawa College. The parish was canonically erected in 1865. Then there were only forty-seven Catholic families in the parish, representing 297 souls. Now there are 250 families and 1334 souls. The church communicants number 950. The present handsome church edifice was begun in 1879 by the Rev. Father Phaneuf and was opened for worship in the following year. Its cost was $23,000. The presbytery was built two years ago. Father Bernard is the present parish priest, with Father Michel Cordeau assistant. The church wardens are Isaac Larocque, Cimon Petrault and I.R. Tartre, and Uidric Tartre choir master.

Universalists—The organization of the Universalist Church in this place dates from 1870, when through the instrumentality of Rev. George W. Quimby, of Augusta, Maine, the present church edifice was erected. Ever since 1828 up to this date there had been occasional preaching, but the society was not regularly organized till the date above mentioned. The first pastor of the new church was Rev. Jas. Marsden. The membership numbers from forty to fifty. The Sunday school has about the same number, of which Mr. D. L. Allen is superintendent. There is a Young People's Society connected with the church, of which Mr. D. L. Allen is president, Miss Maud Wentworth secretary, and Carlton Berry treasurer. The church officers are Messrs. A. A, Knowlton, president; G. H. Allen, D. H. Harvey, C. M. Eastman; and D. L. Allen, secretary. The church property is valued at $10,000. There is at present no regular pastor here, but the church will be occupied in the spring.

Schools.

There are two public schools in the town, one Protestant and one Catholic, under the care of separate boards of school commissioners, composed of the following gentlemen: Protestant—E. N. Shaw, chairman; C. A. Nutting, G. Stevens, Geo. W. Gilmour and E. D. Lawrence; Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bernard, president; Patrick McCabe, J. O. Paquette and J. R. Tartre, secretary. The Academy—Protestant—is an old school of long and honorable standing and has had many principals well known to the educational and political life of Canada, among others the late Hon. L. S. Huntington. It has also graduated many students who have attained high honor in law, medicine and politics. The present principal is H. J. Silver, B.A., supported by a staff of five teachers. The attendance numbers 200 pupils, and the curriculum covers all the grades from the primary to the academic inclusive, as well as college preparatory. The school is also affiliated with McGill College.

A new school building was opened a year ago last September, by the Catholics, under the care of Friar Celestus, whose mother home is at St. Genis Laval (Rhone). The curriculum covers the Model School course, and the attendance numbers 180 under a staff of three teachers.

Maple Wood Convent—"'Tis education that forms the common mind, as the twig is bent so is the tree inclined." Maple Wood Convent is one of the handsomest of the many handsome places toward which the artist's hand has contributed for the adornment of Waterloo. As before stated, Maple Wood was formerly the home of the late Hon. A. B. Foster, and no pains or expense were spared to make it beautiful. It stands in a lovely grove of maples well up on a hill which rises from the shore of Waterloo Lake, and from its tower a delightful panorama presents itself to the eye of him who seeks "to commune with nature in her visible forms." By nature the surrounding grounds are lovely, and wherever they could be embellished by the artist's hand embellishment is visible. Hedge and grove, field and orchard, pond and fountain are the result of the work of the twin sisters, Art and Nature. The play grounds consist of well shaded walks, croquet lawns and summer houses. The convent is a rare work of architectural beauty. Its interior is highly finished, the halls are broad, rooms spacious and ceilings lofty. There are French and English libraries for the use of the pupils, comprising volumes of the choicest literature. A competent staff of teachers gives unusual facility for attaining excellence in both languages, while the terms are very moderate.

The school is a branch of the Hochelaga Convent, Montreal, and was acquired by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary in 1882.

Hotels.

The National Hotel.—The National Hotel, Mr. J. O. Paquette, proprietor, is situated on Louis-street, about half way between Court and Foster streets. Mr. Paquette is an old resident of Waterloo, and was formerly engaged in business here as a general merchant. He is president of the syndicate owning the Exhibition grounds, and ex-president of St. Jean Baptiste Society. The house is undergoing thorough repairs, and it is intended to make it second to none in the place. It has accommodation for 60 guests.

The Brooks House is the oldest hotel stand in the place. The old hotel was a wooden structure which was burnt in 1874, and replaced by the present handsome brick building. Capt. Brooks, proprietor, is one of the oldest and most popular hotel proprietors in the Eastern Townships. He was captain for 15 years of No 8 company, 79th battalion, and has been pay-master in the same for the past five years. He has been a member of the City Council, and has held various other offices of trust. The captain has had to hoe his own row in life, and by dint of perseverance and strict attention to business has amassed a handsome fortune.

Mr. A. E. I. Beaulne is proprietor of the Canada Hotel, which is situated in the central part of the town, near the post office. The hotel has recently had a thorough overhauling and presents a neat and attractive appearance, both as to its architectural design and interior appointments. The hotel will easily accommodate 100 guests. Guests may rest assured of excellent treatment at the hands of Mr. Beaulne, who has occupied this place since 1881. He makes it a point to cater to the wants of the travelling public. Excellent sample rooms are connected with the house, and a free 'bus runs to and from each train.

Private Residences and Public Buildings.

There are many handsome private residences in Waterloo, the principal ones being those of Gardner Stevens, Duke Roberts, Joseph Lefebvre, Dr. Jamieson, C. W. Gilmour, C. A. Nutting, John P. Noyes, E. D. Lawrence, George Lawrence and the R. C. Presbytery. Among the public buildings are the Brooks House, Post Office, Canada Hotel, National and Foster houses, the Town Hall, English, Roman Catholic, Methodist and Universalist churches.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Bouchard's Block.

One of the handsomest, if not the handsomest business block in town is that of Louis Bouchard, on Foster-street, near the Roman Catholic Church. It is three stories high built of brick, has an extensive frontage and contains five separate store apartments. Mr. Bouchard has been engaged in business in Waterloo for the past fourteen years. He carries a full line of general merchandise. Mr. Bouchard is one of Waterloo's most respected citizens, and occupies a seat at the Council Board of the town.

Eastern Townships' Bank.

A branch of the Eastern Townships' Bank has for a number of years been located here, of which Mr. W. I. Briggs is the manager.

Deputy Postmaster P. Murphy.

Mr. P. Murphy, deputy postmaster, was educated for the priesthood, engaged in mercantile pursuits at Waterloo, sold out his business and entered the post-office where he has been for several years and is still a young man. Mr. Murphy has the agency here for the Dominion Express Company and is also local ticket and telegraphic agent for the

J. O. Paquette.

Canadian Pacific Railway. With his genial manners and obliging disposition Mr. Murphy is the right man in the right place.

The postal revenue for the present year amounted to $3400. Gardner Stevens is postmaster and P. Murphy assistant.

E. D. Lawrence.

The store of Mr E. D. Lawrence, dealer in groceries, provisions, wall paper and rubber goods, is located at the south end of the town near the C. P. R. depot. Mr. Lawrence also does a large business in flour, grain, feed, kerosene oils and dairy supplies, both wholesale and retail, but his special lines are butter and cheese, of which he handles a large quantity of the very best quality for hotel and private use. He has established a large city trade on the merits of these articles. Mr. Lawrence has been engaged in business here since 1871, having been formerly engaged in business at Lawrenceville. He was for a time associated in business with the late Hon. A. B. Foster.

J. I. Wallace & Sons.

Among Waterloo's important manufactories is to be ranked that of J. I. Wallace & Sons, manufacturers of carriages, sleighs and house furnishings. This business has been established for about thirty years, twenty of which it

Brooks House.

has been in the hands of the present proprietors. Their carriage work runs through the different grades from the coarsest double wagon up to the handsomest and most carefully finished phaeton. They have a slat wagon of their own make, which is claimed to be the best of its kind in the market. Of this they make a specialty. Their storerooms at present contain some fine specimens of workmanship, both in carriages and sleighs. The market for their goods is chiefly in the Townships, where they bear an excellent reputation for finish and durability. Messrs. Wallace & Sons, besides being engaged in manufacturing, do a large business in the way of contracts for housebuilding, and have a number of such on hand at the present time.

A. Lanthier.

At the corner of Foster and Louis-streets is the dry goods establishment of A. Lanthier, Esq. Mr. Lanthier came to Waterloo from Stanbridge nine years ago and purchased the business of Mr. E. D. Lawrence at Depot-square, but afterwards sold this and removed to his present place of business. Mr. Lanthier has a neat and well selected line of goods and his is the only store in town which makes a specialty of certain lines, the others being conducted upon the lines of general merchandise. His stock consists of dry goods, wall papers, of the finest quality, and ready made clothing. There are also tailoring and dress-making departments in connection with the establishment. The business is conducted upon the cash system.

H. Hills, Baker, Grocer and Confectioner.

The business of H. Hills, baker and grocer, was established 23 years ago by the present proprietor and a brother, under the firm name of Hills & Hills. The business has changed hands several times in these years but with the exception of a short interval Mr. H. Hills has continued his connection with it. The business has always been both wholesale and retail, the wholesale trade consisting chiefly of crackers, confectionery and ginger ales. It is upon these last named lines that Mr. Hills has built his reputation. His Boston cracker is considered one of the very best in the market, and of his ginger ale it may be said that it is rarely equalled for purity and flavor. The business was begun on a small scale and has gradually extended until now it is well and favorably known throughout the Townships and has also pushed its way into the city. Besides the wholesale business, Mr. Hills also does a good retail trade in groceries and handles a considerable amount of cheese in the course of the season. His place of business is on Main-street, and the passer-by will not fail to see the name of H. Hills displayed in large white letters upon the red-colored brick walls of the building.

Robinson & Son.

The old stone store is a building familiar to the eyes of all who for the past fifty years have moved in or about Waterloo. It stands on Main-street, near the Brooks House, and over the entrance is displayed the firm name of Robinson & Son, a name honored and respected in Waterloo from its intimate association with the life of the town, and with the social and material progress of the place. The business was founded in 1829 by the late Hezekiah Robinson, father to one of the present proprietors and grand sire to the junior member of the firm. Ever since the beginning of the business, although there have been several changes, the Robinson name has always been identified with it. The present store was built by the founder of the business in 1841, and its trade is one of the most extensive of the kind in the Townships. Something of its magnitude may be inferred when it is stated that the value of the stock is from $30,000 to $35,000, and a $70,000 cash business is done here annually. The stock of goods is more general and assorted than is usually found outside the city. The retail business consists principally of dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, paints and oils, paper hangings, carpets and house furnishings. The wholesale portion of the business is carried on in flour, grain, American kerosene oils and explosives. In short they carry a stock in keeping with the demand, and make it a point to cater to the popular wants. This firm is the only one in the Townships which does a wholesale trade in powder and explosives. The business has been conducted by the present firm, Messrs. H. L. and Geo. Robinson, father and son, since 1878. Both the senior and junior members of the firm are splendid types of business thrift and energy. Mr. Geo. Robinson, the son, is a member of the city council.

Forbar & Harvey.

Messrs. Forbar & Harvey, agents here for The Herald, are two young men of pluck, energy and enterprise. They are proprietors of a watchmakers' and jewelry establishment on Foster-street, but their principal business is that of Western agents of the Sherbrooke Telephone Association, which has now become such a powerful rival in the Townships of the Bell Telephone Company. Mr. Forbar is of an inventive turn of mind, a thorough electrician, and devotes much of his time to the experimental branches of electricity. It was virtually he who constructed the Dominion Telephone which led to the famous telephone dispute in Canada and finally the breaking of all Canadian patents. The telephone service in Waterloo is practically under the charge of Forbar & Harvey, as there are only three Bell instruments, as against 80 of the rival company. So popular has the new company become, an account of its cheap and efficient service, and the popular hatred of monopolies, that it will soon have connection with thirty-one towns and villages in the Townships, in each of which have been placed a large number of instruments.

Allen, Taylor & Co.,

Merchants and machinists. The writer distinctly remembers how as a youngster he learned most of the alphabet from letters inscribed upon the cottage hearth. They were contained in the maker's name and the kind of stove and read as follows:

"Young Canada, No. 8, manufactured by Allen, Taylor & Co., Waterloo Iron Works, Waterloo, P. Q., 1869."

It is related of Daniel Webster that he learned the alphabet from a pocket-handkerchief, but here I'm afraid the parallel ends, except perhaps if his biographers don't fib, that he sometimes did a naughty thing and got licked for it; if so the parallel between Daniel Webster and your scribe holds good up to this point. But Webster afterwards rose to the Senate and might have been President, if he hadn't been too good and too great a man, and died one of the most noticeable and conspicuous figures of American history; while I expect only to go the way of all newspaper scribes, unappreciated, and die unhonored and unsung. But begging you to excuse the digression, we'll return to the subject, and say that the firm whose stoves bore the name above alluded to, is the oldest in Waterloo, having been founded in 1827 by Charles Allen, father of two of the present proprietors, Messrs. G. H. and D. L. Allen. The other member of the firm is Mrs. E. Taylor, as executrix of the estate of her late husband, who formed a co-partnership with Mr. Charles Allen shortly after the business was established. The firm have a store on Main-street, where they carry a large stock of various lines of goods of the finest quality. Their foundry is on Allen-street, and is fully equipped with all required machinery, driven by a 50 horse power steam engine, and where employment is furnished to 25 competent workmen throughout the year. They manufacture plows, cultivators, corn shellers, stoves, hardware, tanners' bark machinery, and do a great deal of work for tanners all over the Dominion and also in England. The firm of Allen, Taylor & Co. have had a long and honorable career and have won a high reputation for straightforward and honorable dealing. Mr. G. H. Allen has been mayor of the town for a number of years and also warden of the county.

F. D. Whitehead,

Harness maker. Mr. F. D. Whitehead, harness maker and carriage trimmer, is a young man, a native of Waterloo, who has been practically reared in the business which he has chosen for his calling.

His place of business is at the corner of Louis and Foster-streets, opposite the Catholic Church. Mr. Whitehead manufactures all kinds of harnesses from the heaviest and coarsest up to the lightest and finest, the latter of which he makes a specialty. In the salesroom are to be seen excellent specimens of his workmanship. He keeps constantly on hand the best quality of stocks of western tanned leather, besides handling all kinds of goods pertaining to his line, such as whips, blankets, surcingles, halters, and all kinds of harness oils. Although he has been engaged in business for himself only for the short space of three years, he has not only established an excellent local trade but he has also sent some of his work into the far Northwest of Canada. He turns out 250 harnesses annually, and for the quality of his work is certainly entitled to a liberal share of public patronage.

AN UNKIND CUT.

BY THE HERALD'S FUNNY ARTIST.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

'Away! Away! There is danger here!
A terrible phantom is bending near:
With no human look, with no human breath,
He stands beside thee--the haunter--Death!'

If there is one disease more than another that comes like the unbidden guest at a banquet, it is Catarrh. Insidiously it steals upon you, "with no human breath" it gradually, like the octopus, winds its coils upon you and crushes you. But there is a medicine, called Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, that can tear you away from the monster, and turn the scythe's point of the reaper The makers of this wonderful remedy offer, in good faith, a standing reward of $500 for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head. 36

What Shall the Harvest Be

Why! What can it be but suffering and sorrow, disease and death, if you neglect the symptoms of a disordered liver? Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It outsells all other remedies Sold under condition that it must either benefit or cure the patient, or the money paid for it will be promptly returned. It cures all diseases arising from deranged liver, or from impure blood. as biliousness, "liver complaint," all skin and scalp diseases; salt-rheum, tetter, scrofulous sores and swellings, fever-sores, hip-joint disease and kindred aliments. 14

Carry the news to Mary,
And, pray, be not too long,
For she is fast declining,
And, surely, 'twould be wrong—

not to tell her of Dr. Pierce's Prescription. We do want Mary to know, in some way or other, that this world-famed remedy will cure her beyond any doubt! It's just the medicine for young womanhood, and thousands has it bridged over that perilous sea.

From every State, from every city, from nearly every neighborhood in this broad land, comes the grateful acknowledgment of what it has done and is doing for our daughters. The only medicine for the distressing and painful irregularities and weaknesses of the woman, sold with a *positive guarantee* to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. In other words, sold *on trial*.

A REPLY TO TOLSTOI.

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL" IS PRINCE GALITZIN'S ANSWER.

By Tolstoilean Method He Proves that the Unfaithful Wife Does not Forfeit Her Right to Live—Child Influence—The Past's Unalterable.

"Thou shalt not kill" is the answer of the Russian Prince, Dmitry Galitzin, to "The Kreutzer Sonato." It is a narrative study of the same length and general plan as the Tolstoi work, and like it has become known to the Russian literary world only through manuscript copies and a few smuggled volumes of foreign translations. In several passages the author repudiates directly the ideas of Tolstoi, which, he says, like the influenza, have so pervaded the air that none have escaped them. On the whole, however, he lets his story teach its own lessons, which are: "Jealousy is the passion of lackeys." "Every honorable man thinks all others honorable as long as they deceive him cleverly," and "No personal injury can be so great as to warrant the avenging of it by taking a human life."

Nadine, the wife, is beautiful, although the hero did not love her nor marry her for her beauty, "either of which would have been as gross and immoral as to love her for her money or her social position." "Every man who has moved much among women regards beauty as a negative attribute, a mere absence of repulsiveness," when real love is in question. "Even a conspiracy of all the dressmakers under the sun to cut her gown badly and fit her with unbecoming jer-eys" could not have caused her to lose his love. For five years Nadine was the ideal wife. In St. Petersburg society she received the attentions of adoring young men so platonically as to reinforce his already firm confidence, and in their summer home in the country she reared their child and cut her flowers in apparent content with all the world. One summer afternoon as he returned from a walk she ran to meet him with a dispatch to the effect that Stebnitzin, a friend of her youth, who had long studied in Heidelberg, would be at the village station with the next train.

"Have you heard nothing save this from him recently?" asked her husband.

She laughed, looked at him with her true penetrating glance, and said: "No; why?"

"But then, why does he come?"

"I do not know."

There was a detailed discussion as to which room the coming guest should occupy, and Nadine finally suggested the "gray chamber next to the billiard room," and left her husband to "order the servants to prepare it." Her husband wandered up to the gray chamber alone to find it "in perfect order, even with the clock wound."

Stebnitzin came, a tall, blond-bearded man of about thirty years, with a fluent tongue and an embarrassed manner, and he remained, an apparently uninvited guest, for weeks. His presence became oppressive to Nadine's husband. On an August afternoon the husband went out to hunt. "I thought," he subsequently said to his brother, "how good that Stebnitzin is no hunter, for now I am rid of him for an hour or so at least!" On his return he shot a hare. "Even to-day I cannot forget how the poor brute cried out with a real child's voice and stretched out its forelegs. Fortunately the dog strangled is quickly. Otherwise I would have run from the sound.

"I walked on through the park, sprang over a trench and into the garden in order to cut short the way. Tifan (the dog) wagged his tail and trotted off homeward. I have often thought how horrible it would have been had I had him with me. He would have barked, they would have seen me, and then——

"it grew dark. I walked slowly over the soft sod and up the path over which the moonlight lay in deep furrows. My nerves would not be calm. The beauty of the night made them worse, just as the mother's kiss often causes the child to weep only the more. That cry of the hare would not be banished from my hearing. Suddenly at a bend of the path I stood still. Ten paces before me walked my wife and Stebnitzin, each clasped by the other's arm, each kissing the other, and speaking in that quivering, compressed tone with which one says, 'I love you.'

"Thoughts and sensations overwhelmed me, I cannot understand now how I thought and felt all I did and then awoke to see them, my wife and Stebnitzin, only a step or two further off. I awoke to find my rifle already raised, but then, with inexpressible anguish, came the thought of my son, of his fresh, happy face— could I kill his mother?—yes, she was his mother—and I felt myself all at once before something great, impassable, impenetrable.

"'Thou shalt not kill,' were the words in my mind, then the phrase 'Qui va a la chasse, perd sa place,' together with a picture from a Paris periodical, describing the murderous act of an injured husband. A wild, weakening rage took hold of me. I tried to throw away my rifle, but could not. The world was crushing me, everything was falling apart. I bowed before my shame and agony. Then, I gradually began to think. 'There they are,' I whispered. I sat on a bench and followed them with my eyes, without a single thought save that they would presently leave the broad alleyway and my sight. They kissed each other twice as I sat there, and turned into another path. I rose and hurried toward the house.

"Why should all this happen to me? Why should it be as it is, so revolting, so bare! But I will do no murder, I thought, I will do no murder. I tried to remove the cartridge from my rifle, but my fingers trembled violently, and I finally shot it in the air.

"On the open place before the house I saw Stebnitzin. He came toward me and inquired nonchalantly what game I found in the park so late. I interrupted him by catching his hand. I was impelled to crush him, to destroy him. My rage shook me.

"'Away with you,' I shouted with a mighty effort. He was astounded and tried to withdraw his hand, but could not. I rejoiced in my strength. I crushed his fingers till he cried out like a coward. The whimpering of the hare sounded in my ears. 'Away with you.' I cried, and then, whispering, 'Yes, away with you, out of my sight! I know all.' Then I caught him up. I had the strength of three men. I threw him away from me."

"Then I went to my wife who sat beside her boy's bed. 'Hush, he is sleeping; the heat has exhausted him,' she said, 'Yes, yes; come, come quickly,' I urged, and caught her hand. She came, for she suspected nothing, and sat down in my study.

"'What has happened?' she asked as she noticed how pale I was. I did not answer at once. I did not know how to begin, because I did not wish to begin with that which I must begin with. I looked at her. I saw her penetrating true glance, just as penetrating and true as it had been ever since I knew her. It was mocking me.

"'What has happened? Well, I have thrown out Stebnizen.' 'How? 'What?' she asked, softly, indifferently. 'Flogged, crushed, thrown him out. You know why.'

"She sat there still and white. Only her eyelids quivered.

"'You have betrayed me, cheated me, abandoned woman. I saw you kiss him. I had my rifle in my hand, yet I did not kill you.'

"'If you only had.'

"I caught her shoulder in my hand. She groaned and I let her go, for I perceived I had no pleasure from hurting her.

"'Were it not for Kolja——' I continued, with hatred in my eyes and words. 'You are loathsome to me. I thought you the best wife, but you are the worst. I do not care whether you betrayed me or only wished to betray me. It is the same thing. Go, go, liar. I cannot have you in sight.'

"She left the room and I hoped she would poison herself."

This is the story Nadine's husband tells his brother five years after. His comment on the wisdom of his sufferance of his wife's unfaithfulness is in this summary of the philosophy of his later years: "I forgave my wife, not from weakness of character, but because I considered it necessary and honorable to keep a mother for my boy. Was Kolja guilty? Must he suffer my sorrows? My heart is broken and dead, but only my wife and I know it. My son knows nothing, and he will enter life with confidence in goodness and honor. Would it have been better to add sin to sin by killing her? * * * The Greeks said the gods could not alter the past. My past is unalterable, neither could I have altered it by killing Nadine. Had I a right to kill her because she injured me, betrayed me? Did she thereby forfeit her right to live? Did I create her? May only that thing live that has not sinned against me? If I had killed her I should have ruined my son's soul, I should have spotted my own, and I should have sacrificed her in her sin.

"And now—now I am calm."

MEXICO'S MARVELOUS BEVERAGE.

A Liquor That Requires Three Days to Get in Its Perfect Work.

Gen. George A. Sheridan gives his experience with Mexican pulque, as reported in the New York Press:

"In the Hoffman House cafe a couple of evenings ago a party of gentlemen were discussing the national beverages of various nations, when one of them asked: "Have you ever tried Mexican pulque?' The word has the sound of 'pulky' and there was a moment's silence, until Gen. George A Sheridan, the politican, orator, lecturer, and wit, replied: 'Well, you can just bet your sweet life that I have tried pulque, and don't want any more of it in mine.' He went on in this strain: 'I tried that tiger in his native jungle. I found him in his lair in the City of Mexico when I was down there five years ago. Of course I had numerous American acquaintances there, and they wanted to be kind to me, and we went into one of their places of resort, and I was duly asked what I would have, with the suggestion that I should try pulque. It is the common Mexican beverage, as they told me, and very delightful. I tried it. The taste was not pleasant on the first round, but the effect was delightful. I took another, and to my surprise the effect was just the same. That if to say, I felt not the slightest degree greater stimulation or exhilaration than after I had taken the first drink of it. I separated from these friends and met others who treated me with the same consideration and kindness. I took more pulque. But it did not seem to intoxicate me or raise me above a certain even degree of stimulation, and I said to myself, this is the most marvelous beverage I have run across. When I met other friends I tried more pulque. In all, by midnight, I think I tested ten or twelve glasses of the Mexican beverage. When I went to bed I was feeling splendid, but not in the slightest degree intoxicated. I woke up about 3 o'clock the next day, and I pledge you my word that if I know anything about my condition I was as tight as a club man after a spree. I didn't know where I was or what I was doing. It was three days before I recovered my senses enough to know that I was in the City of Mexico. You can bet your sweet life that I want no more pulque in mine.'"

Vulgarity in Decoration.

Any useful thing is vulgar when its purpose, that of usefulness, is subordinated to a second one, that of decorative effect. Nothing is beautiful that is out of place. Judged from this standpoint, the wonderful lamps that stand in our homes and in shops are anything but things of real beauty. A reading lamp or a table lamp of delicately wrought metal or of pottery in a design that suggests a lamp, and is suited to the purposes of giving light, is beautiful. But when the real purpose of the article is obscured, and the structure is made the foundation on which is piled up an unmeaning mass of millinery stuffs—lace over silks and flowers topping off lace—the whole idea of the lamp is made common. The place for such creations as these pagodas of stiff finery, is in the windows of the shops, where display is required, and the stuffs themselves —the silks and the laces and the flowers—are serving their rightful purpose when they are making pretty women prettier, but they have about as much place in the drawing room as the Wild Man of Borneo.

It is not to be inferred from this that no decoration is in place on a lamp. A silk shade over the glass one softens the light and makes people look their best. And a simple lace frill on the edge of the silk finishes that and is not out of place. Up to this point the idea of decoration is confined to that which in some way makes the light-giving function of the lamp more pleasant. But beyond this the silks and the lace and the lace and the flowers are piled on for their own sake, and here comes in the vulgarity of display and of that out-of-placedness which is born of a love of display.

John Quincy Adams's Experience with Painters.

John Quincy Adams was a most courteous gentleman. The first time he came to sit, I said something about the annoyance we artists caused celebrated people; Webster was very frank on the subject; he compared us to horse-flies on a hot day: brush them off on one side, they settle on the other. Adams smiled, but said that he was by no means of Webster's opinion; that he had enjoyed his sittings to artists no more than one occasion. He had, perhaps, found that a man busy with his brush can be a good listener. I, for one, listened with great pleasure. Copley had painted an excellent portrait of my sister's father, and when I asked permission to measure the face, as I always do, he observed that he had seen Copley measure, not only his father's face, but his arms and legs. Then he spoke of different painters he had known. He had, as a boy, seen Reynolds, whom he greatly admired; Stuart he had sat to, through the portrait had to be finished by Sully after the great artist's death. He had had many opportunities of studying the old masters in the different galleries. He had see the Louvre, in Napoleon's time, filled with the finest masterpieces, unscrupulously taken from conquered countries.

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SOLOMON AND SHEBA

THEIR MINES NOT A MYTH BUT HUGE REALITY.

Members of the English Southeast African Company Stumble Upon the Ruins and Tell a Story That Should Fire the Imaginations of Antiquaries.

All those who have read Rider Haggard's graphic description of King Solomon's Mines will be interested to know that the mines in question, far from being merely a product of that writer's fertile imagination, are a sober reality, and that within a few weeks they have been traced and discovered by the Mashonaland expedition of the English Southeast African Company. The existence of gold had long been suspected in the territory which had just been brought within the sphere of British influence to the south of the Zambesi, but the hostility of the barbarous inhabitants of the country prevented any attempt to identify Mashonaland with the land of Ophir, mentioned in the Old Testament as the country whence King Solomon obtained the vast quantity of gold and precious metal used in the decoration of his temple at Jerusalem. In Mashonaland has also been located the empire of the queen of Sheba, which some, however, declare to have lain further north in the neighborhood of Abyssinia. Indeed, the negus, or sovereigns of Abyssinia, claim descent from King Solomon and the queen of Sheba.

Zimbabye, an ancient city in Mashonaland, was visited many years ago by the German traveler Mauch, but he did not appear to have any knowledge of the existence of gold mines, nor did he offer any hypothesis as to the ancient people who had inhabited the city. The next occasion of its being visited by Europeans was a few weeks ago, when some members of the British South Africa Company's pioneer force stumbled upon the ruins, which lie at the base of a striking and precipitous granite cliff of "kopje." An outer wall about four feet high runs apparently around the entire "kopje," but owing to the dense jungle this wall could not be traced further than half a mile. Next come indications of a second and inner wall which, for the same reason, was unable to be traced for any distance. Then, amid a perfect labyrinth of remains of smaller circular buildings stands a high wall of circular shape, from thirty feet to thirty-five feet high, forming a complete inclosure of an area eighty yards in diameter. This wall is ten feet thick at the base and tapers to about seven at the top, is built of small granite blocks about twice the size of an ordinary brick, beautifully hewn and dressed, laid in perfectly even courses, and is put together without the use of any mortar or cement whatever. This inclosure is entered by a mere gap in the wall, but which at one time was a well built entrance, as it is clearly shown by the rounded of courses.

Inside the building itself and close to the entrance and outer wall stands a coneshaped tower 35 feet high and 18 feet in diameter at the base, built of the same granite blocks and consisting of solid masonry. On the southeast front of the wall and twenty feet from its base runs a double zigzag scroll, one-third of the distance around, composed of the same sized granite blocks placed in diagonal positions. On the "kopje" and hillside itself there are numerous traces of remains of a similar character, circular buildings wedged in among bowlders of rock, walled terraces, at least nine in number; and built on the very summit, an enormous mass of granite blocks to be used apparently as a fort, and which, owing to the complete absence of any disintegrating forces in this climate, is in almost a perfect state of preservation.

The tendency to construct circular buildings would seem to indicate an absence of intercourse with the ancient Egyptians, whose architecture was of an entirely different nature, cement being used between the courses and the houses being built square. Trees, centuries old, have grown in such profusion as to seriously impede systematic investigation of the inscriptions with a view to determining the race to which the inhabitants of the city belonged. One thing is certain, that a large and semi-civilized population must once have dwelled in these lands, and under conditions which made slave labor procurable to an unlimited extent. The natives are densely ignorant and hold no traditions as to the origin or purpose of these strange ruins, but there is a tradition among the Portuguese which represents the ruins to have been the capital city of the land ruled by the queen of Sheba, and their ancient records are said to make frequent mention of a people living in that part of Southeast Africa and established there long before their own arrival, and whom they represent as working for gold in the far interior. But whatever the origin of the ruins, the bare possibility that the conical tower may prove to be the tumulus of the queen whom King Solomon honored, is enough to fire the imagination of all the antiquaries of the earth.

Unlimited speculation may be indulged in as to the nation which built the forts, and the choice of the natural stronghold added to the masterful manner in which every advantage was taken to fortify and strengthen it, point to the fact that they were established to control the enslaved population which worked the gold mines, and to protect the labor but scanty people which coerced and directed them, and, like the Spaniards in Peru, took away from them all transportable fruit of their labor.

The Hindoos who conquered Java could readily have ascended the Zambesi, so might the Malays who conquered Madagascar, and who remain to this day among the boldest and most adventurous of all maritime peoples. So might, and much more probably, the Arabs who founded the Sabaean kingdom, who would naturally be drawn, as their descendants still are, by an irresistible attraction to the great and immensely wealthy continent just opposite their doors. And so, above all, might the Phoenicians. It is known that the agents of King Solomon belonged to that race, and the gold and ivory which they brought to Jerusalem must have come from one of two places—Africa or India. We know, too, that they were experienced metallurgists; that they hunted the world for profitable mines. Then, in opposition to this theory, it would not have been likely that any foreign nation erecting these structures would have changed in every detail its traditional mode of architecture. There are no Phoenician, Carthagenian, Roman or Moorish ruins of buildings in which the use of mortar is absent, nor is there any similarity in the general form of the houses and walls of Zimbabye with that of any of the ancient ruins elsewhere on the continent of Africa. Besides, the Egyptians never were known to use granite blocks entirely of small size, their walls being built of huge blocks.

The historian Josephus in his work says that the queen who was a acted to Jerusalem by the magnificence of King Solomon' court was a queen of Ethiopia named Nicauli or Nicaulis. This statement is strengthened by an Ethiopian legend, which says that a queen of that country named Mokeda went to Jerusalem, where she became a worshipper of the true God, and that King Solomon was the father of her son, named Memlek, whose surname was Ebn-Hakim, which signifies "Son of the Wise." Later on, history tells us, the queen entered Jerusalem followed by a gorgeous suit of retainers and of camels loaded with perfumes, nuggets of gold and precious stones and rich ivory. New Africa produced all these treasures in great profusion, and when, after King Solomon departed from the religious ways of his forefathers and followed the worship of idols, he became so reduced in circumstances by his reckless extravagance that he had to borrow money, it was from Africa that his revenues came. Driven to desperation, the Jewish king had recourse to the means which is taken by sovereigns at the present time to raise money—he borrowed and failed to pay his creditors. The mines operated by the people of the queen of Sheba were taxed to their utmost to supply her lover king with money, and she corresponded with him through the means of the bird named "Hudhub." The scientific name of this bird has never been known, but it might have been a carrier pigeon, or perhaps numbers of these birds were kept for that purpose, but the legend distinctly states that only one bird was used.

TURNED TO WHITE MARBLE.

Wonderful Feat in Embalming, Which May Revolutionize the Art.

A petrified human body—a body which has turned from flesh to white marble as hard and firm as the stone itself. This is the very strange and exceptional sight, in the undertaking establishment of F. X. Bliley, at 62 South Pryor street, says the Atlanta Journal. It is a case which will be spoken of and treatises written upon in future works on embalming.

The body is that of Edward Soundstrong, formerly the chemist of the Atlanta Perfumery Company. Forty-five days ago Mr. Soundstrong died and his remains were taken to Mr. Bliley's office to be embalmed. The dead chemist's wife was in Sweden, his native home, and she requested that his body be embalmed, so that she could come across the ocean and look upon his face again.

The body was embalmed by Mr. Bliley himself. Some days ago he noticed that the flesh was crystalizing. The fluids used in embalming are exceedingly poisonous, and, as Mr. Soundstrong had died from mercurial poison, Mr Bliley believed the action of one poison on the other was producing the strange result. Gradually the face of the dead man became whiter and whiter, harder and harder, until now it is nothing but white stone, as white and firm as marble. Mr. Bliley is an undertaker and embalmer of long experience, but never in his life, he says, has he either heard of or seen such an instance as this one.

The bereaved wife of the dead chemist has reached Atlanta, after her long trip from Sweden, and has looked upon the stone face of her husband. Her grief was pitiful to see. Next week the body will be taken back to Sweden, where it will rest under the sod of his native land.

Death of a Famous Rattlesnake.

The largest rattlesnake ever seen in Georgia was killed Saturday in Lee County upon the plantation of Secretary of State Gen. Phil Cook. The snake has terrorized the neighborood for years, and its death Saturday was the occasion of a jubilee celebration among the darkies in that vicinity. Even the white people joined in the general feeling of relief that so dangerous and dreaded a neighbor was rid of at last. The snake, by actual measurement, was a little over eleven feet long. It had nineteen rattles and a button.

The snake has been hunted for years, and traps innumerable have been devised for its capture. Its den is an impenetrable section of the Kinchafoone swamp. Near this is a cypress pond, and between the swamp and the pond is the road. Hundreds of times its track has been seen across this road. People who had not seen it were loath to believe the stories told about it, but the truth finally became established, and the Lee County rattlesnake became famous from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The snake has swallowed young pigs, chickens, rabbits, and other small animals, and was dreaded by the negroes like a ghost. It was difficult to induce them to travel the road at night.

Last Saturday the snake was found across the path near the pond by Mr. Phil Cook. Without disturbing it Mr. Cook went off for help, returning with three or four negroes armed with hoes and clubs. Stealing up near the snake the negroes fell upon it, and with the hoes and clubs finally killed it. It was cut open and in its belly was found a full-grown buck rabbit. This probably accounts for the dormant and comparatively helpless condition of the snake and the ease with which it was dispatched.

The snake was then thrown across the shoulders of one of the negroes and carried to the house. Though the negro was a stalwart, muscular man he staggered under the load.—Atlanta Constitution.

Facts and Figures.

There are 517 members of the House of Lords and 670 members of the House of Commons.

The light seen through the new eye-piece of the Lick telescope will be 2,000 times as bright as that seen by the naked eye.

The Marquis Lanza has printed the facsimile of her visiting cards upon the paper cover of her last novel—"A Modern Marriage."

Guido of Arezzo, a Benedictine monk, is said to have invented the modern method of writing music by designating the different sounds of the octave by points distributed upon lines and spaces, in 1022.

The climacteric years are the 7th and 9th, with their multiples by the odd numbers up to 9; it was believed that they were critical periods in life, bringing great changes and great dangers, and 63, made up of both 7 and 9, was called the grand climacteric, as being the most critical.

An Uncrushed Ananias.

A certain club man, whose stories are always told in the first person, has at last become a decided bore to his friends, and one of them resolved to call him down. Soon the occasion came. The self-laudatory club man had told a story of being held up by highwaymen in Kansas. He represented it as a cold, rainy night on a muddy road in the country, and wound up by stating that the robbers escaped.

Here was a chance, and his friend said: "If it were muddy I should think you would have followed them the next morning. They must have left plenty of tracks."

This seemed to be a poser that would have downed any ordinary man, but it did no daze our hero. He rose to the emergency and said. "I thought so, too, but when I looked the next morning, I found that the robbers had left no tracks. You see, the mud out there is so sticky that their tracks stuck fast to their feet and they carried them away with them."—Evening Wisconsin.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1890.

FRED. T. HOPKINS, ESQ.:

I would like to know the price of one dozen bottles of your Oriental Cream, as I use it and like it. Would like to get a supply to take on my tour, soon as possible. Answer and oblige,

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER.
Brevoort House, New York.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

Mining News.

Mining experts note that cholera never attacks the bowels of the earth, but humanity in general find it necessary to use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for bowel complaints, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc. It is a sure cure.

Those who know it all, stop at the New York House in the centre of the city—so should all others. $2 per day. No 'bus.

BATTLES OF THE FUTURE.

Smokeless Powder May Change the Styles of Fighting Them.

The air will be full of noise—sharp, crisp, rattling, bellowing detonations, coming from many quarters, deceiving the judgment, shaking the nerves of the timid, and possibly interfering with the condition necessary to catch quickly and clearly the words of command. Smoke volumes break and shut up sound, and in their absence there will be need of greater calmness, the strain on the mind will be more severe, the discipline required will have to be more rigid, the attention will have to be more concentrated, lest the far-distant should attract and disturb. All this will come with training, of which there will have to be a considerable amount, involving much waste of powder, before our troops will be fit to fight with an enemy using smokeless gunpowder. Indeed, it will be for some time necessary to train the British soldier to engage in the old as well as the new battle with an enemy making a great smoke, as well as with an enemy making none at all. Accordingly the new powder will not be all gain, and it will impose a good deal of extra work and anxiety. It is by no means clear what the issue would be if two bodies of soldiers, equal in other respects, were using different forms of gunpowder. The advantages of quick firing and clear sight might not long be with the smokeless weapons, and in the thick of a melee troops trained in the smokeless system might be somewhat bewildered. On the other hand, especially with artillery, massed or in detachments, and of fairly long range, the use of smokeless powder would undoubtedly be an advantage, not only as regards rapid and accurate firing, but as offering less aim to an enemy, obscured by his own smoke and with nothing but sound to guide him. With armies using smokeless powder it may be that one of the early effects will be to affect the color of the soldier's dress, subduing it in tone, and so depriving a battlefield of another of its picture-que elements. Judging distances by colors will become a most important feature in military training, and attention will be needed to perfect sight at different ranges as the different arms in use will carry.

How this may affect a people afflicted with short sight will become a very grave question indeed, not wholly to be settled by the employment of artificial aids. Manœuvres will take place over large areas before actual fighting begins, and something of an Indian's craft and natural keenness will be needed on the part of staff officer. The impact of solid troops will be rarer, probably, and surprises much more frequent than they have been in recent warfare, unless a freer handling of mounted troops is resorted to or surveys from fixed balloons can be made to play an important part. Smoke has been so good a cover on many occasions that its absence will oppose new conditions, and natural cover will have to be much more extensively utilized. These are general suggestions, not intended to do more than excite preliminary surveys and ideas as to what the smokeless battles of the future may be like. The strictly practical is for more elaborate examination, in the light of the best information obtainable interpreted by the common sense which ought to bear upon the whole question. With the vanished poetry of the smoke battle the prose of a new era will begin, in which combat will be more like a game of chess in view of the pieces as a whole, and new dispositions of old qualities and virtues will be wanted. Caution will pay in a smokeless combat, enterprise and vigor will win as before, but blunders will receive a terrible punishment fatal to armies and ruinous to nations dependent on them.—Broad Arrow.

Ambition Rules.

The miser hides his precious dust,
For moth and thief and cruel rust;
The rich man gathers gold and land,
Which spendthrifts scatter as the sand.

The diver brings the costliest gem,
To deck a princely diadem;
Death passes by: the King is not,
And both are by the world forgot.

Ambition rules the passing hour,
And Truth is sold for place and power;
The Truth endures, power, place are lost,
God counts a living soul the cost.

The warrior leads to conquering strife,
And buys a name with human life;
Time breathes upon his peerless fame,
And naught is found—not e'en a name.

Ambition rules the passing hour,
And Truth is sold for place and power!

How to Become Thin.

A writer in the Jenness Miller Magazine will guarantee a loss of one pound (to put it moderately, indeed) a week to any person troubled with obesity who will follow the simple directions given below for one year:

Rise at 7 o'clock. Take a tepid bath, followed by a vigorous rubbing all over the body.

Breakfast upon fresh fruit (any fruit in its season) and hominy, with a fruit syrup or apple sauce, without milk, sugar, meat, potatoes, fish, fowl, or liquids of any kind—boiled eggs if desired.

One hour after breakfast go through a thorough course of physical exercise, until perspiration is freely induced, to be followed by a good rubbing and a half hour's rest.

Spend the remainder of the day in some employment of pleasure which will keep the mind well occupied. Eat no lunch.

Dine at night upon fruit, vegetables, very little, if any, meat, no sweets, no liquors (fruit will supply all the liquid needed), and whole wheat bread, and retire, at the latest, at 11 o'clock—10 is better—after having again gone through a complete system of physical exercise calculated to take hold upon every muscle and nerve center of the body.

Once a week take a Turkish or Russian bath, with thorough massage.

Queer Seed from a Crane's Craw.

A truly wonderful plant is at the Allegheny Conservatory. No one knows to what class it belongs or anything about it. It is, the subject of much speculation among botanists, and they anxiously await the development of bud that is forming. Then, they say, they can place the plant. The botanists have a suspicion that the plant is a tropical one, and Superintendent Hamilton is treating it on that supposition.

The history of the plant so far as known is a unique one. During the summer one of a party of gunners brought down a crane. It was a beautiful specimen and the taxidermist of the party sat to work to mount it. In the birds craw was found several seed. With a view to learning if the seed was killed by the bird eating it they were placed in water. In a few days the seeds sprouted. They were planted in loam and kept in a warm room, Edward V. McCandless took charge of it. The plant was an object of interest to Mr. McCandless and his botanist friends, and its development was closely watched. Last week it was transferred to the conservatory. The leaves are long and broad and heavy, not unlike a species of palm.—Pittsburgh Caronicle-Telegraph.

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

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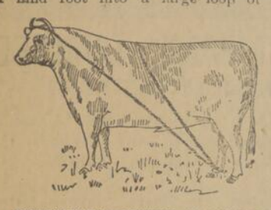
The Latest Ontario Agricultural College Official Reports of Theory and Practice in Farming—A Hint for Winter Work—Throwing an Animal.

It sometimes becomes necessary to throw a bull, steer or cow for surgical or other purposes. It must be done with the least possible danger of injury to the animal. Our illustration, shows a very effective and simple device for the purpose. A sound, half-inch rope is secured at one end to the base of the horns. A slipping noose must not be used, but a knot tied at the extremity is drawn into a loop at the proper place. The next operation is to get the off hind foot into a large loop of the



DEVICE FOR THROWING AN ANIMAL.

rope, which is then drawn taut between the hoof and the dew-claws. The operator now stands close to the near hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head towards him, at the same time taking up the slack by holding all taut with his right hand. Soon the distance between horns and heel will be so shortened that the animal will come down on its haunches, and then on its off side. All is held taut while it is necessary to hold the animal down to pick out any nails or snags from its feet, pare the hoofs and anoint for hoof-ail or any other purpose.

SMUT.

Its Habits and Remedies by Prof. Panton, O. A. C.

Bulletin 56, Ontario Agricultural College, by Prof. J. Hoyes Panton, issued Dec. 9, says:

Smut is a disease well known to farmers, and though good remedies have been found to prevent it yet there are many ignorant of them if we judge from the number of questions sent to the College on the subject. As there are several varieties of smut we shall consider the habits of some of the most common and then give some remedies.

Tilletia Caries (Bunt or Stinking Smut.)—When wheat is affected by this variety the grains are shorter and more swollen than usual and present a greenish drab color. Sometimes they are cracked. These affected grains are completely filled with minute round black spores, having an unpleasant smell, and presenting under the microscope a somewhat roughened appearance. They are much larger than the spores of the common smut. When they reach favorable conditions, heat and moisture, germinati in takes place and a series of reproductive bodies result which give rise to the vegetative portion of the fungus. This is an exceedingly slender jointed thread that ultimately bears perfect spores in the wheat plant after reaching the seed. These reproductive bodies, called sporidea or sporules, are produced outside of the wheat plant, but when they come in contact with the young host they find their way into its tissues, and running up the stem between the cells they finally reach the seed and bear spores on tiny stalks. It has been calculated that one grain may contain 40,000,000 spores, inclosed within the thin skin and not exposed as in the common smut of wheat and oats.

Ustilago carbo (Common or Loose Smut.)—In cases of attack from this form the affected plants are readily observed, as it shows itself very distinctly by covering the ear with smut. The spores have no bad odor and are exceedingly minute, being much smaller than those of Bunt. When they reach favorable conditions germination takes place and reproductive structures result; these, as in Bunt, gives rise to the vegetative portion of the fungus which reaches the young plant, and a course is followed much the same as in Bunt. Investigation indicates that the trouble in plants attacked comes from the ground and travels upwards; that the results of the attack manifest themselves in the head, and especially in the grain; that seed dusty from smut results in much of the grain being smutty.

Ustilago zæe-mays (Corn Smut.)—In this case the smut is not so local as in the preceding. The affected parts are not confined to the ear alone, but sometimes are found elsewhere. The spores form inside of the threads of the vegetable structure and not upon little stalks as in the other smut, and thus are widely different in development. When the spores germinate they give rise to a sort of tube-like structure in which several cross partitions are formed and the tube divides into cells. At the tip of these sporules form; they germinate singly and produce structures that may penetrate the tissues of the corn plant at its most tender point (the lowest joint of the stem, when the plant is young. During the growing period of the fungus, up to the time when spore formation takes place, it consists only of that portion which necessarily begins its growth near the surface of the ground, since it enters when the corn is very young. As the plant increases the fungus grows upwards to the place where it forms spores. The fruiting time of the corn marks also the period when spores are developed, usually upon the young kernels. About this time the thread-like structures branch where spores are to be formed. The tips of the branching threads swell and granules appear in the contents. These finally develop into spores imbedded in the substance within the threads; the cell walls become gelatinous as spore formation proceeds, and this gives a slimy character to the mass of smut; but in the course of time further changes take place and very little remains but dry, round, dusty spores. It is injurious to feed cattle with smutty corn, as it acts upon the animal economy much the same as ergot of rye. Passing through the animal system does not destroy the germinating power of smut, consequently the spores in manure are in a condition to spread the trouble. As it is readily seen on affected parts and may be picked off, it should be gathered and destroyed by fire or otherwise. It is not sufficient to pick off the smut and throw it upon the ground, as the spores will still continue to form.

Remedies.—With such facts before us we are in a position to suggest some remedies, which are applicable to the several varieties of smut:

1. Sow clean seed.
2. Steep seed five minutes in a solution of copper sulphate (1 lb. to 1 gallon of water); constantly stir so as to wet the grain evenly; then spread it on a floor to dry, or add some land plaster to slacked lime and mix until dry. One gallon is about enough for 4 bushels. Some prefer using a weaker solution and allowing a longer time: e. g., 1 lb. copper sulphate to four gallons of water, and steep 24 hours.
3. 1 lb. caustic potash in 6 gallons of water; let soak a day. Or take 40 lb. hardwood ashes to 10 gallons water; let this stand a day, stirring from time to time, and the water poured off will be a solution about the same strength as the preceding.
4. Brine strong enough to float an egg does very well if the seed is kept in it for several hours with occasional stirring.
5. Immersing the grain in hot water (135° F.) for 5 minutes, or 132° F. for 15 minutes, destroys smut spores without injury to the grain. A temperature 5° above or below this fails in its results.

By keeping the seed in a sack made of coarse material it may be readily dipped into any of the solutions recommended.

Swine Feeding.

Bulletin 55, just issued by the Ontario department of Agriculture, deals with experiments that have been made in swine feeding covering a period of 134 days.

The animals selected were Berkshire grades and pure Berkshires bred upon the farm. They were divided into three groups of four animals each. Three of the four in each group were grades and from the same dam; two of the three were barrows and the third a sow; the fourth animal in each case a pure Berkshire sow.

The pigs in group 1 were fed on pease, barley and oats ground and wheat middlings in the proportions of 2, 1, 1 and 1 parts respectively. Those in group 2 were fed equal parts by weight of ground peas and barley, and those in group 3 were given a similar ration but unground. They were fed three times a day and in quantity all they would eat clean.

The value of the food was as follows. Pease 55 cents per bushel, barley 50 cents, oats 28 cents and wheat middlings $15 per ton. The following table gives the food consumed per average animal in each group, (1) throughout the experiment, (2) for the first 28 days thereof and (3) for the last 15 days:

	1	2	3
Throughout the experiment.....lb	3.07	2.70	2.36
For the first 28 days.....lb	2.02	1.87	2.72
For the last 15 days.....lb	4.07	2.72	3.32

The next table gives the average weight of the pigs in each group at the commencement of the experiment and at its close, and also the average increase in weight:

	1	2	3
Weight at commencement.....lb.	57 75	52.83	56.12
Weight at close...lb.	166.62	133.66	130.00
Increase in weight..lb.	108.81	81.33	73.88

This table gives the increase in value, the average cost of the food fed to each animal and the average gain per cent.:

	1	2	3
Value at commencement.....$	3.47	$3 14	$3.37
Cost of food.....$	3.93	2.92	2.79
Value of close.....$	8 75	6.55	6.37
Increase in value.....	1.35	.49	.21
Gain per cent.....	38.9	15 6	6.2

The pigs were valued at 6 cents per pound live weight at the commencement, which is probably what could have been obtained for them at the time for feeding purposes as they were young. Those in group 1 were sold at the close for 5¼c. per pound live weight, and those in groups 2 and 3 were valued at 4. 9c. per pound, as they were not in a condition for selling.

Some of the conclusions arrived at are as follows: (1) That feeding swine for 134 days on a mixed meal ration is more than twice as profitable as feeding them on a ration of equal parts of ground meal or barley and more than six times as profitable as feeding them on a ration of equal parts of the same two grains unground; (2) that in feeding swine of the age indicated, a mixed meal ration that is well balanced will prepare them for market in a far shorter period than one of either ground or unground grains not so balanced; (3) that in feeding swine the cost of producing pork increases with the age of the animal.

Short Rural Pointers.

In entering a flock of ewes so as to grow early lambs for market is profitable if rightly managed; but it requires extra warm quarters and plenty of roots or other succulent feed.

The trouble is that the relative position of hogs and corn has changed. Last year hogs were not so plenty, and corn more than usually so. This year hogs are very plenty and corn is scarce.

It is so often said that the sheep do not care for the cold. That is true. But sheep do not enjoy a stiff cold north wind, that seems to cut like a knife, and there is no need of exposing them to it. The yard can easily be protected.

The Ithaca Experimental Station strongly commends the Crandall currant. It is a remarkably vigorous grower, and according to this authority it is the best jelly currant. It is also free from attacks of the currant worm, which attacks all other varieties.

In feeding hens it must be borne in mind that the nearer we approach the natural food the better. The natural food does not consist of grain entirely, however, for the hen lives not only on an animal and vegetable diet, but also on a variety. She cannot thrive on a grain diet exclusively, as her needs are for substances that are but partially found in grain.

Think Over This.

'We till two acres for the fruit of one. We feed two cows for the product of one,' says the American Dairyman, and probably it will remain true for a long time to come. In the first place, it is extremely hard to tell just when the cow is throwing off on us. The very best of them have their weak years, as many a breeder has found out to his cost, while there are so many good and bad points about cows that one hardly knows which to reject and which to accept. At the same time every one should spare no pains in testing the cows in order to find out as far as he can whether she is profitable or not.

Electrically-Aimed Guns.

In a new invention, a small dry battery, an electro magnet and a circuit-closer of mercury are so arranged in the stock of a gun that the weapon can be discharged only when elevated to a predetermined angle. At other positions the trigger is locked and cannot be pulled. The device is claimed to ensure precision in range, and accuracy of firing at night when the range has been previously obtained.

Good, but Monotonous.

A young matron who belongs to the richest family in America gives her young children one egg, boiled three minutes, two slices of brown bread and butter, a dish of oaten meal, a glass of milk and a juicy apple for breakfast 365 mornings in the year.

There are certain dealers in this city who continue to sell inferior cigars in our "El Padre Pin" boxes as the genuine. In order to prevent such dishonest practices smokers should insist upon having only those that bear our gold embossed band, upon which is printed the words, "El Padre Pin," without which none are genuine. Any dealer who has any El Padre Pin cigars without band's can have them exchanged for the banded ones by applying at our office, 45 Cote-street. 136

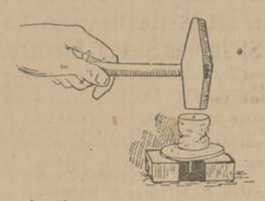
SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS CULLED FROM VARIOUS FIELDS.

Punching a Needle Through a Penny—The Potato Disease—Nests for Germs—A Remarkable Preservative—Another Silk—The Moon Weather Problems.

Doesn't it seem impossible to bore a needle through a penny, particularly if the former is very fine? Yet this is a simple task and is accomplished in the following manner:

The needle is passed through a cork, with the point protruding just a bit, which is then nipped off with a pair of pinchers. The penny is then laid upon two little blocks of soft wood with a small space between, as



shown in the accompanying illustration. The cork is placed on top of the penny and hammered hard with a small tack hammer. As the cork prevents the needle from springing sideways, the latter cannot fail to pierce the penny, or any other coin of the same thickness, the steel of which the needle is made being harder than the metal of which the coin is composed.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Potato Disease.

In Denmark, some interesting, and perhaps very valuable, researches into the potato disease have been made by Prof. J. L. Jenson. The disease is found to consist of a fungus, whose spores are carried by the wind, and which first attacks the foliage of the plants. It spreads to the tubers in about seven days by spores washed down from the stem and foliage. Considering these facts, it was thought that the tubers might be protected by moulding the soil into a broad ridge, 3 or 4 inches high and 10 or 12 inches wide, after the first weeding, and a further earthing up on one side only—causing the plants to bend so that the spores would fall away from the ridges—within seven days after the appearance of the disease on the foliage. Some 150 farmers are said to have experimented in this way, with these astonishing results: Where no moulding or earthing up was done, the percentage of diseased potatoes was 34; where the moulding was imperfect, 12; and where the moulding was perfect, only 1. Infection during harvest was prevented by allowing the tubers to remain in the ground for a month after the withering of the tops.

Cold Waves.

A cold wave is defined by Prof. T. Russell as a fall of temperature in twenty-four hours of 20 degrees over an area of 50,000 square miles, the temperature in some part of this area descending to 36 degrees. Between 1880 and 1890 no less than 691 cold waves were recorded in the United States. In the great cold wave of Jan. 17, 1882, the fall of 20 degrees extended over an area of 1,101,000 square miles, and the fall of 10 degrees included 2,929,000 square miles. In six cold waves of the ten years the area of the fall of 20 degrees was more than a million square miles. Cold waves follow a day after an area of low pressure, or occur to the southeast of an area of high pressure, reaching their greatest extent when both conditions are present.

Artificial Skull Shaping.

Astonishing success has attended the efforts of Dr. Launelongue, an eminent specialist of Paris, to give intelligence to a little idiot girl. Though four years old, the child could neither walk nor stand, and never smiled nor took notice of anything. The doctor concluded that the abnormal narrowness of the head obstructed the growth of the brain, and in May last he made an incision in the centre of the skull and cut a piece of bone from the left side. The result was marvelous. Within less than a month the child could walk, and she has become quite bright—playing, smiling, and taking notice of everything around her.

Pain-Joy.

A German anatomist has called the attention of his class to certain hysterical women who are affected with a kind of "pain-joy"—not only experiencing no pain from surgical mutilation, but having a morbid desire to bear without anæsthetics operations which should prove very painful. A young woman was introduced who had seriously injured her lower jaw during a paroxysm of hysteria, but who had insisted upon having the necessary removal of part of the jaw and ligature of two arteries performed without an anæsthetic, and subsequently declared that the operations had given her great pleasure.

Nests For Germs.

The impurities that collect under the finger-nails have been investigated in the bacteriological laboratories of Vienna. The matter obtained in 78 examinations was placed in culture solutions and gave 36 kinds of micrococci, 18 of bacilli, and 3 of sarcinæ. Cleanliness of the nails is especially necessary for all who come near a wound, and for those who live in a neighborhood where an epidemic prevails.

The Moon-Weather Problem.

From tables made by the use of synoptic charts, eliminating local disturbances, Dr. G. Meyer believes he has accomplished what other investigators have sought to do without success—shown an influence of the moon on the weather. The height of the barometer, in months of September to January, is lowered at the time of full moon and raised during the first quarter. No effect can be traced for other months.

Another Silk.

A substance having all the essential qualities of silk has been made from wild hemp by Nayemura Sakusaburo, of Hikone, Japan. The plant grows on moors and hillsides, and could be cultivated. The fibre is strong and glossy, and several silk factories are said to have found it to be in no way inferior to silk.

A Remarkable Preservative.

A Belgian chemist has found that the green tar left after extracting the oil from the white bark of the birch will effectually preserve even the most delicate textures from decay. It yields neither acid nor alkaloid, is remarkably fluid in alcoholic solution, and when once dried resists even the action of alcohol.

A New Idea.

A recent contract provides for street lighting in Paris on a novel plan. Power is distributed by the compressed air system to a great number of small motors, each of which supplies electricity for a small number of lamps.

W. B. Lynch, M.D., of Auburn, N.Y., says that he has used WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in his family for coughs and pulmonary complaints, has recommended it to others with invariably happy results, and esteems it a valuable remedy. 246

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c
Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1890.
MR. F. T. HOPKINS,
Dear Sir:—I received the bottles of "Gouraud's Oriental Cream." Please accept thanks; it is the only reliable beautifier I have used so far, and take pleasure in testifying to its merits.
Yours sincerely,
CARMENCITA.

MONTREAL ANNEX

Montreal Annex

WE have great pleasure in placing before the Citizens of Montreal the beautiful property known as the "MONTREAL ANNEX."

This property is situated north of Mount Royal Avenue, on Park Avenue or Bleury Street, which is opened through it to the C.P.R. tracks. The avenue being 80 feet wide. It is the

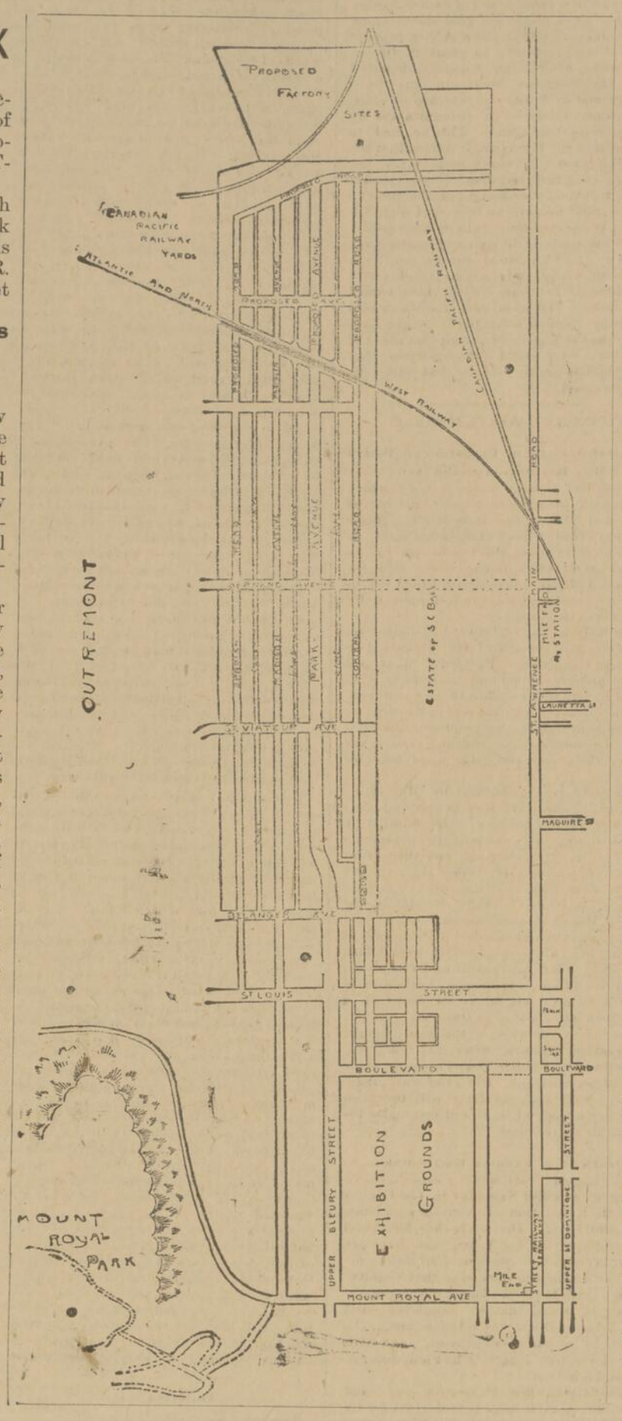
Nearest Vacant High-class

Residential Property

TO THE CITY.

and as there are very few vacant lots left on Park Avenue and other streets south of Mount Royal Avenue it is now required for building purposes. The new C.P.R. yards will adjoin the northern portion of this property and all this land will be required for habitation.

There are excellent facilities for reaching the city from the property by suburban railway from the head of Park-avenue to Windsor, Hochelaga and Dalhousie-square Stations, at 2 1-2 cents per trip; by the present street railway, St. Lawrence Main-street being only about 300 yards to the east. An omnibus line will be put on in the spring, running from C.P.R. track down Park-avenue to Craig-street, such a service as will open the eyes of you Montrealers and fill the Street Car Company with envy. If you take Goad's new map of Montreal and suburbs and describe a circle with the Post Office as the centre and a radius of two miles, you will see that the most distant portion of this property is only 2 1-2 miles from the Post Office. Now take a look at what this circle goes through on the west—St. Gabriel on Napoleon-road, Ste. Cunegonde, the eastern part of St. Henry, Cote St. Antoine at Green-avenue; on the north the Town Hall of Mile End, and crosses St. Denis-street between St. Louis and Mount Royal-avenue, on the east it crosses Papineau-road at Mount Royal-avenue, McDonald's Tobacco Factory, the Gas Company's Works and the C.P.R. tracks at Notre Dame-street. Now almost all this property lying within this circle is solidly built up, and the prices of lots situated anywhere near this circle are selling at four times the prices we ask for ours, and in many cases at ten times as much.



Plan of the Property.

Banks pay 3 and 4 per cent per annum; mortgages 5 to 6 per cent. by putting your money into property adjoining any large city you have a permanent investment which will pay you from 15 to 30 per cent per annum in increase of value with a security that cannot be questioned, as the basis of all monetary securities is Real Estate.

Why buy stocks on margins? Why gamble in wheat, etc.? When you can buy property way down in price and where the prospect of a rise is an absolute certainty.

Buy Something You Can See

Stocks and wheat are very nice when you understand the game and know the parties who are playing with you, but it is mighty risky—one bad deal wipes you out. Some of the Stock Brokers have had bitter experience during the last month. "They didn't know how she was loaded." Invest in something that has a "real value" not imaginary.

We are going to build a Town in the North which will have a population of 10,000 to 20,000 people within the next 5 years.

The Northern portion of this property is especially adapted for manufacturing purposes, possessing superior Railway facilities, which will be greatly supplemented next year by the Grand Trunk Ry.'s new line,

We have two factories which will commence building operations next spring. Streets are graded, sidewalks will be laid in the spring water, gas, drains, etc., are provided for. Already 4 handsome brick houses are being built and 25 to 50 more will be started next spring.

Just think of it. You can walk from the north end of this property down Park-avenue to Craig-street in 25 minutes and ride by the Omnibus in 15 minutes.

A nice lot 50 x 100 for $500 to $1250 each.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

You can own a house and lot by paying the rent of an ordinary Montreal house for 5 years.

"Cut this out." "Sleep on it," and when you wake up come around and see

McCuaig & Mainwaring
147 St James-street.

"for plans, full particulars and a lot."

McCUAIG & MAINWARING

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1	Prize worth	$15,000.....	$15,000 00
1	" "	5,000.....	5,000 00
1	" "	2,000.....	2,000 00
1	" "	1,250.....	1,250 00
2	prizes "	500.....	1,000 00
5	" "	200.....	1,000 00
25	" "	40.....	1,000 00
100	" "	25.....	2,500 00
200	" "	15.....	3,000 00
500	" "	10.....	5,000 00
	Approximation Prizes		
100	" "	25.....	2,500 00
100	" "	15.....	1,500 00
100	" "	10.....	1,000 00
999	" "	3.....	2,997 00
999	" "	5.....	4,995 00

3134 Prizes worth $52,740

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