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THE NEWS.

Weather to-day fine with occasional showers.

Cholera is epidemic at the Village of Bighary, Ohio.

The strike of goldbeaters in New York has ended in a victory for the men.

Bradstreet's to-day makes a generally favorable showing for the week's business.

It is reported that Warden Bedson of the Manitoba Penitentary is to be superannuated.

A fiendish attempt to wreck a crowded passenger train near Springfield, Ohio, was made last night.

Mr. J. R. Booth, Ottawa, yesterday signed the biggest contract for deals ever made for the English market.

The warrants on which O'Brien and Dillon were arrested are declared defective, on eminent legal authority.

Wood was adjudged guilty of the Calwood murder and sentenced to death by electricity at Glen Falls, N. Y., yesterday.

The post office at South Haven, Mich., and a number of the principal business places, were destroyed by fire yesterday.

The German Chancellor has refused to allow the German Southwest African Co. to sell its territory to an English company.

The American millionaire, John D. Rockefeller has given $1,000,000 to the Chicago University. This is his second gift, the first was $600,000.

Louise Michel, the French agitator, now sick in London, is tired of French Republicanism and would gladly welcome a monarchy.

In the hurricame of Aug. 31, eight seamen of the ship Challenger were blown overboard and lost and four were seriously injured by falling spars.

There is talk of retaliation on the part of Germany and Austria for the restrictions imposed on their goods and produce by the McKinley bill.

On the invitation of Admiral Watson a large party was present at a dance on board the flagship Bellerophon at Quebec. The fleet sails for Halifax to-day.

The remaining cargo of the wrecked steamship Idaho was sold by auction yesterday for $500. The ship itself did not realize the upset price and was withdrawn.

The police of Sydney, N. S. W., yesterday quickly cleared the streets of strikers who attempted to interfere with the unloading of drays by non-union men.

The Woodstock grand jury yesterday rendered a true bill against Reginald Burchell for the wilful murder of Frederick C. Benwell. The trial will commence on Monday.

Two masked burglars at Perrysburg, Ohio, broke into the house of Peter Fines, and, after beating Mr. and Mrs. Fines almost to death, robbed them of $300.

Minister Foster was the central figure at a banquet tendered to the proprietors of the Capelton copper mines at Sherbrooke last night. He stuck to the policy of ignoring next door neighbors and trading in distant streets.

Fighting Over a Family Bible.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 19.—A bitter family quarrel over the ownership of a family Bible has got into the courts here by court proceedings. Edward E. Long, as auditor of the estate of Elizabeth Kolb, has filed a report which disposes of the matter, at least for a time. Before Mrs. Kolb died she frequently told one of her daughters, now Mrs. Rebecca Rushong, that after her death the family Bible should descend to her, she being the eldest daughter. No special bequest touching the matter, however, appears in Mrs. Kolb's will, and four of the other heirs want the Bible.

Auditor Long, in reporting on the distribution of the estate, finds that the gift, not being confirmed by any written authority, was not valid, but nevertheless he directs that inasmuch as Mrs. Rushong is so anxious to retain it she, and the three other heir who side with her, shall contribute half dollar each, the sum total to be distribute among the dissatisfied heirs. Counsel for the latter has given notice that he will file exceptions to the report of the auditor.

Barring Out Colored Voters.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept 19.—Debate on section 5 of the report of the Franchise Committee was exhausted at eight p. m. All amendments were voted down and the section was adopted by the usual majority. It reads as follows :

SECTION 5. On and after the first day o January, A.D., 1896, the following qualifications are added to the foregoing: Every qualified elector shall be able to read any section of the constitution of this State; or he shall be able to understand same when read to him or give a reasonable interpretation thereof. A new registration shall be made before the next ensuing election after these qualifications are established.

In order to restrict suffrage between now and 1896 it will be remembered that the committee recommended the adoption of the Dortsch law. The following provisions were adopted without discussion: "Electors in municipal elections shall possess all the qualifications herein prescribed and all such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by law prior to Jan. 1, 1896. The elections by the people in this State shall be regulated by an ordinance of this constitution."

Aggressive Mormonism.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 19.—In the lengthy report to the Secretary of the Interior the Utah Commission recommends further legislation in support of existing laws. The Commission reviews its own work, and declares that any hope of an authoritative abandonment of polygamy is at present useless, the teachings of the Mormon Church being still explicitly in favor of the continuance of plural marriages. The Church denominates efforts to suppress this crime as persecution.

Under such instructions the church seems to grow more firmly united from day to day, and Wilford Woodruff has been recently chosen "prophet-seer and revelator, and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints in all the world." This office has been unfilled since the death of John Taylor, in 1887.

A Switchwoman Switched Off.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Mary Carroll has been the switchwomen at the Central Railroad Junction in this city, where several different railroad tracks meet, for forty years. During this time she has always been faithful and efficient. She is perhaps the only switchwoman in the United States. After so excellent a record and so many years of capital service, the Central road has placed her in a less irksome position. She has been made gatekeeper at the shop of the road in this city.

A Forged Check.

Mr. Durocher, proprietor of the Hotel Richelieu, is the victim of a forged check for $25, passed on Wednesday night last by a "sprig of nobility," who when his spree was over, found himself penniless, and forged the name of a prominent lawyer for this amount. All parties in the case are reticent, owing to the fact that the cheque has been redeemed.

Very Tame Sport.

On Monday evening last a party consisting of Messrs. Joe Riendeau, Alex Couture, Jas. Carroll, John Porter, N. Provensale, and Capt. Roley, all prominent citizens, left for a fishing and hunting excursion to Lake St. Peter, returning last night. Commodore Riendeau, the spokesman of the party, reports the fishing n.g., owing to the water being muddy. Also ducks are scarce, in fact there are ten hunters for every duck.

Wise in Name Only.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 19.—Lewis Wise, a man who had been selling goods on the instalment plan in this city, is under arrest on the charge of embezzlement. Mark Ellerman representing the Metropolitan Manufacturing Company, of New York, caused the arrest on a warrant charging him with converting to his own use goods valued at $144.

ANOTHER RAILWAY HORROR

THE NUMBER OF DEAD NEVER TO BE KNOWN.

Engine and Cars Plunge into the River—Probably One Hundred and Fifty Passengers Aboard—Six Dead and Thirty Seriously Injured Already Recovered—Many Carried Away by the Current.

READING, Pa., Sept. 19.—A wreck occurred on the Reading Railroad 17 miles above this place at about 6.45 to-night. If everything is borne out by subsequent developments, it is the worst wreck that has ever occurred in this section in the history of the Reading Railroad. The train which met with the disaster left this city at 6.10, ten minutes late. It is known as the Pottsville Express, and was running at a rate of 45 miles an hour. It had on board probably from 125 to 150 passengers and consisted of an engine, mail and express cars, and three passenger cars. Above Shoemakersville, about fifteen miles above this city, there is a curve where the railroad is about twenty feet higher than the Schuylkill River. Here, shortly before 6 o'clock, a freight train ran into a coal train, throwing several cars of the latter on the opposite track, and before the train hands had time to go back to warn any approaching train of the danger, the Pottsville express come around the curve and ran into the wrecked coal car on its track. The engine went down the embankment followed by the entire train with its human freight. The scene was one of horror, and can be better imagined than described. The cries of the imprisoned passengers were heartrending. It was a scene never to be forgotten by those who participated and survived. Some of the passengers managed to crawl out of their prison and aroused the neighbors. Word was telegraphed to this city and help summoned but all information was refused at this point by railroad officials. Physicians and surgeons and a force of 300 workmen were taken to the spot and with the aid of a travelling electric light plant, the work of clearing away the wreck was at once proceeded with. The work was slow and the dead and dying were taken out with great difficulty. Up to 10 o'clock to-night six dead and some 30 wounded had been taken out. Of the latter some were brought here and others taken to the Miners' Hospital at Ashlard. The dead so far recovered are still on the ground. The dead and wounded taken out up to this time are as follows :

KILLED.

WM. SHOMS, Reading.
JOHN WHITE, engineer, Pottsville.
JAS. TEMPLAR, fireman, Pottsville.
HARRY LOGAN, conductor, Pottsville.
DAVID AUGSTADT, Mahoney City, died after being taken from the wreck.
E. W. LOGAN, baggage-master, Shenandoah.

INJURED.

HARRISON RYLAND, Philadelphia, leg broken and internally hurt.
JOSEPH SOUTHWOOD' Centralia, N.Y., badly cut and internally injured.
JAS. F. MERKLE, Bethlehem, badly cut about head and body, severely injured.
JOHN NOLL, Shenandoah, cut about head and left shoulder broken.
FRANK B. HALL, manager of Frank Mayo's Dramatic Co., cut about head and body, bruised about arms and legs.
JNO. CARROLL, St. Clair, back hurt and internally injured.
JOSEPH ASHFIELD, Mahoney city, bruised about body and legs.
ROBERT CATTON, Pottsville, injured internally.
SAMUEL SHELLENBERGER, Hamburg, legs injured.
B W W CITHLER, Gibraltar, foot and leg smashed.
JOHN COLLICOCH, Mt. Carmel, hurt internally and hand smashed.
W W JOHNSTON, Shenandoah, head badly hurt and leg broken.
GEO SANDERS, Reading, badly hurt about the back and neck.
BEN J FRANKLIN, Bercher, Shenandoah, left hip badly cut and legs hurt.
JAMES BERNHARDT, Shenandoah, left hip crushed and legs hurt.
JOHN HESS, Mahoney City, legs badly hurt.
DAVID G YOUNG, Mahoney City, head badly cut and legs sprained.
LYNAN DICK, Hamburg, both legs broken.
DR. B. F. SALODA, New Ringold, right arm badly hurt.
JACOB USMER, Pottsville, both legs broken.
SAMUEL COOMB, Mahoney City, badly hurt about body and leg broken.
WM. SOMMERS, Ashland, hurt.
WM. GASSNER, Port Clinton, badly cut about breast.
THOMAS CLONEY, Philadelphia, head and legs injured.

The wrecked train is still lying at the bottom of the river. The exact number of the passengers is not known, and a reporter who is still on the ground telephones his belief that there are still 25 bodies underneath the wreck, or were carried away by the current.

11:30 P.M.—Direct communication has just been had with the scene of the wreck, and it is reported that the number of killed will reach forty or fifty. It is impossible to get the exact number, and the full horror of the situation will not be known before morning. At 11 p.m. Mail Agent Greenwalk's body was taken out, followed by the horrible mangled bodies of two Mahoney City firemen on their way home from the firemen's convention at Chester. It is rumored that George R. Kaercher, the famous lawyer of Reading, is among the killed.

LATER.

Sixteen of the injured were brought on a special train to Reading hospital at 11 o'clock. A passenger who went down with the wrick and who was but slightly hurt, says: "When the passenger train left Reading the cars were all filled, many of the passengers being ladies. I sat in the front part of the last car. The train was going at a lively rate of speed. The passengers appeared to be a happy crowd, many of the ladies chatting and laughing after a day's pleasure to the Berks County fair. I was viewing the lovely country through which we were passing when suddenly there was a terrible crash. I was hurled from the seat while the cars rolled down the 20 feet embankment and I was thrown from one side of the car to the other like a toy, when splash went one end into the water, and I was thrown against the side of the car with a force that partially stunned me. I quickly recovered myself and managed to climb on the seats on that side of the car which lay against the embankment. I was a prisoner in the car unable to get out and while I was nursing my ankle and dislocated wrist I realized that it was a scene of veritable horror, Around me were human beings struggling in the water, screaming in their fright and some almost dragged me back into the water again. A few saved themselves as I did and the remainder struggled in the water and then sank out of sight.

13 Bodies Recovered.

Up to midnight 13 bodies had been recovered. The names of those known have already been given and the remainder are unknown. Five bodies are exposed to view in the wreck but they are pinned under the timbers and have not yet been taken out. The wreckers of Cresson and Reading have been summoned and both forces are hard at work.

Prof. Mitchell, of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, is among the injured at the Reading hospital, Lawrence Barnes, of Philadelphia, had his arm dislocated. John L. Miller, of Cresson, was taken out at midnight.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 19.—A special from Reading to the Inquirer says:—George B. Kaercher, the eminent railroader of Pottsville, who has also a law office in Philadelphia is among the killed. Persons well acquainted with him have identified the crushed body in the debris of the Pullman car.

W. D. Shome, one of Reading's richest citizens, was a passenger on the train and was one of the first persons reported killed. His family has been unable to obtain any information concerning him. It was unusual for him to leave home at night and especially on a Friday night, as he is a bank director and never has missed the usual board day. A singular fatality induced him to leave this evening. He left home very unwilling with the intention of returning on the first train in the morning. At 10.15 p.m. to-night word was received here that his body was one of the first taken from the wreck. Thomas was a reputed millionaire. No passenger trains after 6. p m., were allowed to go beyond this city. All passengers from Philadelphia and intermediate points for destinations north of Reading were compelled to leave the train at 9.30.

A special train was made up for Philadelphia to take the place of the Buffalo express. The leaving time is 1.25 p.m. The main depot of Reading was crowded at this hour and up to 11 o'clock with excited passengers and anxious relations of persons who were known to have been aboard of the ill-fated train. Some passengers who came from Philadelphia intending to go to Pottsville and points beuond took a special train back when they fonnd that there would be no train to go northward to-night.

At 7.30 a special train left for the scene of the wreck, taking the Philadelphia & Reading surgeon, Dr. W. Murray Weidman, and a corps of eight assistants. An electric plant was also despatched on the same train and speedily put in operation, and greatly facilitated the work of removing the wounded.

At two this morning the situation was as follows: 300 men were still at work but they were making slow progress. 15 bodies were taken out, as far as known, as has been given in previous dispatches. The others are unknown and await the recognition of friends.

CONSERVATIVE ENCOURAGEMENT.

Drink to Trade Success, But Won't Open the Market.

[Special to the Herald.]

SHERBROOKE, Sept. 19.—A largely attended banquet was tendered to Messrs. Nicholls & Co, proprietors of the Albert Copper mines located at Capelton, at the Magog House to-night. The banquet was attended by over a hundred of representative citizens of Sherbrooke and the surrounding country, including Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, R. H. Pope, M. P., R. S. White, M. P., Hon. J. G. Robertson, M. P. P., John Macintosh, M. P. P., and Senator Cochrane.

R. N. Hall, M.P.P., presided. The speech of the evening was delivered by Hon. Mr. Foster, the burden of which was the attitude of Congress toward the trade policy of the two countries. He repeated in substance the utterance of Sir John Macdonald to the effect that if we can't get the American markets we can secure others. The banquet broke up about 11.30 when the ministers took their departure for Ottawa by the midnight express. During the day the splendid works of the company were inspected by the ministers and about 75 of the leading citizens of Sherbrooke, including a number of members of Parliament. The excellent impression which this important industry made upon the minds of the visitors was reflected in the many flattering references made to the works in the course of the speeches at the banquet.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Calgary and Edmonton Railway—Wheat Standard—A Secret Expedition.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 19.—A telegram from Calgary says: Track laying on the Calgary and Edmonton railway commenced yesterday when the rails were laid over new Bow river bridge and two miles beyond. There are forty miles of the road now ready for iron and two miles and a half will be laid daily. The first engine for new road has arrived. There are now three hundred cars of material in Calgary and Edmonton yard, beside fifty cars of ties.

As wheat standards will not be adopted until October 1, it is improbable that the general values of grain will be fixed until then, as ordinary standards will not apply to the present crop.

A party of alleged miners are making their way apparently on to the Peace River country and are suspected of being an engineering party in the employment of the United States Government bound for the Alaskan border. Their equipment is not such as miners generally have, but is more in keeping with a higher class engineering party. Their mission is secret.

The Winnipeg Lacrosse Club will go to Grand Forks, Dak., shortly to play a team composed of members of different clubs in the American northwest.

TOPICS FROM THE CAPITAL.

A Stir in the Lumber Market—Father McGovern's Successor—The St. Clair Tunnel—Warden Bedson Superannuated.

OTTAWA, Sept. 19.—The Smith-Wade stock of lumber was sold here for the English market this evening at cost price cash.

Mr. J. R. Booth this evening signed the biggest contract ever made for deals for the English market. Immediate shipment is to be made here this year. Prices were slightly better.

The Journal says:—It is generally understood throughout the township of Wakefield that Father McCarthy of North Wakefield is the priest selected to succeed Father McGovern, in charge of the new Roman Catholic parish and church of St. Bridgets.

Mr. Bell, chief engineer of the G. T. R., speaking to a reporter about the St. Clair Tunnel said: The tunnel is of course completed, but at present all the compressed air is not out of the chamber and a gang of men are busy sheeting it. I expect the rails will be laid by January; whether it will be necessary or advisable to duplicate I cannot at present say. Sir Henry Tyler is here and he will decide.

It is reported that Mr. Bedson, warden of the Manitoba Penitentiary, who was concerned, it will be remembered, in the Bremner furs scandal, is to be superannuated, and Hon. Thos. Howard, once a member of the Manitoba Government, is to succeed him.

Mr. Celestin Bergeron, Ex-M. P. P., for Beauhornois, has been appointed paymaster on the Chambly and Beauharnois Canal.

Months Without Food.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Adam Wuchter, of White Hall, seven miles from here, has passed her 172nd day since she has tasted food or drink in any form. The correctness of this statement is vouched for by all the attending physicians, by the whole village of White Hall and by everybody else who has intimate knwledge of the case. The unfortunate woman's fast does not arise from choice on her part, inasmuch as she is afflicted with a malignant cancer of the pharynx, which prevents her from swallowing a drop of liquid or a morsel of food, although she craves it constantly.

The doctors in attendance cannot account for her wonderful tenacity of life except that she is possessed of a phenomenally strong constitution. Her condition is gradually growing worse; her lower extremities are cold like those of a dead person and her vitality is at an exceedingly low ebb. Occasionally slight inward convulsions and a weak movement of the left arm are the only indications that life remains in her withered frame.

A Marriage Explains a Murder.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—The night of Dec. 10 last, Max Mantwill was mysteriously murdered in the basement of his house at No. 10 Pleasant-street. There was evidence of a terrible struggle, the victim being literally hacked to pieces. His wife was up stairs, but claims she heard nothing, though the floor was so thin that the least noise could be heard in the celler below. For some reason or other the police took little interest in the case and William Eberling, suspected of the deed, was released after a few days' confinement. The latest phase of the case is the marriage of Eberling and Mrs. Matwill. Eberling was acquainted with the Mantwills in Germany and Mrs. Mantwill was known to have a strong attachment for him. Mantwill knew this and had forbidden Eberling to come to his house. Two detectives have been detailed to work up further evidence in the case.

A Terrible Struggle.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 19.—Mrs. James Whitely, wife of a highly respected and prominent farmer living north of here, was brutally assaulted and murdered three miles from this city Wednesday morning during the absence of her husband. She went to a cottonpatch alone, and when found there were evidences of a terrible struggle, the cotton plants being broken and mashed down, and the ground torn up over an area of nearly one hundred square feet. Yesterday morning officers arrested a mulatto suspected of knowing who commited the crime. If the guilty wretch is caught he will be lynched.

Floods in the Merrimac.

HAVERHILL, Sept. 19.—The Merrimac river at this point is considerably swollen and a freshet is feared. The water has risen five inches since yesterday and is still rising. Several valuable boats have been swept away. The current is so swift that the ferry between here and Bradford has been abandoned.

ALLY FOR THE BOURBONS.

LOUISE MICHEL WOULD WELCOME A MONARCHY.

Sick of Dynamitards and Anarchists—Tired of the Despotism of Popular Republicanism—The Veteran Agitator and Irreconcilable Wants Freedom Under a Stable Goernment.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Louise Michel, the noted anarchist agitator, who is residing in a quiet southern suburb of London, is in very poor health, and her friends are anxious over her condition. Her prolonged imprisonment has seriously impaired her energies, and she is glad of the opportunity to recuperate, afforded by her present retirement. She has no desire to return to France for some time to come and is very emphatic in her denanciation of the French Government, which she says is less liberal than a monarchy. In fact she declares that she would throw her influence on the side of the Monarchists if they should openly enter the field against the Republicans.

BALFOUR'S NEW CRUSADE.

The Warrants for the Arrests of O'Brien and Dillon Defective.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A study of the warrant upon which Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were arrested, shows that it fails to specify within any particularity the offences for which the arrests were ordered. The document is verbose and clumsy in style and matter. Mr. Caly believes that it is fatally defective, and that if the accused are granted an appeal, they will be able to have the proceedings quashed. Sir Charles Russell, the eminent barrister, apparently takes the same view, for in a speech at Darlington last night he referred to the shadowy nature of the charges, and said that similar writs had been let in the past. This being the case, he asked why might not a like fate await the present proceedings? The raising of this question by lawyers of repute has caused some uneasiness among the Conservatives. The Globe, for instance, expresses the hope that a step so certain to concentrate attention upon Irish affairs, and to rekindle the flames of passion which were gradually expiring, has not been taken without ample legal evidence as a basis. A blunder in a matter of this importance would have deplorable results.

Nationalist Rejoicing.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Mr. Wm. O'Brien goes to Dublin to-night to confer with Mr. John Dillon and others with regard to sending representatives of the National League to the United States. Leading members of the nationalist party are constantly calling at the offices of the league and much satisfaction is expressed at the turn affairs have taken and there is great rejoicing over the signal advantages the course pursued by the Government has given the Irish cause.

ALL THREE PROTECTIONISTS.

But Each Can Clearly See the Other's Folly

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—The Freidenblatt has a scathing article on American egotism in desiring to exclude European products while preserving European markets. It is rumored that Chancellor Von Caprivi and Court Kalnoky are discussing joint reprisals.

Episode of the Australian Strike.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 19.—In the absence of the day men, who are on a strike, the merchants of non-union proclivities and some squatters drove their own drays, loaded with wool, to the quay to-day. A mob of strikers tried to prevent the unloading of the drays, but the police charged the crowd and cleared the streets.

A Gambler's Suicide.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—Count Schlenitz, who had recently become financially ruined through his propensity for gambling, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself with a revolver.

Cholera Epidemic in Ohio.

HARLEM SPRINGS, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Cholera has become epidemic in the village of Bergholz, six miles east of here. The people are leaving the place to avoid the dread disease. W. S. Leeper the resident physician, is taxed to his utmost.

Von Caprivi Blocks the Sale.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The Hamburg Correspondent says that Chancellor Von Caprivi has refused to allow the German Southwest African Co. to sell its territory to the English Company. The German Company will, therefore, probably go into liquidation.

Decoration for Caprivi.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The Emperor of Austria has personally conferred upon Chancellor Von Caprivi the decoration of the Grand Cross of St. Stephen.

Portuguese Political Crisis.

LISBON, Sept. 19.—Senhor Ferrao is forming a new Cabinet.

FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Drowned in the St. Charles—Sale of Smuggled Whiskey—The S.S. Idaho at Auction—Fatal Fall of a Miner.

QUEBEC, Sept. 19.—A young man named Napoleon Trepanier, bateau man of Chateau Richer, was drowned yesterday in St. Charles River. He fell in the river while throwing a line to a tug which was to tow the bateau. The body was subsequently recovered and an inquest held to-day, a verdict in accordance with the facts being returned.

Mr. Webb, who has for some time acted very acceptably as cashier, has been named General Manager of the Union Bank, and Mr. Billet manager of the Quebec office.

There was a customs sale of smuggled whiskey this morning. It fetched $1.95 per gallon, and the lot disposed of realized $3,000.

The cargo remaining on board the steamship Idaho, wrecked at Antigonish, was sold this morning by Messrs. Maxham & Co, to Geo. Tanguay for $500. The steamship was withdrawn at $800.

A sad accident took place at Mr. Arthur Murphy's Asbestos Mine at Thedford, a few days ago, whereby a young man named Charles Baillargon, lost his life. He and another miner named Joseph Roy, fell into the mine and the former fractured his skull near the right eye. He was perfectly conscious for two hours and died ten hours after the accident. His companion escaped by falling on top of him. Deceased was 30 years of age and leaves a wife and three children.

Plundered by Masked Burglars.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 19—A special to The Bee from Perrysburg, Ohio, says: Last night two masked men entered the house of Peter Fines about two miles south of Perrysburg and beat Mr. and Mrs. Fines into insensibility and then robbed them of $309 which they had in the house. The appearance of the house indicated a desperate struggle. Both are in a critical condition and may not recover. Five persons suspected of the crime are under arrest.

Insane Patients Saved.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 19.—Fire broke out to-night in the laundry attached to the insane asylum and before it was extinguished a great part of the building was destroyed. Connected with it was a ward room in which thirty female patients were asleep, and it was with great difficulty they were saved.

Consul-General New in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—General John C. New, consul-general of the United States at London, arrived here this morning on the steamship City of Berlin. A number of notable persons were on hand to receive the General and many were the hearty congratulations extended him.

MURDER NEAR THREE RIVERS.

A Farmer's Wife Shot in Her Kitchen—An Atrocious Crime.

THREE RIVERS, Sept. 19.—Coroner Badeau and Dr. Normand left this city this morning to hold an inquest on the remains of Mrs. Houde *dit* Gervais, of Pointe du Lac, who was murdered last night. Mr. and Mrs. Gervais are a respectable couple who lived on their farm at Pointe du Lac, about nine miles above this city Mrs. Gervais was engaged washing the tea things after the evening meal yesterday, about 7 o'clock, when Mr. Gervais heard the report of a gun or pistol, followed by a noise of breaking glass and a scream by his wife, Mrs. Gervais was found lying on the floor with blood flowing from a bullet wound in the head. The shot had been fired through the window. Her death appears to have been instantaneous. No idea can be formed as to who did the deed and no cause can be ascribed for it. Relatives and friends are out scouring the country, and great indignation is felt in the neighborhood over the outrage.

A Dramatic Sensation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Standard Theatre was packed to the doors last night and a crowd of people stood in front of the house. It was understood that Miss Sibyl Johnstone was to be arrested if she reappeared in the studio scene of "The Clemenceau Case" in the scant drapery in which she first appeared as Iza on Wednesday night.

A citizen yesterday complained to Captain Reilly that an indecent performance was being given at the theatre. Sergeant Schmittenburger and Detectives Hayes and Brett were detailed in the case, and it is understood that although he was not present Mr. Anthony Comstock had two of his agents in the audience.

Miss Johnstone appeared in the objectionable costume. She wore slippers, tights without trunks, a sleeveless, low cut ladies' under vest—nothing else! She was not arrested, although Mr. Fleron, the author of the piece, had expected she would be and had Mr. Abe Hummel present to arrange for bail.

Further trouble is looked for to-day, since a formal complaint and warrant from a police magistrate were necessary to an arrest last night, and this the detectives did not have.

Miss Johnstone said she considered the drapery concealing only half her form that Miss Pearl Eytinge had worn in the part more suggestive than tights, and had declined to don it.

Manager J. M. Hill told me that he had objected to Miss Johnstone's dress, or rather lack of it, but could do nothing, as he had rented the theatre to Mr. Fleron. He said that unless Mr. Fleron inserted in his advertisements that an artist's model appeared in the studio scene he would put a huge sign outside the theatre warning the people what to expect.

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT.

John D. Rockefeller Gives $1,000,000 to the University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A pledge of $1,000,000 to the New University of Chicago was conveyed to the trustees of the institution to-day in a letter from John D. Rockefeller, who has already given to the university $600,000. The magnificent proffer was promptly accepted by the board and a committee appointed to arrange for fulfilling the conditions of the gift. Mr. Rockefeller stipulates that $800,000 of the amount shall be used for non-professional graduate instruction and fellowships, $100,000 for theological instruction in the divinity school and $100,000 for the construction of the divinity buildings. Except the last-named $100,000, the $1,000,000 principal is to remain intact and the income at once be expended.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

An Alabama Woman, 115 Years Old, Still Strong and Active.

GREENVILLE, Ala., Sept. 19.—Few well-authenticated cases of extreme old age found that compare with that of Mother Bennett, who lives near Greenville, and whose age, by that best of witnesses, the family Bible, is 115 years. She did not unite with any church until in her 112th year, and was then immersed according to Baptist rites by a young minister scarcely 22 years of age. Still vigorous in mind and body, she resides with one of her grandchildren, and two Sundays in every month walks three miles to church, following the hymns without the aid of glasses. The changes of color in her hair constitute one of the strangest features in her extraordinary career. Yet long, thick and wavy, it turned to snowy white, and changed again a few years ago to glossy black.

Crushed Into a Shapeless Mass.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Thomas Golden, an engineer, 33 years old, who lives at No. 119 Bowery-street, Newark, was killed while skylarking with Peter Lambert at Bowery and Brill-streets. As a heavily laden wagon of the Ballantine Brewery Company came along Lambert pushed Golden into the street and he fell under the rear wheel. The wheel passed over his neck and the lower part of his head, crushing it and killing him instantly.

Martin Wagner, the driver of the horses, surrendered himself to the police, and Lambert was arrested. Both men, however, were subsequently released.

Convicted of Murder.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Sept. 19.—The Russell murder trial was closed yesterday, and the jury found the defendants, Calvin Holden, Albert Dunham, Mrs. Ann Eliza Holden, and Edwin Holden, guilty of murdering Russell. The death penalty was pronounced upon Calvin Holden and Albert Dunham, and Mrs. Holden was sentenced to twenty-five years and Edwin Holden to 15 years in the penitentiary. The crime was the most outrageous ever committed in this community. Young Russell was in his buggy with his wife returning home at 9 o'clock on the evening of June 21. They met two persons in the road. One of them seized Russell's horse and the other drew a large revolver and shot him. He lived long enough to tell who his murderers were.

This is the first death penalty ever imposed in Platt county.

FLOODS IN CUMBERLAND CO.N.S.

Caraquet R'y. Cuttings Filled With Mud—The Scheme Smells Worse Than Ever.

HALIFAX, Sept. 19.—The freshet in Cumberland county is the worst experienced for twenty years at this season of the year. Wm. Fullerton's dam, at Athol, was broken and his loss will be about $4,000. On the ship railway the damage is heavy. Besides considerable water flowing into the cuts carrying large quantities of mud with it, which it will take some time to remove, the Maccan and Amherst marshes are flooded, and the Lawson coal mine, at Maccan, has a large quantity of water in it.

A Child Lost in the Woods.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 19.—A three-year-old son of George Weaver, of Greenport, about a mile from this city, wandered away in the woods on Tuesday morning, accompanied by a dog, and has not been heard of since. About seventy-five persons have hunted in all directions without success. It has rained during the two days and nights, and it is considered doubtful if the child could withstand the exposure. The search is being continued.

Hanging Too Good For These Fiends.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 19.—A fiendish attempt was made last night to wreck Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland passenger train of twelve cars returning from the State Fair and laden with passengers. Ten tiles were piled on the track between London and Letty. The engine was badly damaged but kept the track.

Railway Freight Discrimination.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Inter-State Railroad Commission, upon which are Walter L. Bragg of Alabama and August Schoonmaker of New York, met in the Federal Building to-day to consider several complaints laid before them as to discrimination in freight rates on various Eastern railroads.

Destructive Fire in South Haven.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 19.—Fire early this morning destroyed half a score of prominent business places is the heart of the city, including the post office. Loss about $60,000.

A TRI[illegible] BILL FOR MURDER

D Brymner

THE FI[illegible]NG OF THE WOODSTOCK GRAND JURY.

The Trial [illegible]urchell for the Murder of Benwell t[illegible]mence on Monday—The Prisoner's [illegible]rters — A Comfortably Furnished Cell—Artistic Sketches —Mrs. Burchell's Dispondency.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Sept, 19.—The Grand Jury at 3.35 rendered a true bill against J. Reginald Burchell for the murder of Frederick C. Benwell. He will be arraigned on Monday morning. The arrangements have been completed between the counsel on either side, and unless something extraordinary happens between now and Monday morning the case will be taken up at that time. A reporter at Woodstock this afternoon was permitted by the officials to take a look through the jail around which so much interest seems to center now. The corridors and cells presented a clean appearance. The walls are tinted and although the structure was built in the days of our fore-fathers, it is still serviceable as a jail. The ventilation and drainage are both defective and cause much annoyance. The reporter caught a glimpse of Burchell as he was passing down stairs with a turnkey to enjoy half an hour's exercise in the yard. The prisoner wore a black suit of clothes, had a clean shave and was enjoying his after-dinner smoke as he sauntered through the hall. Around his neck was loosely tied a red handkerchief, while his hat was a black Christie of the latest style. He took a glance at the reporter as he went out and in the yard chatted as freely as ever with his guard and the other prisoners. In his converstion he appeared as buoyant and cheerful as ever. But a look into his face tells louder than words that he passes many sleepless nights. His day cell is in the north-west corner of the corridor upstairs, and it is comfortably carpeted. On one side is a flower stand with many fragrant geraniums, while in the back of the cold dismal square is a table strewn with sketches and scraps of paper. He appear to be well supplied with reading matter, for besides newspapers are many books and works of fiction. "The Story of Three Sisters" is his favorite novel, and he has read this over many times. The wall is promiscuously covered with Burchell's paintings and drawings, his favorite subject being horses and jockeys. Occasionally he draws pen and ink sketches of ballet girls in tight clothing, and other figure sketches that show the prisoner to be quite an artist. There were six cigar boxes, all empty but one. Burchell's wife did not call to-day, but his sister-in-law, Mrs West Jones, brought him up some fruit and spent half an hour in his cell. Mrs. Burchell is fast failing in health. She has borne up to the day of the trial under a great physical effort and now that her husband is about to be put upon his trial for murder, she is subject to hysterical fits of crying that leave her almost prostrated. The following appears in a local paper. It is given for what it is worth:" Wednesday night Mrs. Burchell retired feeling perhaps more despondent than ever. She had a presentment that unless she saw her husband that night, she would never see him again alive. She at once got up and dressing herself went to jail, where after many pleadings she was permitted to see her husband. The meeting between the two is said to have been most affecting. They both embraced each other for some minutes and wept like children. The jail officials who stood by likewise were moved to tears, and were glad when the scene was over."

THE WORK OF A HURRICANE.

Eight Sailors Blown Overboard and Four Injured.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—The ship Challenge of Bath, before reported in distress, put in here to-day. She has nothing but her fore and main lower masts, with fore and main yards standing. Capt. Thompson reports that he experienced adverse winds nearly the whole time after leaving West Hartlepool, until the hurricane of Aug. 31. Eight men were lost overboard and four injured. During the threatening weather preceding the hurricane, she had shortened most of her sails, and when the wind struck the ship all hands were aloft hauling in the others. The jibs filled and carried away the jib-boom, topmast and top-gallant mast, and the men were either thrown into the sea or landed on portions of the wreckage, a few falling to the deck uninjured. C. H. McKean had his left leg broken, Thomas Quinn had two ribs fractured and Canan Raymon had his right leg broken. Seaman Kunk was rescued from the sea in a badly bruised condition. At 5 p.m. the wind blew at the rate of 100 miles per hour, and the furled sails were blown out of the gaskets.

A Dance on the Flag Ship.

QUEBEC, Sept. 19.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen went on board of H.M.S. Bellerophon, where a dance was given by Vice-Admiral Watson. The fine ship was gaily decorated with flags and arms, and the ship's band executed several choice pieces of musics Refreshments were then served to the guests and dancing ended at 5 p.m., when they departed after having bidden adieu to the Admiral, Prince George and the officers. The fleet leaves early to-morrow morning for Halifax.

A Candidate for Electrocution.

GLEN'S FALLS, N.Y., Sept. 19.—Judge Fish this morning charged the jury in the Calwood murder trial. His charge occupied over an hour and was clear and impartial. The jury were out but 30 minutes and returned into court and delivered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was sentenced this afternoon to be executed by electricity at Dannemora prison during the week of November 3rd. Wood was totally unconcerned, but his wife wept and broke down on hearing the verdict.

Must Be Taken on Faith.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 19.—A cow belonging to James Snider, of Raven Lake, gave birth to a legless calf. Its body is long, with a large tail, by which it propels itself along. Its head and neck are natural, and it bawls and drinks milk, but in other ways resembles a large fish. It has projections on each side resembling fins.

Met Death in a Runaway.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Mrs. Jacques, a prominent society lady of Somerville, was thrown from her carriage and killed on the Brighton road this afternoon, her horse taking fright at a passing train and running away.

Mrs. Arthur B. Flint, also of Somerville, who was with her, was seriously injured.

Gold-Beaters Beat Their Bosses.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—At last the shops have just acceded to the demand of the gold-beaters for increased wages, and now 5,600 of them throughout the country are at work at an increase in wages from $9.50 to $13.50 per week.

Generally Fair With Occasional Showers.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 19.—11 p. m. The disturbance which was over Lake Superior last night now covers the Ottawa Valley. Another depression exists in the North-West. Showers have occurred in the Lake region attended by strong winds and gales, elsewhere in Canada the weather has been fine.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:—Edmonton 40-58; Prince Albert 28-56 Minnedosa 22-50; Winnipeg 30-50; Toront 54-74; Montreal 52-72; Quebec 46-68; Halifax 58-72.

Probabilities.

Lakes—Northwesterly to westerly winds, gradually decreasing in force, generally fair and cool.

St. Lawrence Upper—Strong winds or moderate gales from the westward, partly fair and cooler, with some showers.

St. Lawrence Lower and Gulf — Strong southerly shifting to westerly winds, partly fair with some showers.

Maritime—Fresh or strong southerly to southwesterly winds, fair and local shower towards evening or at night.

Steamship Arrivals.

Sept. 19.	*Reported at*	*From*
Normannia	New York	Hamburg
Rotterdam	"	Amsterdam
Friesland	The Lizard	New York
Trave	New York	Bremen
Greece	"	Londo

TRADE AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
Friday Evening, Sept. 19, 1890.

Montreal Stock Market.

There was no activity in local stocks to-day, but a rather better feeling was perceptible and quotations advanced a fraction. Bank stocks are well held and there is no anxiety to sell, in the face of encowragtrig prospects. Canadian Pacific was strong and recovered fully 1 point from the lowest of yesterday. 80½ was freely paid this afternoon and there were still buyers at the close, about 1700 shares changed hands. Par was made for 75 shares Telegraph, closing rather easier. Royal Electric sold at 105 for 600 shares this morning, 110 was paid for 40 shares Gas. Street Railway was firmer, but no trading. Richelieu inactive and weak. Northwest shows another decline to 79½ asked, 75 bid. No sales.

Bank stocks continued lifeless; B. of M. was dealt in, in small lots, at 228½ and 29, 229½ was bid at the close; Commerce is unchanged at previous quotations. Merchants' is firm, 5 shares changed hands at 146¼, a small lot of Union brought 92½. Other banks neglected. To-day's sales were 2545 shares, yesterday's 1525 shares, the day previous 3000 shares, Tuesday 2405 shares, and Monday 1425 shares. The following are to-day's sales:

MORNING BOARD.

5	Bank of Montreal	228½
25	do	229
2	Quebec Bank	120
7	Bank of Commerce	129
5	Montreal Gas Co	209½
40	do	210
125	Canadian Pacific Ry	80J
250	do	80¼
850	do	80⅜
600	Royal Electric Co	105

AFTERNOON BOARD.

75	Montreal Telegraph Co	100
6	Union Bank	92½
5	Merchants' Bank	146¼
200	Canadian Pacific Railway	80½
250	do	80¾
100	do	80½

The closing figures are as follows, compiled by Messrs. D. L. McDougall & Co., No. 1 Hospital-street:

STOCKS	Values of shares.	Last half-yearly dividend — Per cent.	Sellers—Per cent.	Buyers—Percent.
Banks				
Bank of Montreal	200	5 & 1	230	229½
Ontario Bank	12[illegible]	3½	113	110
BankB.N.Am	100	3½	164	150
Banque du Peuple	50	3	100	98
Molsons' Bank	50	4	.....	.....
Bank of Toronto	225	4 & 2	224	221½
Jacques Cartier B'k	25	3	101	.....
Merchants' Bank	100	3½	146½	145½
Hochelaga Bank	100	3	102	101
East'n Townships B'k	50	3½	140	135
Quebec Bank	100	3½	.....	110½
National Bank	30	3	.....	.....
Union Bank	60	3	96	90
Can. B'k Commerce	50	3½	128¾	128
Dominion Bank	50	5 & 1	.....	.....
Bank of Hamilton	100	4	.....	.....
Ville Marie Bank	100	3½	.....	.....
Standard Bank	50	3½	.....	.....
Federal Bank	100	3	.....	.....
Imperial Bank	100	4	.....	.....
Hochelaga			.....	.....
Miscellaneous.				
Intercolonial Coal Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
do. bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Teleg'ph Co.	100½	4	100	99½
Dominion Teleg'ph Co	50	3	.....	.....
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	2½	58	56
Street Railway Co.	191	.....	189	186½
Montreal Gas Co	40	6	210½	209
Canada Cotton Co.	100	6	.....	.....
New Engl'd Paper Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
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	85	72
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		.....	.....
Paton Mfg. Co.	100		.....	.....
L.Ch'm&St Law 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	1	79½	79¼
Londonderry Iron Co.	1	1½	.....	.....
do. preferred.	1	.....	.....	.....
Montreal 7 p.c. stock	100	.....	.....	.....
Canada N.W. Land Co	£	.....	79½	75
Canadian Pac. L.G.B.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario & Quebec R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont.Corp.4 p.c. stock	.....	100	.....	.....
do. 5 p. c. stock	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Electric Co	.....	.....	106	105
New Street Railway	.....	.....	177	172½
NewGas	.....	.....	198	195

Exchange.

The local sterling market is steady at 8@8⅛ for sixties, 8⅞@9 for demand between banks. Over the counter rates 8⅞@8½ for sixties, 9¼@9½ for demand. Cable 9¾@10. Posted rates in New York were advanced ½ cent in the £ sterling for sixty day bills to 4.81½.

The following are to-day's quotations, compiled especially for The Herald by Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., No. 176 Notre Dame-street (P. O. Box 905), Montreal:

3 p.m.
IN NEW YORK.
Sept. 19.

	Posted.	Actual.
Sterling 60 days' sight	4.81½	4.80¾@½
do. Demand	4.85½	4.84¼@½
do. Cables	....	4.85¼
do. Commercial	....	4.79¾@80
do. Documentary	....	4.79¾@½
Francs (Paris) Long	5.20⅝	5.23¾
do. do. Short	5.17½	5.21¼

IN MONTREAL.
Sept. 19.

Between Banks.

	Buyers. Sellers.	Counter Rate.
N. Y. funds	1-32dis@Par	¼@½
Stg. 60 days	8@⅛	8⅞@½.
do. Demand	8⅞@9	9¼@½.
do. Cables		9¾@10.
do. Cattle Bills		8⅜.
do. Documentary		7½.

New York Stock Market.

Messrs. Bateman & Co. telegraph Oswald Bros. as follows:

The market to-day was irregular and generally strong. There was not a great deal of business, but the street generally was bullish and there was a great deal of talk of theGould party being turned to the bull side. The street long since learned o copper public bull news of market, particularly from all Gould sources. There are no public bull views at present rom this source, but the formation of a southwestern association, and talks with s arties near Gould, will be swung in favor of the bull side, rather than the bear. Money is easy since Friday. The banks have gained from sub-treasury operations over 12 millions. Bank statement to-morrow ought to be a very bullish document, thanks to liberal policy of the treasury. The general tenor of news is favorable and the market has had a large decline since June 1.

(Special to The Herald.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Money closed at 3 per cent., highest 5, lowest 2½ per cent. Exchange closed steady. Posted rates 4.81½@4.85; actual rates 4.80¾@4.80½ for 60 days bills and 4.84@4.84¼ for demand.

The stock market opened strong and before 11 o'clock prices were nearly ¼@½ per cent. higher than they closed yesterday, the largest advance being in Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific pfd, C C C & St. Louis, Chicago Gas and the Sugar Trusts. Trading was light, however, and the strength of the market dealings was due chiefly to lower rates for money, which was loaning on call at 4½@5 p. c., and to considerable foreign buying. In the hour to noon values reacted slightly, excepting the case of the Sugar Trusts, which were 2½ per cent higher. The market was strong again during the afternoon, and the closing prices were generally the best of the day. It is expected that the bank statement to be issued to-morrow will be very favorable owing to the heavy payments by the treasury on account of bonds purchases, interest and pension payments, together with the amount disbursed for purchase of silver. The net result of the day's trading was an advance of ¼ to 2 per cent. in most cases. The total sales of stocks to-day amounted to 255,175 shares.

Messrs. McDougall Bros., 69 St, Francois Xavier-street, report this market as follows.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1890.

STOCKS	Closing previous day.	Opening....	1.40 p.m....	Closing....	Sales......
Cotton Oil	23¾	23⅞	24	24½	......
Atchison	41½	41¾	41⅝	42	......
C. B. & Quincy	97½	97⅝	9	97½	8900
Can. Pac. Railway*	79¾	80¼	80½	80½	900
C. C. C. & I.	68⅞	69½	69	67⅞	2200
N. Y. Central	....	....	....	106	......
Cent. Pac.	33	33	....	....	......
Can. Southern	53½	54½	....	55	600
Den. & Rio Grande	....	....	....	....	......
Del. & Hudson	157¼	....	....	158½	12400
Del., Lack & West	144½	144	144	144⅝	600
Erie	24¾	25½	25¼	25⅝	......
Do. pref.	....	....	....	60	1500
Do. 2nd	102½	....	....	103	1800
New Eng	45½	45	45	45½	200
Jersey Central	....	....	....	119¼	......
Kansas & Texas	....	....	....	....	5900
Lou. & Nash	86⅜	86¼	86½	87¼	1500
Lake Shore	107¼	107⅜	107¾	107⅞	400
Mich. Central	92½	93½	93¼	94½	200
St.P., M. and Man.	....	....	....	....	......
Man. Elev	105¼	106	106½	105	10400
Missouri Pac.	69½	69¾	70¼	70⅜	600
N. Pacific	30⅝	30¾	31¼	31½	4600
Do. pref.	77¼	77⅜	77	78	1400
Northwest	108½	108	108½	109	......
Do. pref.	....	....	....	....	100
Ohio & Miss.	....	25¼	25¼	25½	200
St. P. & Omaha	30	30	....	30⅞	......
Do. pref.	....	....	....	....	......
Oregon Trans.	....	....	....	....	300
Ontario & West	18⅜	18½	18½	18¼	400
Pacific Mail	....	46½	46	46½	......
Pullman Car	212	212¼	213	214	38000
Reading	41½	41⅜	41½	42½	4800
Rock Island	82¾	82½	82¾	83	2400
Rich. Terml	19¾	20	20	20¼	18000
St. Paul	67½	67½	67¼	68¼	200
Do. pref.	115¼	....	....	115½	5100
Tex. Pacific	19⅛	19¼	19¼	19½	3600
Union Pacific	59	59⅜	58⅜	60	2700
Western Union	83½	84	84½	84⅜	900
Wabash	11⅜	....	11⅜	11¼	500
Do. pref.	24¼	24⅜	24½	24⅞	......
Sugar	76½	77½	78⅜	80¼	......
Lead	21	21¼	21⅜	21⅜	......
Chicago Gas	45⅞	45⅞	46½	47⅜	......
Money	4-5	5	5	3½	......

London Wool Sales.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—At the wool sales to-day the offerings amounted to 10,754 bales. A good selection was offered. Cross-breds were firm; the lower grades are hardening. For good Victoria and New South Wales greasy merinos there was eager competition. Cape was firm. The offerings in detail and the prices obtained were as follows:

Victoria—Sales 2100 bales. Scoured at 7d@1s 9½d, do locks and pieces at 8¼d@1s 6½d; greasy at 6¾@1s 1½d; do locks and pieces at 5¼@7¾d.

New South Wales—Sales 1000 bales. Scoured at 1s 2d@1s 7½d; do locks and pieces at 9d@1s 5d; greasy at 7d@1s 2d; do locks and pieces at 4½d@7½d.

Queensland—Sales 1,100 bales; scoured at 1s 5½d; do locks and pieces at 9½d@1s 5½d; greasy at 7½d@11d; do locks and pieces at 7½d@10d.

South Australia—Sales 27 bales: greasy at 8½d@9½d.

New Zealand—Sales 4,800 bales: scoured at 8½d@1s 8d; do locks and pieces a 7¾d@1s 8d; greasy at 7½d@1s; do locks and pieces at 5½d@10d.

Tasmania—Sales 200 bales: scoured at 10½d@1s 3½d; do locks and pieces at 1s 1d; greasy at 8d@1s 1½d; do locks and pieces at 4½d@6½d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal—Sales 1,400 bales: scoured at 9½d@1s 5½d; greasy at 5d@10d.

Receipts of Produce.

September 19, 1890.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.
Wheat, bush	500	7640	....
Corn, bush	650	....	70313
Peas, bush	3227	....	....
Oats, bush	774	....	166
Barley, bush	....	....	....
Rye, bush	....	....	....
Flour, bbls	1999	1093	....
Oatmeal, bbls	128	....	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	....	....
Ashes, pots and pearls	5	....	....
Eggs	62	....	42
Butter, kegs	456	1260	41
Cheese, boxes	3418	2079	272
Pork, bbls	....	167	....
Lard, bbls	....	13	....
Beef, bbls and tierces	....	....	....
Hams and Bacon, pkgs	11	....	....
Canned meats, "	....	....	....
Dressed hogs	....	....	....
Tallow, barrels	....	2	....
Leather, rolls	184	11	....
Raw hides	69	....	....
Whiskey and High Wines, casks	280	60	....
Tobacco, pkgs	26	....	....
Petroleum, brls & cases	60	....	....
Phosphates, tons	....	....	....
Oil Cake, brls	....	....	....
Meats, pkgs	50	....	....

The Cotton Market.

[Special to The Herald.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Cotton easy; options firm, Sept. 10. 31;—Oct. 10. 15;—Nov. 10. 12;—Dec. 10. 10.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr Kline's Great Nerve Restorer No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous ures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch t., Phila. Pa. 246

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c
Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 cigars

A Severe Attack.

I never felt better in my life than since I used Burdock Blood Bitters. I had a severe bilious attack, I could not eat for days and was unable to work. One bottle cured me. For bilious ills use B. B. B.

JOHN M. RICHARDS, Tara, Ont.

York Farm, Moosomin, N. W. T.

Writing from this fertile district, Mr. G. W. Clark, says: "I had a severe attack of diarrhœa, but was quickly cured by using Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry."

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c
Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

Breadstuffs.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19, 1890.

FLOUR—The flour market is dull and unchanged and without any new feature of interest. There is the usual volume of business doing at steady figures, but the demand is principally for local wants. Straight rollers moves fairly well at $5 for small lots. Round lots could be bought at $4 90 on the track. Choice strong bakers' is firm at $6 per barrel. We quote as follows:

Winter Wheat, patent	$5.50 @$5.90
Spring Wheat, patent	6.30@ 6.45
Straight Roller	4.95@ 5.05
Extra	4.40 @ 4 75
Superfine	4.00 @ 4.60
Fine	3.30 @ 3.60
Medium Bakers'	5.60 @ 5.75
Ontario bags—extra	2.20 @ 2.40
City Strong Bakers'	6.00
OATMEAL:	
Standard, brls	4.85 @ 5.00
" bags	2.35 @ 2.40
Granulated, brls	5.00 @ 5.10
" bags	2.40 @ 2.45
Rolled Oat, brls	

Grain.

There is no change of any importance in the grain market. Peas are scarce but the demand is light The new crop is said to be of good quality, but quantity light. Oats quiet but firm. Barley is in good demand at 65c for brewing purposes.

We quote:

Oats, per 32 lbs	40@	42
Peas, per 32 lbs	78@	80
Corn, per bush	65@	67½
Barley, per bush (malting)	60@	70
Buckwheat, per bush	40@	43
Rye, per bush	53@	55
Malt, in bond	85@	90

Montreal Provisions.

PORK, LARD, ETC.—The local market for provisions is quiet but firm and the demand is quite up to the average. We quote as follows:

Canadian short cut, per brl	$17 50 @$18 00
Mess pork, Western, per brl	00 00 @ 17 50
Short cut, Western, per brl	0 00 @ 17 00
Hams, city cured, per brl	0 12 @ 0 13
Hams, canvassed, per lb	0 13 @ 0 13
Lard, Western, pails, per lb	0 08 @ 0 09
Lard, Canadian, in pails	0 08½@ 0 08
Lard, C.O.P.	0 00 @ 0 10
Bacon, per lb	0 10½@ 0 11
Tallow, com. refined, per lb	0 06½@ 0 08

Eggs.

There is a good deal of talk, but not much business doing in eggs. Prices are firm at 16½c for fresh candled stock, 15½c@16c for round lots.

Honey.

Choice white clover honey in sections sells freely at 15c@17c per lb., dark 12c @13c per lb. Strained, sells at 9c@10c per lb., in 5 and 10 lb. tins.

Ashes.

The potash market is more active and receipts more liberal. We quote first sorts, $4.35@$4.40 per 100 lbs; seconds, $3.75 per 100 lbs.

Fruits.

The market is glutted with grapes, which are being sold out at ridiculous prices. Rouhd lots of blue grapes have sold as low as 2c per lb., 3½c for extra; Rogers and Niagara, 3½c@5c per lb. Canadian Bartlett pears, 75c@$1.25 per basket, $3.50@$7.00 in barrels, according to quality. There is a good supply of early apples, which are slow of sale at low figures. Fine St Lawrence, $2 00@$2.25 per barrel, other ripe sorts, 50c@$2.00 per barrel, according to condition.

Dairy Produce.

BUTTER—There is a brisk local demand for choice creamery and dairy and full figures are paid for small lots of late makes. Eastern Townships' dairy has brought as high as 19c for really choice, and creamery sells at 20@21c per lb., according to quality. Western is selling at 13@14c here and we report a sale of one car lot at 14c here. In the country there is the usual difference of opinion as to stock. Some sections announce stocks have been cleared out at first hands, another section has plenty to offer which is to be had about 12½c@15c per lb. Small lots for local use bring top figures.

We quote:

Creamery, Aug	19 @21
" July	16½@19
Township dairy	16 @19
Western	12 @14½
Medium	10 @12
Inferior	6 @ 8

CHEESE—The Liverpool markets are cabled unchanged at 44 shillings per cwt. The home market is in no way changed, the feeling is very firm and all offered at reasonable prices are readily picked up. The demand for 9½c makes is brisk. Stocks do not seem to accumulate in England and the usual harvest consumption calls for all our surplus, which goes into consumption at once. The trade seems in a healthy state and representatives of large English provisions houses seem eager for our Septembers around 10c per lb.

We quote:

	Cents
Finest Colored	9¾@10
Finest White	9¾
Medium to Fine	8 @9

British Breadstuffs and Provisions.

LIVERPOOL, 11.30 a.m.—Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows:—Cargoes off coast, wheat and corn, slow. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn, quieter. Liverpool wheat and corn, spot, dull. Liverpool Standard California wheat, 7s 11d to 7s 2½d; do., fair average Red Winter wheat, 7s 2½d; do., White Michigan wheat, 7s 4½d. Liverpool mixed maize, 11s 2d; Canadian peas, 5s 10d. Mark Lane English and foreign wheat, quiet; do., American and Danubian maize, firm; do., English and American flour, quiet.

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

	Sept 18. s.d.		s. d.	Sept. 19. s. d.		s. d.
Spring Wheat	7 4	@	7 4	7 4	@	0 0
Red Winter	7 2	@	7 2½	7 2	@	7 2½
No. 1 California	7 4	@	7 4½	7 4½	@	7 4½
No. 2 California	0 0	@	0 0	0 0	@	0 0
Corn, new	4 5¼	@	4 5¼	4 5¼	@	0 0
Peas	5 10	@	5 10	5 10	@	0 0
Pork	57 6	@	57 6	57 6	@	0 0
Lard	31 9	@	31 9	31 9	@	0 0
Bacon l. c.	33 0	@	34 0	33 0	@	34 0
Bacon, s.c.	33 0	@	3 10	33 0	@	0 0
Tallow	27 3	@	27 3	27 6	@	0 0
Cheese, new	44 0	@	44	44 0	@	0 0

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Messrs. Baldwin & Farnam telegraph Oswald Bros. to-day, as follows:

WHEAT—The local crowd carried over wheat last night, expecting a strong market this a.m. Holders of a large line, thinking the price high enough, took advantage of the opening market and sold out. This was both a surprise and disappointment to the majority of our local bulls. On this selling, the market broke to 102, and later when it firmed to 102½, there was another big line for sale. For a while the crowd banked on idea that this would be brought back on a decline, but such was not the case, and result is, we close lowest point of the day, 1½c below yesterday. Cables notwithstanding our strong closing yesterday were ½d easier this a m, closing cables reported Liverpool ½@½d lower, dull, with offerings free. London firm and Berlin higher. We are in receipt of advices stating that the official estimates of the Russian crop are above an average. The Government predicts fair and warmer weather for the Northwest to-morrow. If they ever get a chance to thresh any grain we will, of course, get a free movement. Our correspondents say that in many instances threshers have only been able to work 10 days out of 30; notwithstanding this receipts are fair: 6,000 cleared from the seaboard to-day. Receipts 500,000 bus, shipments 210,000 bus, exports 17,000 pkgs flour. CORN—There was a frost in parts of Nebraska last night, and advices from the corn belt regarding present crop are unfavorable. notwithstanding this cribbers were good sellers to-day, and, except for a short time, the market has been easy. Everyone knows that 50 is a liberal price, possibly high enough to counterbalance the shortage in our crop. Wet and cooler weather is predicted through nearly all the corn sections for to-morrow. Liverpool ¼d to ½d lower. Receipts, 372,000 bushels; shipments, 674,000 bushels; exports, 47,000 bushels.

Oats were firm; of course they sympathise with other grains, and for a while they may not show much fluctuation, but every time they break they are a purchase.

PROVISIONS—It would require a good deal of ingenuity to write anything new on provisions. There is no money in trading in them at present, and the market is too dull to afford any interest, except to those engaged in the packing business.

Messrs. Oswald Bros. furnish highest, lowest, opening and closing quotations on Chicago Board of Trade to-day as follows:

	Wheat Dec	Wheat May	Corn Sept	Corn May	Oats Sept	Oats May
Highest	1.02½	1.07	48⅜	50⅞	37¼	41
Lowest	1.01½	1.06¼	47¾	50¼	37⅛	40⅝
Opening	1.02½	1.07	48⅜	50⅞	37¼	40⅞
Closing	1.01½	1.06¼	48	50½	37⅛	40⅞

	Pork Jan.	Pork May.	Lard Oct.	Lard Jan.	Short Ribs Oct.	Short Ribs Jan.
Highest	12.02½	12.65	6.27½	6.67½	5.42½	5.87½
Lowest	11.95	12.60	6.25	6.65	5.40	5.85
Opening	12.02½	12.65	6.27½	6.67½	5.42½	5.87½
Closing	11.95	12.60	6.25	6.65	5.42½	5.85

[Special to The Herald.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Wheat closed weak, and 1⅛c@1¼c lower. The news was all of a bearish character, and local traders raided the market; dull and lower cables, a lack of export demand and reports of better prospects for the Russian crops were the depressing influence.

Corn closed ⅛c@¼c lower. Oats closed unchanged. Receipts: Wheat, 45 cars; corn, 107 cars; oats, 248 cars. The trade in provisions was very light.

Pork, lard and ribs closed 2½c lower.

Close: Wheat—Sept 97⅝c; Oct 98¾c; Dec $1.02⅝; May $1.06⅛.

Corn—Sept 47¾c; Oct 47⅞c; May 50¼@50⅜c.

Oats—Sept 37⅛c; Oct 37⅜; May 40¾@⅞.

Pork—Sept $9.60; Oct $9 70; Jan $11.95; May $12.60.

Lard—Sept $6.22½; Oct $6.25; Jan $6.65; May $7.05.

Ribs—Sept $5.35; Oct $5.40; Jan $5.82½; May $6.22½@6.25.

New York Flour, Grain and Provisions.

Flour closed irregular, but steady. Winter grades $2.50@$3.20; spring do $2.65@$3.25; winter superfine $3.50@$3.75; spring do $3.15@$3.75; extra No. 1 winter $4.15@$5.40; do spring $4.25@$5.50; extra No. 2 winter $3.85@$4.25; do spring $3.50@$4; city mill extras $5@$5.10 for West Indies. Southern flour closed steady; trade and family extras $4@$5.35.

Wheat.—Options were dull to-day, in fact the market was a waiting one with the room traders inclined to the bear side. Prices were irregular but the changes were slight and values close about steady at last night's prices. Spot lots closed quiet. Spot sales of No. 2 red winter $1.04; No. 2 99 @ 99½; ungraded red $1.00 @ 1.03½; No. 2 red winter Sept. $1.01½; do Oct. $1.02; do Dec. $1.05 @ ¼.

Corn—Options were comparatively dull to-day and closed at yesterday's figures. Spot lots closed quiet; spot sales of No. 2, mixed, 56c@56⅜c; No. 2 mixed, Sept. 55½c; do., Oct. 55c; do., Nov. 55¼c; Dec. 55⅜c.

Oats—Options were closing about steady; spot lots closed ½c higher; spot sales of No. 1 white, 45½c; No. 2 do., 44c @44½c; No. 1 mixed, 46c; No. 2 do., 44c@44½c; No. 2 mixed, Sept. 44½c; do., Oct. 43⅞c; do., Nov. 44c.

Rye—Dull; barley nominal.

Pork—Dull; mess $11.25@12.50.

Lard—Closed firm and 10@20 points higher; Oct $6.48; Nov $6.64; Dec $6.74.

Butter—Dull; Eastern creamery 22@23c; Western do 20@22c.

Cheese—Quiet; factory New York cheddar 9¼@9½c; Wester flat 6@8c.

Eggs—Steady but quiet; Eastern firsts, fresh, 22@22½c; Western do 21½@22½c; Canadian do 22c.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c.
Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

Do not fail to try "Montserrat" Lime Fruit Juice this hot weather, It is delicious.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 cigars.
Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

A Mosside Story.

I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters and Pills and find them everything to me. I had dyspepsia with bad breath and bad appetite, but after a few days' use of B. B. B. I felt stronger, could eat a good meal and felt myself a different man. W. H. STORY, Mosside, Ont.

Eloped with his Neighor's Cook.

Philip Swan has eloped with his neighbor's cook. He was so delighted with the bread, biscuits and cake she made with Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder that he fell desperately in love with her. He has promised however to return to his wife if she will use the same which she will now do as it is the only reliable

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

Smokethe Sohmer, Cigar10cs.

THE RETAIL MARKET.

What to Buy and What to Pay for Seasonable Supplies.

MONTREAL, Friday, Sept. 19.

The warm (hot) fine weather of the last few days has restored a more cheerful tone to the market. Business has in most cases been rushing. One of the largest dealers in country produce on Bonsecours Market told me this afternoon that he had done more business today than any Friday in the past nine years. I can scarcely report trade in general quite up to that, but still there are no complaints and in most cases sellers are well pleased with the situation.

In the poultry and game market there is a great scarcity of partridge, blue ducks and plover, Partridge especially is in great demand just now and the supply is nothing like equal to the call. This scarcity is occasioned by the recent wet weather, which has on many of the best shooting grounds turned the fields into marshes, and made sport a matter of toil and diffi ulty. There is at present a great call for partridge for the United States, but owing to the present ssarcity, dealers find a difficulty in supplying our own markets and are obliged o decline export orders.

In the produce market eggs of reliable quality are scarce and high, and there is quite a competition for high class goods. Butter is fetching high prices, quite a change over a few weeks ago. Cheese also brings good figures, and for fancy qualities high rates have to be paid. In maple sugar and syrups there is scarcely anything doing and prices are quite unchanged. Honey is in fair demand, but supply is not overdone and keen buyers who crowd sellers down to the last cent are likely to be supplied with an abomination called "imitation" honey, a mixture of glycerine and syrup that may tickle the palate, but is of very little use as nutriment.

That by-law for the regulation of the poultry traffic, or rather to prevent growers from selling filth at the price of good sound poultry meat, is not yet before the Market Committee. On all hands I hear commendation of my efforts. Dealers approve of the idea. Buyers are pleased with it. Cooks are delighted at the thought of getting out of the disgusting task of cleaning out the overloaded and evil-smelling crops. Hotel keepers say it would much improve the appearance of their purchases. Aldermen are satisfied that it is a move in the right direction. Doctors approve from a sanitary point of view, but there the matter rests. Great is the power of *vis inertiæ*. City corporations are hard to move. It takes either the fear of a coming election, or the sight of a big wad of notes to induce them to start and in this instance, unfortunately, both are waiting. Still it would in the long run pay any Alderman to look into the matter and after an afternoon spent in the market he could easily draft a by-law covering the matter, or, what is easier still, he might get a copy of the by-laws of any of the large cities in the States and see how they deal with it.

Fowl and Game.

TURKEYS, Hens—$1.10@$1.25 each.
TURKEYS, Gobblers — $1.50 @ $2.00 each.
TURKEYS, Spring—75c@$1.00 each.
GEESE—10c@12c per lb or $1.50@$2.00 per pair.
DUCKS, Spring—60c@$1.20 per pair.
FOWL—12½c to 14c per lb 80c to $1.00 per pair.
PIGEONS—$1.50 to $2.00 per dozen.
BLACK DUCKS—80c@$1 per pair.
BLUE BILLS—50c per pair.
TEAL DUCKS—45c per pair.
RED HEADS—$1.25 per pair.
WOOD DUCKS—70c@75c per pair.
PINTAILS—50c@60c per pair.
PLOVER, FRESH—$3.25@$3.50 per doz.
PLOVER, FROZEN—$2.25@$2.50 per doz.
PARTRIDGES—$1.25@$1.50 per brace.

Fish.

SALMON—20c to 25c per lb.
LAKE TROUT—10c per lb.
WHITE FISH—10c per lb.
PICKEREL—10c per lb.
PIKE—8c per lb.
DORE—12c per lb.
PERCH skinned—10c per lb.
BULLHEADS skinned—10c per lb.
HADDOCK—6c per lb.
COD—8c per lb.
BLACK BASS—12c per lb.
MASKINONGE—15c per lb.
FRESH EELS—20c@25c each.
FRESH MACKEREL—25c each.
PERCH, SUCKERS, ROCK BASS, SUNFISH, BULL HEADS —15c@20c per bunch.

Country Products.

EGGS—Laprairie, 22@25c; strictly fresh, 20@22c; case, 17@18c.
CREAMERY BUTTER—22c@25c per lb.
DAIRY BUTTER—18c@20c per lb.
CHEESE—12c@14c per lb.
MAPLE SUGAR—8c@10c per lb.
MAPLE SYRUP—In tins, 70@80c.
NEW HONEY—In comb, in lb sections, 15c@17c; two lb sections, 25c@35c.
STRAINED HONEY—11c@12½c per lb.

Meats.

BEEF—10c @ 15c per lb.
MUTTON—10c @ 14c per lb.
LAMB—12c @ 15c per lb.
VEAL—10c @ 12c per lb.
PORK—10c @ 14c per lb.
HAM—13c @ 15c per lb.
BACON—13c @ 15c per lb.
SAUSAGE—10c @ 12c per lb.

Vegetables and Fruits.

POTATOES—50c per bag.
CABBAGE—15c@25c per doz.
CAULIFLOWER—10c@15c each.
QUEBEC TURNIPS—50c@60c per bag.
CARROTS—20@25c per doz bunches.
BEETS—15c per doz.
TURNIPS—10@20c per doz.
ONIONS—35 per basket.
CELERY—25c@40 per doz.
SPINACH—75c per bushel.
PARSLEY—2c per bunch.
CUCUMBERS—5c@10c per doz.
CORN—7c@10 per doz.
TOMATOES—25c@30c per basket.
BANANAS—10c@25c per doz.
PEACHES—30c to 50c per doz.
PLUMS (Green Gage)—50@60c per gal.
PLUMS (White)—60c per gal.
PLUMS (Blue)—60@70c per gal.
GRAPES (Malaga)—20c@25c per lb.
GRAPES (Niagara)—10c per lb.
GRAPES (Rogers)—8c per lb.
GRAPES (Brighton)—8c per lb.
GRAPES (Delaware)—5c per lb.
GRAPES, (Blue)—3@5c per lb.
SQUASHES—10@15c each.
PUMPKINS—5c@10c each.
MELONS—5c@20c each.
CRANBERRIES—13c per quart.
ORANGES—20c@40c per doz.
LEMONS—20c@30c per doz.
COCOA NUTS—5c@10c per doz.
BLUEBERRIES—5c per quart.
APPLES—From 10c per doz or from 35c per basket, up to fancy prices for fancy varieties.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.
Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10

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Grain and Provisions bought and sold for or hare on margin.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Port of Montreal.

Sept. 19.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Aline, 1142, Forth, Sydney, Kingman, Brown & Co., coal.

CLEARED.

Steamship Western Star, 987, Winspear, Little Glace Bay, Kingman, Brown & Co, light.
Ship Monrovia, 1493, Gullison, Quebec, W E Boyd, ballast.

Vessels in Port.

STEAMSHIPS.

Electrique, 1760, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Gleniffer, 1412, J G Sidey.
Duchess, 920, Intercolonial Coal Company
Cartagina, 1532, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Sardinian, 2571, H & A Allan.
Lake Ontario, 2922, H E Murray.
Borghese, 1321, R Reford & Co.
Buenos Ayrean, 2560, H & A Allan.
Sarnia, 2400, D Torrance & Co.
Colina, 1296, R Reford & Co.
Indrani, 2337, D Torrance & Co.
Aline, 1142, Kingman, Brown & Co.

BARKS.

G. H. Gordon, 477, Anderson, McKenzie & Co.
Yuba, 879, Anderson, McKenzie & Co.
Medbor, 504, Anderson, McKenzie & Co.
Skudesnaes, 452, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Arizona, 1085, W E Boyd.

SCHOONERS.

W J B, 66, J & R McLea.

Port of Quebec.

Quebec, Sept 19.

CLEARED.

Steamship Ayrshire, Flause, Sydney, Carbray, Routh & Co.
Steamship Grecian, Legallais, London, Allans, Rae & Co.
Steamship Sphynx, Crook, Greenock, H. Kennedy.
Bark Ingrid, Wilhelmsen, Pierreville, Hansen & Schwartz.
Bark Prince Charlie, Brunsgaard, Liverpool, W. & J. Sharples.
Bark Tasmanian, Thomson, Queenstown, McArthur Bros.
Bark Clare, Ericksen, Dublin. Goodday, Benson & Co,
Schooner Diver, Lacombe, Labrador. Paterson & Co,

NOTES.

Tug steamer J R Booth arrived down this evening with tow of lumber barges.
The hull of the stranded steamship Idaho was offered at auction to-day but met with no buyers, being withdrawn at $300. The balance of cargo remaining on board was sold to Geo Tanguay for $500.
The warships have booked their pilots and will steam out of port for Halifax to-morrow morning.
Wrecking schooner Diver left this evening for Anticosti to save cargo from the wrecked Idaho.
Steamship Netherholme sailed for Liverpool at 5 p m.
Norwegian bark Haab is reported in the river at hand inward.
Bark Ingrid left for Pierreville at 8 p. m, in tow of tug Stanley.
Barks Equator, Magnificent and Martin Luther left for sea to-day.
Ship Monrovia now at Montreal, has been ordered down to this port to load.
Steamship Grecian arrived from Montreal at noon and proceeded for London at 4 p m.
Steamships Geo. Clarkson, Grassbrook, Maud Hartman and Tudor Prince all arrived from Montreal about 11 a m, and proceeded.
Steamships Cholmley at 4 p.m, and Polino at 6 p m, both arrived from Montreal and proceeded, latter after shipping some cargo.
Steamship Ayrshire while coming out of the Louise Basin to proceed for Sydney at 4 p m, grounded on a sand bank and will have to remain till next high water to-morrow evening.

Gulf Reports.

NOON, Friday, Sept. 19.

L'Islet—Clear; west wind. Outwards 5 am Druid.
River du Loup—Ther. 50. Cloudy; west wind. Outward 8 am Anglesea.
Father Point—Ther. 49. Dense fog; west wind. Outward 1 am; Alcides; 6.30 am Toronto.
Cape Chatte—Clear; west wind. Inward 4 a m Cacouna.
Martin River—Clear; west wind. Outward 7 am Circassian.
Cape Magdalen—Clear; calm. Outward 9 am Siberian.
Cape Despair—Clear; calm. Outward 8 am Miramichi.
To Esquimaux Point—Clear; west wind.
Point des Monts—Inwards brigantine.
Trinity Bay—Florence anchored.
Anticosti—Ther. 55. Foggy; raining; north wind.
Low Point—Cloudy; strong west wind. Inward Narrona, Ardanbra and brigantine Rapid.

5 p. m.

LISLET TO FAME POINT.—Clear, west southeast wind.
FATHER POINT.—Inwards 1.30 p. m. American yacht "Say When."
METIS.—Inwards 3 p. m. Cacouna
MARTIN RIVER.—Inwards 1 p. m. Greetlands.
CAPE MAGDALEN.—Inwards 11 a. m. Oakdenee.
FAME POINT.—Outwards noon Circassian.

Inland Navigation.

PORT COLBORNE.

Down—Schooners Erie Belle, Ashtabula to Hamilton, coal. M. T. Downing, Detroit to Ogdensburg, wheat. Haze, Buffalo to Ogdensburg, light-house supplies.
Up—Sovereign and barge, Kingston to Buffalo; Samoa and barge, Charlotte to West Superior, coal; Lake Michigan, Hamilton to Detroit; Nipigon and barges, Odgensburg to Chassell; schooner Gulnair, Oswego to Ft. William, coal.
Arrived—Tug Charlton.
Winds south west, gale.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Vessels passed up.—Steamers S E Pesk, Charlotte to West Superior, coal; H R James, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; Glengarry and 2 barges, Kingston to Port Arthur R R iron.
Up—Steamers McVittie, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo; T D Stimson, Oscoda to Oswego, lumber; schooner Baltie, Chatham to Kingston, wheat.
Wind west, fresh.

Maritime Miscellany.

The Dominion Line R M S Vancouver, from Quebec, Sept. 11, arrived out at 11.40 a.m. Sept. 19.
The Beaver Line steamship Lake Superior sailed from Liverpool for Montreal at 1.15 p, m. to-day with 200 passengers.
The Beaver Line steamship Lake Huron from Montreal on Sept. 9, arrived in Liverpool at 11.30 a. m. Friday, Sept. 19, and landed her entire shipment of 619 cattle and 325 sheep in good condition with the exception of two cattle.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

Read these Lines.

1 to 2 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Headache.
1 to 2 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Biliousness.
1 to 4 bottles of B. B, B. will cure Constipation.
1 to 4 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Dyspepsia.
1 to 6 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Bad Blood.
1 to 6 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Scrofula.
In any case relief will be had from the first few doses.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

The Deadliest of Serpents.

The cobra destroys less life in the aggregate than the various forms of cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps, colic, etc. Mortality in Canada from these causes is light, owing to the general use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which is an unfailing specific for all bowel complaints.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 cigars.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar 10c

Facts and Figures.

Thousands of people have been cured and thousands will be cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the best remedy for biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood, lost appetite, etc. Millions of bottles have been sold and all have given satisfaction.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

STEAMSHIPS

Ottawa River Navigation Company

DAILY MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

MONTREAL and OTTAWA

DAY EXCURSIONS BY PALACE STR.

SOVEREIGN

to Carillon and back down Rapids, $1.25. Saturdays, $1.

Now is the Best Time for a Pleasant Trip; Autumn Tints in Perfection.

Passengers take 8.05 a.m. train daily for Lachine, to connect with steamer for Ottawa and intermediate ports.

Tickets at Grand Trunk offices, 174 and 143 St. James street, and Windsor and Balmoral Hotels.

MARKET STEAMERS—Steamer MAUDE for Brown's Wharf, &c. Tuesdays and Fridays, 6.30 p.m. Steamer PRINCESS for Carillon, &c,

For EXCURSION CHARTER—To Sherringham Park, Isle Perrot Str. Prince o Wales—apply Head Office, 88 Common st.

R. W. SHEPHERD, Jr.,
Manager.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co

1890—SEASON—1890

The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports:—

To QUEBEC—Steamers QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Montreal daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 p.m.

To TORONTO—Commencing Friday, 12th September until Oct, 1st, will leave three times a week on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 a.m., from Lachine at 12.30 p.m., from Coteau Landing at 6.30 p.m.

To THE SAGUENAY—Commencing 19th September Steamer Union will leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m., calling at Murray Bay, River du Loup, Tadousac, Ha-Ha Bay and Chicoutimi.

To CORNWALL—Steamer BOHEMIA every Tuesday and Friday at noon.

To THREE RIVERS—Every Tuesday Friday at 1 p.m.

To CHAMBLY—Every Tuesday and Fr day at 1 p.m.

To BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES VERCHERES—Daily (Sundays excepted), per TERRE-BONNE, at 3.30; Saturdays at 2.30 p.m.

To LAPRAIRIE—From the 1st September to 29th September—from Laprairie 6, 8.30 a.m., 12.30 and 3.30 p.m. From Montreal 7, 11 a.m., 2 and 5 p.m. On Sundays and Holidays—From Laprairie, 9 a.m., 4 p.m. From Montreal, 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. From 29th September to 25th October., Sundays and holidays excepted—From Laprairie, 6.30, 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. From Montreal, 7.30, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Hochelaga, commence at 5.30 a.m.; last trip, 7.30 p.m. From St. Heen's Island Ferry wharf of Longueuil 6.30 P.M, daily Sundays excepted.

EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday, May 3rd, by steamer TERREBONNE, every Saturday at 2.30 p.m., for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for Contrecœur, returning same evening at about 8 p.m.

For all information apply at Company's Ticket Offices, 135½ St. James street. Windsor Hotel, Balmoral Hotel, Canal Basin and Richelieu Pier.

ALEX. MILLOY, Traf. Manager. **JULIEN CHABOT,** Gen. Manager.

Montreal, April 1889. 96

BAIE DES CHALEURS ROUTE.

STEAMER "ADMIRAL,"

J. DUCAL, Master.

Great Inducements to Tourists and Sportsmen round the most Picturesque part of the Gulf, where Interest, Comfort and Pleasure are Combined.

COMMENCING ON THE 7TH MAY, THE first-class Passenger Steamer "ADMIRAL" leaves Dalhousie for Gaspe, (weather permitting) on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, ouching at Carleton, Maria, New Richmond Bonaventure, New Carlisle, Paspebiac, Port Daniel, New Port, Pabos, Grand River, Cape Cove, Perce and Pointe St. Peter.

Returning from Gaspe for Dalhousie on SUNDAYS and THURSDAYS, calling at the Intermediate Ports.

☞Rates for Passages, Meals and Rooms moderate.

Connections East and West with the Intercolonial Railway.

Passengers leaving Quebec by the 14.30 Express Train on Tuesdays and Fridays, reach Dalhousie on the next morning in time to connect with the S.S. "Admiral," arriving at Gaspe the following Evening at Seven o'clock.

☞Tickets for sale at all the Intercolonial Agencies.

For information please call at R. M. Stocking's, General Ticket Agent, opposite St. Louis Hotel, T. D. Shipman, Sous-le-Fort Street, or

T. LAVERDIERE.
No. 49 DALHOUSIE STREET

May6, 1890.

TEA SETS! TEA SETS!!

Pretty Sets; Low Prices.

COLE'S - STORES

1792 Notre Dame; 2392 St. Catherine Sts.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL

Heavy Hardware and Metal Merchants

CAVERHILL, LEARMONT & CO.

Shelf Hardware Merchants

Caverhill's Buildings
89 St. Peter Street
Montreal

M. NOLAN de LISLE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Room No. 23 Fraser Building,

No. 45 St. Sacrament Street.

Cumberland Railway.

COAL COMPANY

Are now shipping Coal from their mines at Springhill, N.S. Fresh mined and of superior quality,

OFFICE,

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS

Place d'Armes.

☞P. O. Box 396.

STEAMSHIPS.

BEAVER LINE.

The Canada Shipping Co's.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

MONTREAL & LIVERPOOL.

Comprising the following First-class, Clyde built. Full-powered Iron Steamships.

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

SUMMER SAILINGS.

From LIVERPOOL			From MONTREAL.
Fri	Aug 15	Lake Superior	Tues. Sept 2
"	Aug 22	Lake Huron	" Sept 9
"	Aug 29	Lake Nepigon	" Sept 16
"	Sept 5	Lake Ontario	" Sept 23
"	Sept 12	Lake Winnipeg	" Sept 30
"	Sept 19	Lake Superior	" Oct 7
"	Sept 26	Lake Huron	" Oct 14
"	Oct 3	Lake Nepigon	" Oct 21
"	Oct 10	Lake Ontario	" Oct 28
"	Oct 17	Lake Winnipeg	" Nov 4
"	Oct 24	Lake Superior	" Nov 11
"	Oct 31	Lake Huron	" Nov 18

The steamers connect at Montreal direct by rail for all points in Canada, Manitoba North-West Territories and United States, to which through tickets are issued.

These steamers are built in water-tight compartments, and of special strength for the North Atlantic trade.

In the passenger departments the most perfect provision has been made to ensure the comfort and convenience of all. In the Cabin the State-rooms are large and airy. The Steerage is fitted with the most approved Patent Canvas Berths, and is fully ventilated and heated by steam.

An experienced Surgeon is carried by each steamer, also Stewardesses to attend to the wants of females and children.

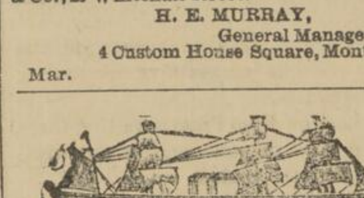
RATES OF PASSAGE MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Saloon .... $50 to $60.
Round Trip .... $90 to $110.
Intermediate .... $30.
Steerage .... $20.

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.

Mar. 70



INMAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

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

City of Chicago....Wednes'y Aug. 13 4.00 p.m
City of N. York....Wednes'y Aug. 20, 8.00 a.m
City of Berlin......Wednes'y Aug. 27, 2.30 p.m
City of Chester.....Wednes'y Sept. 3, 8.30 a.m
City of Chicago....Wednes'y Sept. 10, 2.30 p.m
City of N. York....Wednes'y Sept. 17, 7.00 a.m
City of Berlin......Wednes'y Sept, 24, 1.30 p.m
City of Chester.....Wednes'y Oct. 1, 7.30 a.m
City of Chicago....Wednes'y Oct. 8, 1.00 p.m
City of N. York....Wednes'y Oct. 15, 6.00 a.m
City of Berlin......Wednes'y Oct. 22, 12.00 noon
City of Chester.....Wednes'y Oct. 29, 6.30 a.m
City of Chicago....Wednes'y Nov. 5, 11.00 a.m
City of N. York,....Wednes'y Nov. 12, 5.00 a.m

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.

June 351

Quebec Steamship Company

The S.S. "MIRAMICHI,"

A. BAQUET, Master.

is intended to leave Montreal, on

MONDAY, SEPT. 29TH, AT 4 P. M.

and afterwards throughout the season on every alternate MONDAY, at 4 p.m., for

Father Point, Gaspe, Mal Bay on Point St. Peter Perce, Summerside, Charlottetown and Pictou.

For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to

THOS. FRASER & CO.,
Freight and Ticket Agents,
205 Commissioners street.
Or to H. FOSTER CHAFFEE,
136½ St. James street

BERMUDA & WEST INDIES ROYAL MAIL LINES OF THE QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.,

Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

For Bermuda, SS Orinoco, Sept 25 at 3 p.m.' St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Grenada, Barbados and Trinidad, SS Trinidad, Oct. 1 at noon.

For freight, passage and Insurance, apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
Removed to 39 Broadway, New York,
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
THOS. FRASER & CO.,
Agents,
205 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

NOTICE

The Federal Telephone Company (Ltd) have this day arranged with the O'Brien Telephone Index Company of Canada to furnish free to their subscribers the improved O'Brien Telephone Index

J. A. WRIGHT,
Manager.

W. SCLATER & CO.

44 Foundling street.

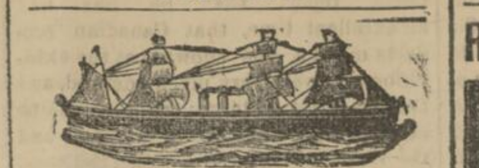
MONTREAL

ASBESTOS

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

ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.

STEAMSHIPS.



HANSA STEAMSHIP CO.

OF HAMBURG.

SUMMER SERVICE, 1890.

The following first class steamers will render a regular service between the Continent of Europe and Canada during the summer season.

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 AND ANTWERP.

SS. GRASBROOK, about Aug. 28th.
SS. CREMON, about Sept. 13th.
SS. GRIMM, about Sept 26th.
SS. STEINHOFT, about Oct. 6th.
SS. CASSIUS, about Oct. 15th.
SS. STUBBENHUK, about Oct. 24th,
SS. GRASBROOK. about Oct. 27th.

FROM MONTREAL TO HAMBURG.

SS. KEHRWIEDER, about Sept. 27th.
SS. CREMON, about Oct. 8th.
SS. GRIMM, about Oct. 16th
SS. STEINHOFT, about Oct. 26th.
SS. CASSIUS, about Nov. 5th
SS. STUBBENHUK, about Fov. 12th.
SS. GRASBROOK, about Nov. 15th.

Through Bills of Lading granted for all points East and West.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to

AUGUST BOLTEN, Hamburg,
GRISAR & MARSILY, Antwerp,
STEINMANN & Co., Antwerp,
Or to MUNDERLOH & CO., Montreal,
General Agents.

Montreal, Sept. 10, 1890.

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

SUMMER SEASON.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

*SARNIA .... Thurs., Sept 25
*OREGON .... Thurs., Oct 2
DOMINION .... Thurs., Oct, 9
*VANCOUVER .... Wednes. Oct. 15
Toronto .... Thurs., Oct. 23

FROM QUEBEC.

*VANCOUVER .... Thurs. Oct. 16

Rates of passage from Montreal or Quebec, per SS. Vancouver—Cabin, $50, $60 & $80; return, $100, $110 & $150, according to accommodation. This steamer is lighted throughout with the electric light, and carries no cattle.

By all other steamers, $40 and $50, according to steamer and accommodation in three and two berth rooms; return $80 and $90. Intermediate $30, return $60. Steerage $20, return $40.

BRISTOL SERVICE

Indrain, from Montreal .... About Sept 24
Texas, from Montreal .... " Oct 3
Kt. Companion, from Montreal " Oct 12

No passengers carried to Bristol.

*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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE

One of the fast Clyde-built Steamships,

Alberta and Athabasca

Is intended to leave Owen Sound every Wednesday and Saturday on arrival of the Steamship Express, leaving Toronto at 11.05 a.m. for Port Arthur direct (calling at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., only), making close connection with the through trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway for Winnipeg, British Columbia, and all points in the North-west and Pacific Coast,

AND ONE OF THE

PALACE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

Carmona and Cambria

Is intended to leave Owen Sound every Tuesday and Friday at 10.30 p.m., on arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway train, (leaving Toronto 4 45 p.m.), for Sault Ste. Marie, calling at Killarney, Manitowaning, Sheguiandah, Little Current, Kagawong, Gore Bay, Spanish River, Buswell's Mills, Serpent River, Algoma Mills, Blind River, Meldrum Bay, Thessalon, Bruce Mines, Hilton, Port Finlay, Richard's Landing and Garden River.

W. C. VAN HORNE,
President, Montreal.

HENRY BEATTY,
Man. Lake Traffic, Toronto.

CUNARD LINE.

LANE ROUTE.

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.

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

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE

Aurania .... Sept 20, 9.00 a.m
Bothnia .... Sept 21, 1.00 p.m
Umbria .... Sept 27, 3.00 p.m
Servia .... Oct. 4, 9.30 a.m
Gallia .... Oct. 8, 1.00 p.m
Etruria .... Oct. 11, 3.00 p.m
Aurania .... Oct. 18, 8.30 a.m.
Bothnia .... Oct. 22, noon

RATES OF PASSAGE.

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

Steerage Tickets to and from all parts o 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' 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,
Montrea

STEAMSHIPS.

REFORD'S AGENCIES

DONALDSON LINE

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE,

Sailing from Montreal every Wednesday Morning.

SS Colina .... 2,000 tons .... 11th Sept
SS. Circe .... 3,000 tons .... 1st Oct
SS. Warwick .... 3,000 tons .... 8th "
SS. Amarynthia 4,000 tons .... 15th "
SS. Alcides .... 3,500 tons .... 22nd "
SS. Colina .... 2,000 tons .... 29th "

Glasgow Agents:—DONALDSON BROS., 165 St. Vincent street.

THOMSON LINE.

LONDON VIA DUNDEE.

SAILING FROM MONTREAL ON OR ABOUT:

SS. Gerona .... 3,500 tons .... 2nd Oct
SS. Fremona .... 3,500 tons .... 11th "

Agents:—CAIRNS, YOUNG & NOBLE, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. LOW, SON & CARTER, 27 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.; W. THOMSON & SONS, Dundee, Scotland.

ROSS LINE.

LONDON SERVICE,

SAILING FROM MONTREAL ON OR ABOUT:

SS. Eri King .... 2,200 tons .... 2nd Oct
SS. Ocean King .... 2,500 tons .... 16th "

London Agents:—WILLIAM ROSS & Co., 3 East India Avenue E.C.

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

Through Bills of Lading

Granted by any of the above Lines to any point in

CANADA or WESTERN STATES

And by any of the CANADIAN or WESTERN RAILWAYS to any point in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND or EUROPE at LOWEST THROUGH RATES.

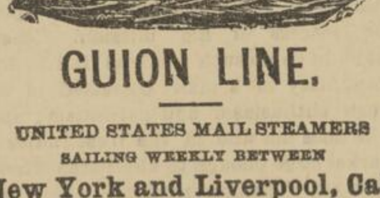
Special attention given to the HANDLING of all PERISHABLE and other cargo.

For further particulars apply to

ROBT. REFORD & CO.,

23 & 25 St. Sacrament St.,

MONTREAL.



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 10 151

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.

Germanic .... Wednesday, Aug. 13, 4.00 p.m
*Teutonic .... Wednesday, Aug. 20, 8.30 a.m
Britannic .... Wednesday, Aug. 27, 2.30 p.m
*Majestic .... Wednesday, Sept. 3, 8.30 a.m.
Germanic .... Wednesday, Sept. 10, 2.80 p m
*Teutonic .... Wednesday, Sept 17, 7.30 p.m
Britannic .... Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1.30 a.m
*Majestic .... Wednesday, Oct. 1, 7.30 a.m
Germanic .... Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1.00 p.m
*Teutonic .... Wednesday, Oct. 15, 6.00 a.m
Britannic .... Wednesday, Oct. 22, noon
*Majestic .... Wednesday, Oct. 29, 6 30 a.m
Germanic .... Wednesday, Nov. 5, 11.30 a m
*Teutonic .... Wednesday, Nov. 12, 5.00 a.m
Britannic .... Wednesday, Nov. 19, 10.30 a.m
*Majestic .... Wednesday, Nov. 26, 5.00 a.m

SALOON RATES.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown 50 $60, $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 0

☞No Second Cabin on Germanic an Britannic.

Lowest rates to Paris and the Continent Children between two and twelve years halfprice. 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

B. J. COCHLIN, Sole Agent,
364 St. P— st. Montrea

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE

Under Contract with the Governments o 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. McDougal
Corean	3488	Capt. C. J. Menzies
Grecian	3613	Capt. C. E. LeGallai
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.

-Summer Arrangements-

1890.

The Steamers of the

Liverpool, Londonderry. Quebec and Montreal Mail Service,

—ARE INTENDED TO BE DESPATCHED—

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Montreal.	From Quebec
28 Aug.	Circassian	17 Sept	18 "
4 Sept	Sardinian	24 "	25 "
11 "	Polynesian	1 Oct.	2 Oct.
18 "	Parisian	8 "	9 "
25 "	†Corean	15 "	16 "
2 Oct	Circassian	22 "	23 "
9 "	Sardinian	29 "	30 "
16 "	Polynesian	5 Nov.	6 Nov.
23 "	Parisian	12 "	13 "
30 "	†Corean	19 "	20 "

† N. B.—The Corean will not have accommodation for any class of passengers on voyages from Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool.

Mail Steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight Wednesdays, and from Quebec at 9 a.m, Thursdays. Passengers who wish to embark at Montreal may do so between 8 p.m. and 11 p.m., Tuesdays.

The Parisian and Sardinian are fitted throughout with the electric light.

Rates of Passage from Montreal or Quebec.

By S.S. Parisian:—$50, $60, $80, according to accommodation. Return: $100, $110, and $150

By other steamers: $45, $50, $60, according to accommodation Return: $95, $100 and $115.

Intermediate, $30; return, $60. Steerage, $20; Return, $40.

The Intermediate and Steerage rates are the same by all steamers, no extra charge being required for passage by "Parisian."

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Glasgow, Quebec & Montreal Service

ARE INTENDED TO SAIL AS FOLLOWS:—

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From Montreal to Glasgow on or about
4 Sept	Buenos Ayrean	20 Sept
11 "	Pomeranian	27 "
18 "	Norwegian	4 Oct.
25 "	Sarmatian	11 "
2 Oct	Siberian	18 "
9 "	Buenos Ayrean.	25 "
16 "	Pomeranian	1 Nov
23 "	Siberian	8 "
30 "	Sarmatian	15 "

These Steamers do not carry Passengers on voyage to Europe.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

London, Quebec and Montreal Line

ARE INTENDED TO BE DESPATCHED AS FOLLOWS:—

From London.	Steamships.	From Montreal to London on or about
4 Sept	Brazilian	25 Sept
18 "	Assyrian	9 Oct
2 Oct	Grecian	23 "
16 "	Brazilian	6 Nov
30 "	Assyrian	20 "

These Steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

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

ARE INTENDED TO BE DESPATCHED AS FOLLOWS:—

From Liverpool to Baltimore via St. John's and Halifax.	Steamships.	From Halifax via St. John's, N.F., to Liverpool
2 Sept	‡Carthaginian	29 Sept
16 "	Nova Scotian	13 Oct
30 "	Caspian	27 "
14 Oct	‡Carthaginian	10 Nov

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

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

Cabin .... $20.00 | Intermediate $15.00
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,
8 State Street, Boston, and
25 Common street, Montreal

The Montreal Herald.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY

The HERALD COMPANY Limited

—AT—

NO. 6 BEAVER HALL HILL.

HON. P. MITCHELL - - - - President
WILL H. WHYTE - - Secretary-Treasurer and business Manager.
MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN - - - - - - Editor

Business Correspondence should be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY Limited). All other Correspondence to be addressed "The Editor." MR. M. ST. JOHN.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20

TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

Academy of Music, "The Gypsy Baron," 2 p.m.; "The King's Fool," 8 p.m.
Theatre Royal, William & Orr's Meteors, 2 and 8 p.m.
Sohmer Park—The Marionettes 2 and 8 p.m.
Methodist Conference, St. James' Church, 10 a.m.
Annual Fall Games M. A. A. A. grounds, 3.30 p.m.
Hunt Club at Crawfords' Verdun, 10 a.m.
Inspection Royal Scots—Champ de Mars, 3 p.m.
Football—Valleyfield vs. Grand Trunk Driving Park, 3 p.m.

WITH THEIR EYES OPEN.

An article by Sir Rowland Blennerhassett on the subject of "Ethics and "Politics" has set a contemporary musing on the morality of voting for protection. It is pointed out that many most respectable and eminently Christian gentlemen are, in our contemporary's opinion, guilty of stealing their neighbor's substance by assisting to compel him to pay extra prices for their wares. This is how it is put;

We refer to church members, who sing, and pray and take up the collection—who give liberally to the support of religious institutions—who pay their debts, do not swear nor drink nor attend horse races—who take an interest in missions, help benevolent institutions and set a good example to sinners. When we see a man of this latter class vote for a protective tariff on such goods as he makes and sells, well knowing that the effect of the tariff will be to put into his own pocket some other man's earnings; when we hear this man say that his desire is to pay higher wages for labor and to take lower prices for goods, while the fact is that he buys labor at the lowest market price and sell goods at their honest value with the tariff increase added to it; when we find out that he has lied to his employees at election time to influence their votes, telling them that in the event of the success of the opposite party he will reduce his staff or close his shop, just for a scare; when we learn that he has subscribed money to a fund for buying votes, or perhaps has been a boodle distributor himself, we wonder if the idea that these actions are wicked ever crosses this good man's mind when he kneels down to say his "Now I lay me down to "sleep" in his chamber.

Perhaps the answer to this is one sometimes given by men who do not say "Now I lay me down to sleep" when they go to bed, viz.: "All is fair in love "and war and business," or they may be able to persuade themselves that it is for the good of the country and keeps the cotton factories going and other mills running on full time. Some of the cotton companies' shareholders are exhibiting symptoms of heresy, and all along the line there are inward questionings, but the priests of protection are still in love with their dogmas.

It is not alone the subject of protection in its relation to morality that ought to cause reflection in the minds of highly respectable and eminently Christian gentlemen. The clergymen, principals of colleges and mentors generally who inculcate the beauty of honesty, the merchants who expect it of their employees, and the magistrates who punish those who disregard its precepts, might ask themselves whether they are justified in giving the lie to their professions by encouraging the trustees of the people and the guardians of their property in flagrant dishonesty and systematic evasion of the laws of the country. No one can pretend to believe that the present Government of Canada is upright in its dealing; no clergyman merchant, magistrate or other educated person can be ignorant of the systematic bribery and the dishonest administration of public property that has characterized the regime of Sir John Macdonald. They may try to close their ears to the truth but its voice will prevail. They know that millions of the public money have been expended to secure certain seats in Nova Scotia; they know that in smaller sums this practice is general under the present Government, and that it is hardly denied in any quarter while openly confessed and boasted of in many. They know that Sir John has admitted his intention of again bribing the people with their own money, for he has told them so they know that he has promised his lieutenants that he will so distribute the constituencies that his opponents will not know where they are, for this too he has publicly declared; they know that the public property of the Dominion has been for some years practically put up to sale for payment in parliamentary support; they have been told by one convicted sinner that he ought not to be abandoned by the Government while others who sit in Parliament voting money into their own pockets are shielded, and they know that another member of Parliament objected to censure on his acts because he was not worse than the rest of Sir John's supporters who, according to him, "all did it." What merchant banker or other honest man, being entrusted with money for certain purposes, would in its expenditure bargain for a return of a portion of the nominal price that it might go to his own uses? What would any merchant, banker, lawyer, or other business man think of a trusted employee whom he found so dishonestly acting? Yet there is not a clergyman, principal of a college, banker, merchant or what-not who is not aware of the system of bleeding contractors for the election fund which Sir John Macdonald and his friends use to corrupt and demoralize the people of Canada. There is not one of them who does not know that Sir John Macdonald receives money from certain classes on the implied condition that he will regulate the tariff to suit their pockets; and none are so dense as not to see that this is a species of brigandage differing only in manner from that practised in the mountains of Sicily. A clergyman, principal of a college, banker or merchant may juggle with his conscience as he will he may find some excuse for supporting those who in public affairs are notorious and whose evil example is dangerous to the characters of thousands of young men in Canada, but he cannot altogether stifle the inner mentor, and such men know they are paltering with the truth; they know that in private life they would answer an employee or punish him by law for less than that of which members of the present Government have been guilty in public affairs; they know in their hearts that by giving their support to Sir John Macdonald and his brood of corruptionists they are preaching the merits and advantage of dishonesty by object lessons of the most attractive kind. They must know that they are endeavouring to instill into the rising generation of Canadians the lesson that vileness in public life if it only leads to success is a thing to be admired and encouraged. There is no escape for them; they have not even the poor excuse of saying that they believe Mr. Laurier or Mr. Blake would be as bad as Sir John; they dare not affront their Maker with such a falsehood as that, but they or some of them continue to assist in the demoralization of their country by supporting the men who are not only scattering the country's property for their own advantage, but, what is worse, are holding up to the youth of the Dominion a shining example of how corruption may win more than honesty, and compel the obeisance of those whose duty it is to teach and practice honesty and morality.

THE JAMAICA BUSINESS.

If persistency, perseverance and volubility were all that are necessary to establish enlarged trade relations with the West Indies, we have no doubt Mr. Adam Brown, honorary Canadian commissioner to the Jamaica exhibition, would be able to accomplish a good deal in that direction. Mr. Brown is full to overflowing with the idea of enlarged trade with Jamaica and enthusiastic as well, so enthusiastic, indeed, that he is willing to stake his reputation upon the success of his mission. There ought to be no such word as fail in the vocabulary of a man possessed of so much enthusiasm and patriotism; and if he does not find in the West Indies a market large enough to absorb the whole of those Canadian products which are likely to be excluded from the American market by the operations of the McKinley tariff bill—eggs included—it will not be Mr. Brown's individual fault—it will be because the market does not exist there, or because, if it does exist to some extent, the tariff policy maintained by the Government which is sending Mr Brown on a market-hunting expedition stands very effectively in the way. In his address before the Board of Trade meeting on Thursday, the honorary commissioner seemed to realize the magnitude of the obstacles which stood in the way of materially enlarged trade with Jamaica not even his exuberant enthusiasm could dispel that impression. Mr. Brown told the meeting, what every man of them knew before, that the West Indies imported from Great Britain and the United States many articles which are produced in Canada, and which we ought to be able to export to those islands; but he did not give the gentlemen listening to him the remotest idea as to how existing obstacles to the establishment of such a trade were to be removed, and that is just the difficulty that wants to be cleared up. Mr. Brown did not need to tell the business men of Montreal that in view of the probable operation of the McKinley tariff bill, it was the duty of Canadians to seek out new markets; they all knew that. What would have been interesting to them would be an explanation as to the *modus operandi* to be followed in getting access to such markets. An elaborate exhibition of Canadian products in Jamaica will be a very good thing. It will demonstrate to the people of the West Indies that we can produce articles which will suit their market. They will probably say: "Yes, those products will suit us "quite as well as articles of the same "kind that we buy from Great Britain "and the United States. What we want "to know is, can you sell them as cheap"ly to us as do the Americans or the "British; and can you so modify your "tariff as to permit of a return trade be"tween the West Indies and Canada, so "that shippers may find return "cargoes and direct communica"tion be established by sail "and steam vessels which will "promote the development of trade; for "you will see, Mr. Brown, we cannot "afford to lose the advantage of the "trade we have with Great Britain and "the United States unless you can guar"antee us a market for our products in "Canada. We buy from the United "States and Great Britain because they "buy from us, and Canada will have to "do the same thing." Mr. Brown will be nonplussed at once. He will not be able to give the West Indians any such assurance. He will be able to say to them: "We want to sell goods to you, "but as for buying your staple products, "well, we shall have first to consult the "beneficiaries of the national policy." And then Mr. Brown will come home, report that he has had an excellent time, that Canadian products made a fine showing at the exhibition and were very much admired, and that no doubt a large trade could be established between this country and the West Indies, if—and then the commissioner will become somewhat abstracted and the idea will dawn upon him that he had better wind up his report with a few pleasing generalities instead of allowing himself to be drawn into reflections which will bring him into collision with the N. P. and its patrons.

TIME TRIES ALL.

Sir John Macdonald—or his journal, same thing—is wrong in saying that the loss to the Canadian trade by the passage of the McKinley bill has been grossly exaggerated by the Opposition press. That press has uniformly stated that Canada is not absolutely dependent on the trade with the United States, but that such and such extra duties will have to be paid. It was The Montreal Gazette, which is not an Opposition paper, that said the production must be adjusted to demand, so as to avoid the disasters of an excessive supply of those products hitherto sent to the United States, and for which the market there will in the future be greatly restricted. The way in which it is proposed the Canadian farmer should recoup himself for the loss of the American market is by exporting eggs to Europe, and by growing two rowed barley. The freshness of the idea will hardly be equalled by that of the eggs, but in the course of a few years it may be ascertained whether the soil on the average Canadian farm is strong enough to grow the two rowed barley, and whether the markets of England are as convenient as those of the States. In announcing the Government's objection to reciprocity in natural products the President of the Council may not have considered these things.

A SAD CASE.

While the Government of the United States is spending more millions on military pensions than the whole cost of maintaining the German army, it sounds very strange to be told that a battle-scarred veteran, eking out a bare existence on a small pension, should be driven by want and despair to commit suicide. Such a tragedy occurred in Chicago on Thursday night, when Col. Baillie opened an artery in his leg and bled to death. Col. Baillie had been a widower four years. He was mustered out of the army directly after the war and has been in receipt of a small pension. He was horribly disfigured from wounds received in battle. The boy was passionately fond of him, and was in the habit of throwing his arms around his neck and kissing and calling him "his "dear old cut-up papa." The pair had been living a bare existence with the Colonel's pension and what he was able to earn from his writings. Such an occurrence is a disgrace to the American Republic, which permits a lot of pension sharks, favored beneficiaries of the pension fund who never smelt powder within a hundred miles of a battlefield, and men who have plenty and to spare without pension aid, to divide so many millions among themselves and their retainers, while the gallant old veteran is practically allowed to starve to death. There ought to be an uprising among the American people against this gross misappropriation of pension funds which has been going on for some years past; and the Government should take care that the money reaches the persons who earned and deserve it.

BOGUS TELEGRAMS.

In a New York paper and in others a telegram has been published stating that there have been very heavy losses of crops in the Northwest, that there are only one million bushels of No. 1 hard wheat and that the rest will grade much lower. It is as well to understand that a telegram of this kind in a New York paper is not of the slightest value—except, possibly, to grain operators. The New York papers will publish without question any nonsense or any falsehood sent them by their sometimes irresponsible and perfectly reckless correspondents. People in Canada at least ought to understand that much. If a correspondent of The New York Herald or similar journal will get up a yarn without any scintillation of truth in it for the sake of making five dollars, what would not he do on receipt of a hundred dollar bill from some grain speculator? For half that sum it would be easy to find correspondents of New York papers who would telegraph all over the earth that one-half the Northwest crop had been destroyed by the heavy rains on the odd days of July, while the rest had been killed by the drought on the even numbered days. Many of the telegrams in the New York papers are worth reading as specimens of ingenuity in falsehood, but anyone who accepts them as accurate records ought to be supplied with a watchful but gentle mannered keeper. As for the alleged telegram about the Northwest crops it is quite probable that it was written in some grain dealer's office in Chicago, and sent from there in such directions as the grainman directed.

"TAKE a cigar," is not now the thing to say to a Methodist minister, unless he is very seasick.

WHILE The Gazette is engaged in the task of belittling the effect of the McKinley bill on the Province of Ontario, The Evening Journal of Ottawa declares it will give Ontario "a black eye." Conservative doctors differ, you see.

IT IS possible that the Montreal steamship companies may build vessels specially constructed for carrying eggs, with coops on the upper decks for the chicks that are born on the voyage. By kind consent of Mr. Bowell the eggs are to be packed in confiscated peach baskets.

THE GAZETTE: Sir Benjamin Baker, one of the builders of the Forth bridge, says the Chignecto Ship Railway is exciting the profound interest of engineers. The next great question is, will it earn the interest of its capital?

Pshaw! that's not the question. The question is has there been a square divvy?

THE Methodist Conference ran foul of the evening papers yesterday. One was denounced for giving scurrilous and untrue reports of committee meetings, and both were accused of doing rather naughty things. There is such a thing as being too enterprising in getting reports of matters that are held to be confidential. In the meantime The Herald's reports are known to be fair, well condensed and thoroughly reliable.

A PARAGRAPH is going the rounds of American papers to the effect that Washington is becoming noted for its "hoodooed" houses, a number of the finest old residences in the city being unoccupied on that account. The St. Paul Pioneer Press improves on the paragraph by suggesting that it will be great blessing for the country if the house of representatives were thus "hoodooed". Coming from a Republican journal that is rough on the Republican majority which passed the McKinley tariff bill.

THE Government of Sir John Macdonald has always favored reciprocity in natural products; so says one-half of the Conservative press.

The Government of Canada is against reciprocity, even in natural products; so says Mr. Colby the President of the Council.

The Gazette says that we want the largest possible measure of reciprocity with the States.

The London Free Press says that there are five good reasons against any reciprocity with the States.

The Empire—well, the Empire would shoot anyone in his tracks if he spoke of reciprocity within earshot of that office.

The Hamilton Spectator, after contending that reciprocity in natural products was a device of the Grits and the devil, suddenly became convinced that reciprocity was what Sir John had been longing for.

And, while the shepherds are contradicting one another in this way, the unfortunate sheep are wondering which is the fold anyway.

A BAD FACE HUMOR.

Covering the Face with Disfiguring, Painful Blotches, Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

About seven years ago I had a humor break out upon my face; it started in a small blotch and looked like the sting of a bee, then it spread and looked like a ringworm, and became very painful. I at once went to one of the best doctors in the city, and he could do me no good. No less than twelve of the best doctors have had a trial at my face, and all of them failed. I will not give you a list of their names, but will say that they were from Boston, New York, and Maine, also from England, France and Canada. I have been a hotel cook and steward for years. In the summer I cook at watering places; that is why I had an opportunity of being among good doctors, They could not cure my face, and I had given up all hopes of ever being any better, Last June, I went to Moosehead Lake, Maine, to cook for the season. My face was so bad I did not like to be seen. At the lake I met a gentleman from England. He told me to use your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and they would cure me at once. I did so. The result was, in three weeks the sores on my face were healed up. I used it all the season. My face is all well, and no more scars to be seen. I have recommended it to a number, and in every case it has cured them. It would take a great deal of money to put me back where I was one year ago, providing I did not know what your CUTICURA would do. I shall recommend it as long as I live, and shall ever remain,

H. STEVENS, East Jackson, Me

Cuticura Remedies

The greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, instantly relieve the most agonizing forms of eczema and psoriasis, and speedily, permanently, economically, and infallibly cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply diseases and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, when all other methods and best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, $1.5'. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

OLD FOLKS' PAINS

Full of comfort for all Pains, in flammation and weakness of the aged is the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster**, the first and only pain killing strengthening Plaster. New, instantaneous, and infallible. 86

A. F. McINTYRE, Q. C. R. G. CODE

ARMOUR'S
Pork, Lard, Hams, Bacon

—AND—

PREPARED MEAT.
JAMES ALLEN,
No. 6 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.
Agent Armour & Co., Chicago.
October 19 3

Packers of the well-known brand of
MORGAN SHORT CUT CLEAR PORK

Ottawa River Navigation Company

EXCURSION
—TO—
OTTAWA EXHIBITION
$2.75 RETURN
And SINGLE FARE from LOCAL POINTS
VIA PALACE STEAMER
"SOVEREIGN"

Tickets valid from September 22 to 30 inclusive. Take 8.05 a. m. train to Lachine to connect with Steamer.
Tickets at 143 and 174 St. James-street, Windsor Hotel and Bonaventure Depot.

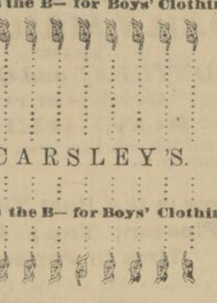
R. W. SHEPHERD, Jr., Manager.
223-4612

Carsley's Advertisement

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

TAILOR MADE SUITS.

Where Goes the B— for Boys' Clothing?



Where Ends the B— for Boys' Clothing?

☞PLEASE TAKE ELEVATOR
☞PLEASE TAKE ELEVATOR
Ladies will please take the Elevator to Boys' Clothing to the third flat.
S. CARSLEY.

THE LARGEST
THE LARGEST
The largest and cheapest stock of Boys' Clothing in the city is
S. CARSLEY'S.

ONE QUARTER.
The one quarter of one of our entire flats is now given to Boys' Clothing, placing it at the head of any in the city.
S. CARSLEY.

WHY DO PEOPLE COME????
WHY DO PEOPLE COME????
Why do people come to us for Boys' Clothing? Simply because they find the largest and cheapest stock in the city to select from, also they save time and money.
S. CARSLEY.

IF YOU HAVE NOT
IF YOU HAVE NOT
If you have not visited S. CARSLEY'S Boys' Clothing Department, do so now. If your boy wants a good suit, then take him at once to S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame-street

S. CARSLEY
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777
NOTRE DAME STREET
MONTREAL
Telephones—Bell, No. 2620; Federal, No. 555.

The Annual General Meeting of the Victoria Skating Club for the transaction of general business of the Company and the election of Directors will be held in the Secretary-Treasurer's office, No. 247 St. James-street, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24 instant, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon, where will also be held on the same day, at 12.45 p.m., a special general meeting of Shareholders for the purpose of amending By-Law No. 21 concerning the sale of tickets for entertainments.

By order of the Board,
W. ALEX. CALDWELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Sept. 18, 1890. 533

ROSSMORE - HOUSE
CORNWALL, Ont.

The best $2.00 Hotel in Canada—75 finely furnished Rooms, Electric Light, Gas, hot and cold baths, everything new and first class.

GEO. ROSS, - - - Proprietor.

Sheriff's Sales.

No. 778. PATRICK GRACE VERSUS FRANCOIS BERTRAND.

Seized as belonging to the said Francois Bertrand, one of the said defendants, the following immovables, to wit:

1. A lot of land situate in the village of Varennes, parish of Sainte Anne of Varennes, district of Montreal, known on the official plan and in the book of reference for the municipality of the village of Varennes under one hundred and three (103), with a barn thereon erected, and bounded in front by the lot number one hundred and two (102), of the same plan and book of reference.
2. Another lot of land situate in the same place known on the official plan and in the book of reference of the said municipality for the village of Varennes, under number one hundred and two (102)—with a stone house and others buildings thereon erected, bounded in front by the public highway otherwise called Sainte Anne-street.

To be sold at the parochial church door of the parish Sainte Anne of Varennes, on the TWENTIETH day of SEPTEMBER instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

No. 684. LA COMPAGNIE DE PRET ET CREDIT FONCIER VERSUS HARDOIN LIONAIS, *es-qualite.*

The capital sum of two hundred and thirty-eight dollars, a constituted rent, at the rate of six per cent. interest yearly, being an annual and perpetual rent of fourteen dollars and twenty-eight cents, payable yearly on the twenty-ninth day of September and of which said rent the first payment will be due on the twenty-ninth day of September next, 1890.

Which said rent constituted, affecting a parcel of land or emplacement situate in the City of Montreal, being number one hundred and sixteen (No. 116), on the official plan and in the book of reference for the incorporated village of Saint Jean Baptiste; bounded in front by George Hypolite-street—with a house and dependencies thereon erected.

To be sold in my office, in the City of Montreal, on the TWENTY-NINTH day of SEPTEMBER instant, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, Sept. 19, 1890.
J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Sheriff.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager
CONRIED'S COMIC OPERA CO.—Johann Strauss' "The Gypsy Baron" Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday matinee. Also Adolph Mueller's Opera "The King's Fool" Friday and Saturday evenings.
PAUL STEINDORFF, Conductor.
Seats now on sale at Nordheimers.
Next Week—AUNT JACK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager
Week beginning SEPTEMBER 22nd.
The most successful farcical comedy of the season, entitled
AUNT JACK
—WITH A RECORD OF—
200 Nights at the Court Theatre, London.
200 Nights at the Madison-square Theatre, New York.
Supported by a Company of players organized by A. M. PALMER and H. S TAYLOR.
AUNT JACK will be preceded by a comedietta in one act entitled
THE MAN OF THE WORLD.
MR. JOSEPH HAWORTH as Capt. Bradley (The Man of the World), and Berkeley Brue (Aunt Jack).
AUNT JACK
Will be presented with the following magnificent cast:

S Berkeley Brue	Barristers	J S Haworth
Caleb Cornish		Geo Backus
Mr Juffin, a Solicitor		Chas W Butler
Colonel Tavenor, retired		E A Eberle
Lord St John Brompton		Lewis Baker
Mr Justice Mundle		Chas Bowser
Swoffer, Brue's clerk		Lewis Mitchell
Associate Justice		John Blake
Usher		J R Russell
Policeman 47		M J Fenton
Joseph, a Waiter		W B Murray
Foreman of the Jury		D an Smith
Joseph Bryson, Caleb's Aunt		Ffolliott Paget
Mildred, Caleb's Wife		Bertha Creighton
Mrs Ephriam B Van Streek		Alice Butler

Seats on sale at Nordheimer's

SPARROW & JACOBS
THEATRE ROYAL
Every afternoon at 2; and evening at 8, week commencing Monday, Sept. 15.
WILLIAMS & ORR'S METEORS
A Gigantic Vaudeville Company, composed of the Best and Brightest Specialty Stars
Prices of admission—10c. 20c and 30c; reserved seats 10c extra,
Plan at the theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Week following—The World Against Her

SPARROW & JACOBS'
THEATRE ROYAL
Every afternoon at 2 and evening at 8, week commencing Monday, Sept. 22.
THE GREAT MELODRAMA
THE WORLD AGAINST HER
Prices of Admission—10c, 20c, 30c; reserved seats 10c extra.
Plan at the Royal from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.
COMING—The Great American Specialty Company.

RETURN OF THE
Swedish Ladies!!
TWO CONCERTS & MATINEE
QUEEN'S HALL
Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Afternoon, Sept. 25 and 26
8 o'clock p.m.
Box plan open on Monday at Nordheimer's and Shepherd's music stores. Reserved seats 75c and 50c, admission 2 c.

MUSICAL RE-OPENING
QUEEN'S HALL
Saturday evening, Sept. 20.
MENDELSSOHN QUINTET CLUB
—ASSISTED BY—
MISS MARIE BARNARD
Of Boston.
Reserved seats 75 and 50 cents; admission 25 cents. At Nordheimer's and Sheppard's music stores. 221—5t

CARSLAKE'S
CAMBRIDGESHIRE SWEEP
$25,000

1st horse [2 prizes]	$3000 each	$6000
2nd horse	" 2000 each	4000
3rd horse	" 1000 each	2000
Other starters [divided equally]		7000
Non-starters		6000
5000 TICKETS	- - -	**$5 EACH**

130 horses entered [2 prizes each] 260 prizes
Drawing October 20 at the Victoria Armory
Result mailed to country subscribers.
Ten per cent. deducted from prizes.
Address GEO. CARSLAKE, Prop.
Mansion House, 522 St. James street, Montreal
N.B.—Derby of 1891 will be $75,000.

WANTED—A house containing eight apartments, west of Bleury and within ten to fifteen minutes' walk of Beaver Hall Hill. Address "Mac," Herald, office.

WANTED
By the Town of Amherst, a first-class Hydraulic Engineer to go to Amherst, make a thorough examination of the locality and report on a water supply system for the town. Address stating references and terms.
By Order of Council,
W. FRED K. DONKIN,
Town Clerk.
Amherst, N.S., Sept. 16, 1890. 561234

LVER-PLATED
NOVELTIES — Nice Presents
Cole's Stores 1792 Notre Dame-street, 2292 St. Catherine-street.

Montreal Exposition Company.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal Exposition Company will be held at 76 St. Gabriel-street on WEDNESDAY, the 1st OCTOBER at 12 o'clock noon, for the general organization of the Company.
Signed on behalf of the Provisional Directors.
L. H. MASSUE.
S. C. STEVENSON.
Montreal Sept. 15, 1890. 224—25-30 S

McINTYRE & CODE,
Barristers, Notaries &c.
Supreme Court and Departmental Agents, Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal,
OTTAWA, Ontario.
222 3 6, 1 yr

THE REASON WHY
—WE USE—
Reed's Rosin Cement Roofing,
IT IS THE BEST,
beyond question, in the market.
GEO. W. REED

MERCIER - LABELLE.

DEMONSTRATION IN THEIR HONOR AT BERTHIER.

They Attend the Opening of the Exhibition of the United Counties and Meet with a Warm Reception from the Electors of Both Political Parties—Speeches on the Occasion.

The district exhibition of the counties of Berthier, Assomption, Joliette and Montcalm was held on Wednesday on the grounds of Mr. R. J. Ralston, at Berthier, which are picturesquely situated between the St. Lawrence and Bayonne rivers in the county of Berthier, and proved in every respect an immense success.

Hon. Mr. Mercier graced the event with his presence, as did also Major Labelle, both of whom received a warm reception. Hon. Mr. Mercier arrived by the morning train from Quebec and was received by Mr. Chenevert, M. P.P., and taken to the latter's residence in Berthier. At 10 o'clock Mr. Lamarche, mayor of Berthier, read an address of welcome to the Premier of Quebec in the Town Hall. Another address was also read to Mgr. Labelle. Both of the recipients delivered very happy replies, thanking those assembled for the cordial greeting with which they had been received.

At noon a party consisting of Hon. Mr. Mercier, Mgr. Labelle, Mayor Lamarche, Mr. Guilbault, president of the united counties, Mr. Beausoleil, M. P. Mr. Gauthier, M. P., Mr. Neveu, M. P., Hon. Mr. Sylvestre, Hon. Senator Paquette, Hon. Senator Armand, Mr. Chenevert, M. P. P., Mr. Bazinet, M. P.P., Mr. Cardin, M. P. P., and Mr. Legris, ex M. P. P., drove down to the exhibition grounds, where Mr. Guilbault read an address to Hon. Mr. Mercier on behalf of the united societies and in which he was warmly thanked for the legislation he had already been instrumental in enacting in favor of the agricultural classes.

Hon. Mr. Mercier in reply made a brilliant and interesting address. He thanked the large crowd present for the warmth of the welcome they had extended him, and wished them every success. Speaking specially to the farmers and the exhibitors, he said that the exhibition compared most favorably with the one he had recently seen at Coaticooke, and that it was one of the best, if not *the* best, county exhibition that it had been his pleasure yet to visit.

The ministerial party then dined at the residence of Mr. Chenevert, M.P.P., after which they drove to the residence of Cure Champoux, and then, accompanied by him and a number of priests from surrounding parishes, visited the convent where addresses were presented, first to Hon. Mr. Mercier, and next to Mgr Labelle, to which both made happy replies. From the convent, the party proceeded to the commercial college, which was carefully inspected and the mode of instruction minutely inquired into. Here also addresses were presented to Hon. Mr.Mercier and Mgr. Labelle, and again were appropriate replies delivered thereto. In each of the above mentioned institutions the honorable premier announced that he would give a gold medal to the most efficient scholar, and also asked that the pupils be accorded a holiday, which was granted, to the latters' delight.

The evening was one of the gayest that the town of Berthier has seen for many a day. The principal residences and public buildings were brilliantly and profuscly illuminated and there was an extensive display of fireworks. A banquet was held at which the Premier, Cabinet Ministers, Judges and officers and members of the agricultural societies were present, and a very enjoyable time was spent. President Giulbault, of the united societies, presided, and eloquent speeches were made by Hon. Mr. Mercier, Mr. Beausoiel, M.P., Mr. Bazinet, M.P.P., Mr. Legris, Mr. Simard, Mr. Tranchemontague, and others. A ball was also held the same evening at the residence of the Mayor, at which the youth and beauty of the surrounding parishes were present, and a most pleasing time was spent.

After the banquet Hon. Mr. Mercier drove around the town and was cheered at every corner by enthusiastic crowds. A remarkable feature of the occasion was the great unanimity that existed among both political parties regarding the reception that should be accorded the popular Premier and the demonstration accorded him, as a result of their united efforts, was one worthy of the district of Berthier, as well as of the four united counties.

On Thursday, the second day of the exhibition, the judges made their awards and some good horse racing was also witnessed on the race course prepared by Mr. Olivier. Over $2,000 in prizes were distributed and among the most lucky of the exhibitors was Mr. Arsene St. Denis, who managed to carry off some of the largest ones, amounting in value to over $200. It is estimated that over 2,500 people, coming from all parts of the four counties and elsewhere, attended the exhibition on the first day, while on the second day the attendance did not fall far short of the same figure. The demonstration as a whole was a great credit to the united counties as well as a fitting compliment to Hon. Mr. Mercier and Mgr. Labelle for their efforts in the interest of agriculture.

NEW YORK EXCURSION.

The Delaware & Hudson and Central Vermont Railroads will issue tickets from Montreal to NEW YORK and RETURN for TWELVE DOLLARS, good to go Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28; good to return until Oct. 6, 1890.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars

Somke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Children Cry for

SYSTEMATIC HUMBUGGING.

A Citizen's Grumble About the Widening of Cathedral-Street.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday Mr. Lacey, on behalf of the Imperial Insurance Company, said that he did not see why they should have to pay Mr. Fairbairn a commission on the city's insurance premiums. He could not see why they should pay the city commission at all, considering the amount of taxes they paid into the civic treasury.

The chairman said the three brokers were named to look after the premiums for this month only.

Ald. McBride claimed the committee had no right to say whether the insurance companies should pay commissions or not. He considered it a very small piece of business on the part of the sub-committee and insinuated that some of the aldermen must have had friends whom they desired to see get ten per cent. The idea of going into such small business, that of getting brokers to come to the City Hall, secure the city's cheques and then going to the insurance companies to obtain a ten per cent commission, appeared to him preposterous.

It was explained that the premiums falling due amounted to $1,809 and as the proceeding was to be carried out for this month only the committee decided after some further discussion to adopt the report of the sub-committee on the subject.

A couple of applications for the position of Mr. Lemieux in the assessors office were thrown out, the chairman remarking that no new men were wanted and that hereafter the position would go by promotion.

The report on the census was next adopted, after the mayor had taken some exception to the insinuations in certain papers that the figures had been cooked up.

A report from the special sub-committee regarding the West End abattoir was to the effect that the city relinquish $50,000 of the company's bonds or else guarantee bonds to that extent, in order to assist the company in carrying out certain improvements.

The Mayor explained that the company were already indebted $59,000 to the city, and as the latter had no desire to take over the property, he thought the city might accord the company a priority hypotheque of $50,000.

The report was concurred in.

The next subject of importance up for discussion was the report of the special sub-committee on street improvements, a synopsis of which appeared in yesterday's Herald.

The Mayor said he had signed the report under restriction, that was, he favored the widening of Notre Dame-street east, but of none of the others proposed at present.

Ald. McBride said the report would have to be adopted altogether or not at all.

Ald. Cunningham pleaded for the widening of Bleury-street, and wanted to know why the committee could not allow them one-third.

As regarded Viger-square extension, Ald. Hurteau said it should be done without delay, and he was backed up by Ald. Prefontaine, who said that Viger Market was an eyesore.

Ald. Cunningham—"Yes, and besides you know, its so near St. Denis-street."

The Mayor recognizing that the hit was made at him, said: "Well, I'm not so exacting as you. I could have had St. Denis-street paved for instance, if I wanted to."

When the question of the widening of Cathedral-street came up, Mr. McNamee wanted to know if the city intended to give $5,000 only and if they expected the cost would only be $25,000 for widening it to 60 feet. "Why," said he, "$5,000 would not buy one house in the place."

Ald. McBride—"No, it wouldn't buy Ald. Gauthier's."

Ald. Gauthier—"I guess not."

Mr. McNamee—"We have been cheated and cheated repeatedly regarding this widening of Cathedral-street. This is only another piece of systematic humbugging."

After some further discussion the committee said that $25,000 should not cover the cost of widening the street to sixty feet as it was decided, with the approbation of Mr. McNamee to grant one-fifth of the present assessed property toward the improvement.

In spite of the Mayor's objections the report for the street widenings was then adopted.

The remainder of the business was of a less important nature, but the Mayor remarked that if they had to go before the legislature for power to carry out the proposed homologations, a meeting of the committee of chairmen should be called for next week as the legislature would open the months after next.

CITY of KINGSTON

DEBENTURES,

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock Noon on

Monday, the 22nd September, 1890,

for the purchase of the following Debentures all bearing interest, payable half-yearly at 4½ per cent. per annum:

$15,600 Debt Arrangement Debentures, payable in the years 1908 and 1909,

$11,763.99 Local Improvement Debentures, dated 1st July, 1890, payable in 20 years from date.

$2,100 Public School Debentures, dated June 11, 1890, payable in annual instalments within 15 years from date.

$25,000 Water Works Debentures, dated 31st December, 1889, payable in annual instalments within 30 years from date, and made in either Canadian currency or sterling money, as required.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further information apply to

F. C. IRELAND,
City Treasurer.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 8th, 1890.
10, 13, 16, 18, 20, S.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

THE MOLSONS BANK

Are Hereby Notified that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT, and a Bonus of ONE PER CENT,

upon the capital stock has been declared for the CURRENT HALF-YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal and at the Branches on and after the

First Day of OCTOBER Next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its Banking House, in this city, on

Monday, the 13th of October Next,

AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

By order of the Board.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
General Manager.

Montreal, 22nd August, 1890.
207—2 8 13 18 25 S

COMMERCIAL BAROMETER.

THE WEEKLY READINGS FROM BRADSTREET'S OBSERVATORY.

Influence of the Money Market—Low Price of Cereals—The Sugar, Cotton and Rice Crops—Iron and Coal—Stocks and Shares—Decrease in Railway Earnings—Wheat and Flour Exports—Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet's show that the volume of general merchandise moving to consumers' hands remains quite large and that the general trade as a whole is fairly satisfactory for the season, although prolonged rains had some influence.

There was a marked development of conservatism at New York, Boston and Philadelphia during the week and this was reflected in banking operations at large western and southern cities. The tight money market with fears of disaster in the absence of special measures for relief unquestionably had a temporarily retarding influence upon the movement of goods.

Prices are practically unchanged for metals and manufactured articles, but for the moment are lower for most cereals and other food products.

The Louisiana sugar crop was never better, and harvesting will begin there in about three weeks. Some damage to cotton has been reported, but the rice crop promises well. Wheat exports from the Pacific Coast are very much reduced; ships are scarce there and prices lower. Supplies are quite heavy.

Iron has remained dull at former prices; southern irons are not coming east at present. Anthracite coal will be advanced in price as the demand is stronger and the movement beginning to be active. Petroleum is lower, weak and neglected. Copper is stronger and a plan to put lake ingot above 17c is being discussed.

The demoralizing influences of stringent money rates have disappeared from the New York share market and prices have improved, but speculators still hesitate somewhat in spite of the announcement of several railroad deals.

Moderate gains in railway company gross receipts in July fail to offset increased operating expenses growing out of low rates and heavy expenditures for better men. The result is the first decrease in net earnings reported for a year. The total net earnings of 106 companies for July aggregate $16,314,105, a decrease of more than 1 per cent. as compared with July a year ago.

The price of wheat declined 2@3 per cent this week on decreased exports, increased stocks and easier foreign markets. Indian corn reacted 1½ cents as well. Pork is easier and lard is off a few points.

Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat) both coasts, equal 1,985,157 bushels. In the like week last year the total was 2,098,677 bushels. Last week it was 1,480,058 bushels.

Unfavorable weather and holidays have reduced the dry goods trade at leading eastern markets. Trade as a whole is fair. The heavy fall rush is over, but demand is still satisfactory. Prices are firmly held. Woolen goods are in quite good demand at first hands. Territory and pulled wools are in better demand at full prices, with slight advances in some instances. Cotton is less active and 3-16c lower on spots, owing to free movement and lack of demand.

Bank clearings at 51 cities for the week ending Sept. 18, are $1,275,897,114, a gain over the week last year of 18.6 per cent.

Business failures reported to Bradstreets' number 167 in the United States this week, against 162 last week, and 190 this week last year. Canada had 30 this week against 22 last week. The total failures in the United States Jan. 1 to date is 7,267 against 8,123 in a like portion of 1889.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Ruisseau Migeon.

The City of Montreal,

By the undersigned Attorney and Counsel, hereby give notice that on MONDAY, the THIRD DAY of NOVEMBER next at HALF-PAST TEN o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon as counsel can be heard, at the Court House of this city, they will, by and through their said Attorney and Counsel, present to the Superior Court, third division, in and for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, sitting in term, a petition calling upon the said Court to choose and nominate in virtue of the Act of the Legislature, 52 Vic., Chap. 79, three competent and disinterested persons to act as Commissioners, to fix and determine, in conformity with the said Act the price or compensation to be allowed for the lots or pieces of ground or real property hereinafter mentioned or described which the said Corporation of the City of Montreal have, by a resolution adopted on the TWENTIETH day of AUGUST last determined to acquire for the purpose of opening a street on the land on which Ruisseau Migeon exists, from Notre Dame-street to the River St. Lawrence, in the Hochelaga Ward of the said City, and to perform such other duties as are imposed by law upon the said Commissioners, viz:

1 A piece of land with no building thereon erected, bounded on the northeast side by the southwest portion of lot cadastral No. 21, said side measuring about 252.0 feet; on the southeast side by the lands of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, said side measuring about 20.0 feet; on the southwest side by the remainder of lot cadastral No. 23, said side measuring about 247.0 feet; on the northwest side by Notre Dame-street, said side measuring about 20.0 feet; containing a superficial area of about 4990.0 square feet; the said piece of land being the northeast portion of lot cadastral No. 23 on the official plan and book of reference for the Hochelaga Ward of the said city;

2. A piece of land with no building thereon erected, bounded on the northeast side by the remainder of lot cadastral No. 21, said side measuring about 277.0 feet; on the southeast side by the lands of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, said side measuring about 40.0 feet; on the southwest side by the northeastern portion of lot cadastral No. 23 and Notre Dame-street, said side measuring about 267.0 feet; on the northwest side by Notre Dame-street, said side measuring about 33.6 feet; containing a superficial area of about 10.853.0 square feet; the said piece of land being the southwest portion of lot cadastral No. 21 on the official plan and book of reference for the Hochelaga Ward of the said city; the whole in accordance with a plan of the improvement deposited in the City Surveyor's office.

The above dimensions are in English feet and decimals.

ROY & ETHIER,
Attorney for Corporation of Montreal.

CITY HALL,
Montreal, Sept. 15, 1890.

[To be inserted in The Herald and Gazette on the 19th and 20th September instant.]

ALBERTA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 37 Old Jewry, London, England, on the Fifteenth day of October, 1890, at the hour of noon

To authorize the purchase and to accept the transfer of the property and assets of the North Western Coal and Navigation Company, Limited—

To authorize the issue of Mortgage Bonds and Share Capital, both Preferred and Ordinary, required for the purposes of the Company,

And generally to consider and adopt all measures incident to, or arising out of, the agreements with the North Western Coal and Navigation Company, Limited, with the Great Falls and Canada Railway Company, and with the Lethbridge Construction Company—

To approve the Head Office in London—

To receive the Report of the Directors, and pass the accounts of the Company, and fix the remuneration of the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
A. T. GALT.

Montreal, 8th September, 1890. 3-O-8

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

of various sizes to rent by

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX,

Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Sts.

Children Cry for

POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE

FOR SEPTEMBER, 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....	7.45	7.00
9 00	......	Ontario and Western States by C.P.R......	......	7.00
8 30	1145 / 9.15	(c) Ottawa by R.W....	8.00	5.00 / 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	......	7.2[illegible]
......	9.15	Canada Atlantic Ry..	8.00	......
......	1150 / 9 30	Alexandria Glen Robertson, Greenfield & Maxville by Atlantic Railway............	8.00	5.00
......	8.30	Hudson, Oka, Como, Rigaud, Carillon, P. Fortune	7.00	......
		Quebec and Eastern Provinces.		
7 30	......	Sorel, Berthier and Batiscan Bridge by steamer........	......	6.05
......	9.00	St. Vincent D.P., Terebonne, L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Louiseville, Sorel, Three Rivers, Quebec and Line of North Shore Ry.......	7.15	......
7 30	9.00	Quebec and Three Rivers by R.W	7.15	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	......	3.00
7.30	......	Sherbrooke and Lake Megantic	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. Bazile	8.00	......
7.30	12.40	St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Coaticooke &c	6.45	2.15 / 8.00
7.30	......	Clarenceville, Noyan	......	4.45
7.30	......	Acton and Sorel Ry..	6.45	8.00
9.15	10.00	St. Johns............	7.30	3.00 / 3.20
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
8.15	......	G. Ligne, Stottville, Lacolle, Girard.	......	4.45
10.30	......	S-E Ry, LachineRap., Lacadie, St. Jacques le M..........	......	4.35
9.30	......	S-E Ry Montreal and Chambly section....	......	4.30
10.30	5.15 / 6.15	(b) New Brunswick, N Scotia and P.E.I....	6.45	6.15
......	5.15 / 6.15	Newfoundland, forw'd daily on Halifax. Mails despatched from Halifax for Newfoundland on 1st, 15th & 29th Sept.	......	6.15
		LOCAL MAILS		
9.30	......	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.........	6 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......	9.00	4.30 / 12.45
8.15	1.00 / 6.15	Hocnelaga...........	7.30	1230 / 5.45
8.30	5.30	Lachine, Cote St. P. (B. Bn'ets aftern'n only).	6.00	2.15
9.30	3.30	Longueuil	6.00	4.15
10.00	......	Maisonneuve, Longue Pointe, Pt-au-Trembles & Charlemagne	......	3.00
10.00	1.00	Longue Pointe........	7.30	3.00
8.30	1230 / 6.40	Point St. Charles and St. Gabriel..........	7.30 / 1145	5.45
7.30 / 1000	......	Sorel by R.W.........	7.15	......
9.15	......	St. Lambert..........	......	2.15
9.30	12.30	St. Eustache..........	7.00	4.45
......	12.30	St. Laurent, St Martin, &c..........	7.00	....
10.30	6.30	St. Henri de M. and St. Cunegonde.......	6.00	2.15
10.00	......	Sault-au-Recollet, Bougie and Pont Viau [afternoon only].....	7.15	330
......	5.45	Outremont............	11.55	....
9.40	1.15 / 7 30	St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal.............	7.00	1245 / 5.15
9.15	7.00	Mile End. and Cote St. Louis	7.00	2.15
......	2.45	Cote St. Louis, Cote Visitation, Cote St. Michel & St. Leonard Pt. Maurice..........	......	2.15
		Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes earlier.		
		UNITED STATES.		
7.30 / 8 06	9.15	New York City and State, and the Southern States..........	7.30	4.45 / 7.00
8 00	......	Troy, Albany, Rouse's Point	6.25	4.45
7.30 / 8 00	......	Rouse's Point and Albany Postal Car....	6.25	4.35
8.45	9.15	Boston, Mass	7.30	4.35 / 7.00
8.45	......	New England States, except Maine........	......	4.35 / 7.00
7.30	......	Portland, Maine, and the New England States, exc'pt Boston	......	8.00
8.15	9.15	(a) Western and Pacific States............	7.45	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 BRITIAN

By Majestic, White Star Line, Ireland, 6 p,m Monday September 1st.

By Lah,n N.G.Lloyd Line 6p.m Monday September 1 st.

By Lahn N.G.Lloy, Line, Supp 7am Tuesday, September 2 nd.

By Parisian, Allan Line 7.30 p.m., Wednesday September 3rd.

By Servia, Cunard Line for Ireland (b) 4 pm Friday September 5th.

By Elder, N.G.Lloyd Line, 4,pm, Friday September. 5th,

By Germanic, White Star Line for Ireland, (b) 4 p.m Tuesday, September 9th.

By Aller, N.G, Lloyd, 4 p.m Tuesday, September 9th.

By Vancouver, Dominion Line (a) 7,30 p.m Wednesday, September. 10th,

By Etruria Cunard Line, 6 00 p.m Thursday September. 11 pm.

By Fulda N.G Lloyd, Line 400 p m Friday. September 12th.

By Werra, N.G. Lloyd Line, 7.00 am Monday, September 15th.

By City of New York, Inman Line. 6 00 p.m, Monday, September 15th.

By City of New York, Allan Line, Supp., 7.00 a.m, Friday, September 19th.

By Circassian, Allan Line, (a) 7:30 p.m, Wednesday, September 17 th.

By City of Rome, Anchor Line, 6,00, p.m, Thursday, September 18 th.

By City of Rome, Anchor Line, Supp., 7.00 a.m, Tuesday. September 19 th

By Britannic, White Star Line, for Ireland (b) 4.00 p.m, Tuesday, September 23 rd,

By Trave, N. G.Lloyd Line, 4.00 p.m, Tuesday, September 23rd.

By Sardinian, Allan Line, (a) 7.30 p.m. Wednesday September 24th.

By Umbria, Cunard Line, 4,00 p.m, Friday, September 26th.

By Arizona, Guion Line, 7.00 a.m, Monday September 29th.

FRANCE.

By La Bretage, Gen Tr Atl Line, 4.00 p.m, Friday, September 5th.

By La Champagne, Gen. Tr Atl Line, 6.00 p.m, Thursday, September 11th.

By La Normandie, Gen, Tr, Atl Line, Thursday, September 18th, 6 p.m.

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10 solid brick tenements and 2 solid brick residences, on Upper St. Urbain-street.........................25,000

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP

INAUGURATION OF A SATURDAY NIGHT CONCERT.

Paul Pry on Stage Carelessness—A Play by a Baron—Courtenay Thorpe as a Reader—A Green Reporter—Reopening of the Queen's Hall—Miss Craigen Quits Miss Mather.

I have noticed with anything but pleasure the absolute carelessness and indifference which has been paid to many minor details connected with certain plays which have been presented at both the Academy and Theatre Royal during this season and in fact every season at almost every theatre I have visited in America.

I refer to the acts where people drink out of empty glasses, pour liquor out of a jug when everyone can tell there nothing in it, carry a basket which is supposed to be full of lunch, or at least stage pies, etc., upon their little finger or write a letter of say twenty-five words in a tenth of the time that a reporter would write up an early morning fire when he had only fifteen minutes to get half a column of matter ready. Then again there is the getting drunk act, essential I admit to the success of some pieces, yet rarely done even tolerably well. Fancy a man getting so drunk in about two minutes that he could hardly walk out of the room. There is no remedy. Either cut out the drunken part or give the man more time so his act may at least have an appearance of the natural. As to the first matters I spoke of it simply remains with the managers to see that their people quit making a farce of little acts which go far towards success in the eyes of the public.

***

I had a long and pleasant conversation a day or two ago with Mr. Frank Dietz, whom I knew in connection with Rosina Vokes but who is now the business manager of "Aunt Jack." He tells me that he recently received from Sir Wm. Young a play written by himself and Maurice Noel entitled "An American Wife." You will remember that Sir William was formerly in the audit office of the Grand Trunk Railway and made many friends while in Canada. Mr. Dietz speaks very highly of the merits of "An American Wife" which he says compares in some respects with "Jim the Penman," the late Sir Charles Young's latest play.

***

I am pleased to learn that an old favorite here, Mr. William H. Currie, who made a hit in "Two Sisters," has joined "The Canuck," which is now having such a successful run. It will be seen in Montreal in about a month.

***

The announcement is made that Courtenay Thorpe, the leading man with Rosina Vokes, will give a series of "readings" at special matinees during this season. I remember him as a very clever man and as the idea of the "reading" is a novel one I have no doubt it will become popular.

***

Will wonders never cease? Cool Burgess is at it again. He is now playing an *All Star* company in the Eastern Provinces. I have no wish to injure the old favorite, but I must say that the time has gone by when people can trade upon their reputation. I heard him two years ago and he was at that time a complete failure.

***

"Carmen Up to Date" has been mentioned as the title of Simms & Pettitt's new burlesque at the Gaiety. This is not stricty accurate. The real name is, I am told, "Carmen Up to Data."

***

Dion Boucicault is gone, but his works are left behind him, and though in the years to come when no one will be left who knew the author, his writings will be a lasting ornament to the profession in which Boucicault spent his life.

So far as I have yet seen no obituary notice has referred to his most lasting work, or rather the piece that has been most often played—"Rip Van Winkle." Had it not been for Boucicault's drama, founded on Washington Irving's legend, Joe Jefferson—"may he live long and prosper"—might still have been a stock comedian.

***

I see that Harry Kennedy, the ventriloquist, has been talking to a New York Herald reporter. I will not deny that Kennedy is a very clever ventriloquist, but when the reporter says that he actually thought an imitation bulldog was barking, then I am sure that instead of writing interviews he ought to join hands with the fakir who wrote the Prince George despatch. A dog generally moves his jaws when he barks, and when a man gazes at a china dog and imagines it is barking there must be something wrong. Ventriloquism is simply a vocal delusion, and many of the stories about professional ventriloquists are anything but the truth.

***

The reopening of the Queen's Hall takes place to-night, and I see no reason why it should not be an immense success. I paid a visit to the hall yesterday and was struck with the many improvements which have been made. Of course the greatest change made is in connection with the stage and it was certainly not done any too soon. It now presents a very handsome appearance and the impression one gets upon entering the hall is that it is a nice cozy place in which many pleasant evenings will be spent during the coming winter. Special attention has been paid to the exits so that now a large audience can safely get out in about three minutes. Of course the danger in case of a panic is generally in the rush which people will always make. With a little judicious care the hall can be quickly emptied so that the people's safety now depends almost upon themselves.

The scenery which will be used to-night has only been borrowed for the occasion, as the painters who are preparing the permanent scenery have not yet finished their work. Looking at the place as it now stands there is little doubt but that many first-class artists will enjoy appearing at the hall and the public will patronize it as they have hitherto done.

***

For this season at least the hall will not be used as a regular theatre, though I am informed that during the season a number of good companies will be seen there. I see no reason why a first-class comic opera company or vaudeville entertainment could not be made to pay by running it for say five or six weeks at popular prices.

***

Speaking of popular prices reminds me that a regular Saturday night concert is likely to be held with to-night's entertainment for its inauguration. The prices are to be placed at 75, 50 and 25 cents and the talent which has been engaged is really first class, so that there will no longer to any reason to excuse a small audience because of the abominable high prices which have lately been charged for like occasions. Thanks are due Mr. Walker and Mrs. Page Thrower for this new move.

***

I have reason to believe that Miss Craigen, Miss Mather's leading lady, will retire from the company after to-night's performance. It was understood that the trouble which existed between Miss Craigen and the management had been healed, but alas, here within two weeks from the commencement of the season more rehearsals must take place and a new lady make her appearance with the company.

***

Whew! "County Fair" is averaging $9,000 a week in Chicago.

***

Our local theatres have had splendid attractions this week. I quite agree with the newspapers that "The Gypsy Baron" requires one or two improvements, but still it is a really fine performance. I have heard a good deal of praise in connection with the variety entertainment at the Royal, and though I admit that it is good, I must say that there are several acts which I would cut out altogether.

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Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c.

SPECIAL CROP REPORT.

Flooded Fields in the Mohawk Valley—Corn Harvested.

[Special to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—On Monday I saw the Mohawk River along the line of the New York Central road from one-half a mile to two miles wide, the corn under water and the pumpkins floating on top.

As I worked my way west I observed that on the line of the Lake Shore road the land was very largely plowed, and that the seeding of winter wheat had commenced. The early sown wheat was coming up, and some of the fields were looking beautifully green.

From Chicago south to St. Louis, the end of my journey, there was a general improvement in the meadows and pastures.

There have been no killing frosts yet in Illinois. On Saturday night in Iowa and Nebraska the mercury went down to a frost point.

In one of my late despatches to The Journal of Commerce I stated that with the conditions which existed then I thought that the largest proportion of the corn crop would be safe from frost by Sept. 15. Those conditions continued, and to-day the great bulk of the corn crop of the country is made, and I do not anticipate from now on any serious damage to this crop from any frosts which may occur.

During the last ten days we have had excellent weather for the preparation of the ground for the winter wheat crop of 1890-91. Everything points now to an increased acreage, an early planting, and the seed gotten into the ground in excellent shape.

In the spring-wheat belt, particularly in the States of Minnesota and the Dakotas, heavy rains have continued, and all the shocked wheat has been more or less water-soaked and damaged. Threshing, of course, is greatly delayed and there is no doubt that the grade of a great deal of the wheat has been lowered.

Millers in the winter-wheat belt are still very free buyers, but the offerings of wheat are not large from farmers. The stock in the millers' hands is considered large enough to last for from sixty to ninety days. The millers report a fair demand for flour.

NORTHWEST.

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NOT A BAD FAILURE.

Good Security for Most Claims Against Chase and Co.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Money at this centre is gradually accumulating, though the banks are not yet disposed to change their rates for paper. Clearing house rates are also maintained, all money loaned being at six per cent. and the supply abundant.

The failure of R. G. Chase & Co. is thought unlikely to affect financial interest here and the impression is current that their loans from banks are amply secured by good collateral. A close scrutiny of the collateral to loans of other brokerage houses and a prompter call for margins are likely to be the only result of the failure. It had little effect upon price, one bank holding Thompson Houston and other stocks called its loan upon this house and being notified of its inability to respond sold out the collaterals. But every check drawn by the firm was honored and it was in no sense a "bad failure." The failure is the talk of the street. But there are no words of condemnation and only expressions of surprise and sympathy. At the office of the concern none of the regular brokerage business was being carried on, but everyone was trying to straighten matters out.

Mr. Legg said he was confident that none of the banks would lose money, since all had good security. Both Messrs. Chase and Legg received many expressions of sympathy from friends.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Great Efforts Put Forth to Secure a Quorum

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Just after the House adjourned this afternoon, a caucus of Republican members was held to determine on some means to break the dead lock now prevailing in the House. After a short discussion about amending the rules to prevent a quorum from being broken when once secured, it was decided to call the roll to ascertain how many members were present. The call showed that 145 Republican members were in the Hall. To make a quorum, 19 members were needed. Several Republican members who were not present are in the city, and it was stated that these and a number of others, who are out of town, sufficient to make a quorum, would be secured for attendance to-morrow. It was decided that telegrams should be sent out to all absentees to return to Washington without delay. The caucus then adjourned. The statement is authorized by prominent Republican members that the House will refuse to allow Congress to adjourn until the Langston-Venable case is disposed of. Several Republican Senators were present at the caucus but took no part in the proceedings.

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The Palace Hotel of Canada.
This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. The Russell contains accommodations for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with passenger and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city, Parliamentary grounds river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they can always meet leading Public men. The entire Hotel to supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger.
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HOTEL BRUNSWICK
Fifth Avenue, New York.
This most fashionable and centrally located hotel has been renovated from top to bottom, and is now re-opened under management of R. H. Southgate upon the American and European plans. This hotel is the favorite resort for Canadians.
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Comfortable Rooms, $2 per day; Board, $2.50 per day.

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J. REED WHIPPLE & CO., Proprietors.

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EUROPEAN PLAN.
Cooking and Service excelled by none. Comfete in all appointments. Best location in city.
The Boston Transcript says: "Mr. Whipple is a prince of landlords, and patrons of Parker's may anticipate a return to the good old times of its founder, Harvey D. Parker." Mr. WHIPPLE will continue the management of Young's as heretofore. 6 oct 4

RIENDEAU'S HOTEL,
(Late St. Nicholas Hotel,)
58 and 60 JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE
The new Riendeau Hotel is in close proximity to the R. & O. Navigation Co.'s steamers, the City Hall and Court House.
The rooms are large, airy and elegantly furnished.
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135 to 139 St James Street,
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HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor
The best known Hotel in the Dominion

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The most populur Restaurant in the city
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OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE
48 ST. VINCENT STREET
Nothing but the finest grades of wines and liquors kept in stock.
Cold Mid-day Lunches a Specialty.
FRED RICKETTS
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Automatic Compound Condensing Engines
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Standard Automatic Cut-off engines.
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Stationary, Locomotive and Upright Boilers
Portable Engines and Boilers,
E. LEONARD & SONS
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H. E. PLANT, Manager.
Circulars sent on application.

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WILLIAM DOW & COMPANY
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Registered at Ottawa

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.
Ale and Porter Brewers,
1006 Notre Dame Street Montreal
Have always on hand the various kinds of
ALE AND PORTER
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
Families regularly supplied.

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We Build RAILWAY and HIGHWAY BRIDGES of all designs in both Iron and Steel PLATE & LATTICE GIRDERS, PIN and LINK or Riveted Truss Work, TRESTLES, SWING BRIDGES, TURNTABLES, ROOFS, TELEPHONE POLES, HOUSE GIRDERS, TRUSS BOLTS, KLOMAN EYEBARS, or any and all kinds of Structural Iron Work.
Our Stock in Hand comprises STEEL Beams, Angles, Ties, Channels, Plates, Rolled Edge Flats, Bars, Rivets, Rounds, etc. Iron Beams, Bars, Squares, Rounds, Turnbuckles, Rivets, etc.
We are the only importers in Canada who keep a regular salaried inspector in Europe and we can guarantee to furnish you with just what you order.
All material is tested and inspected at the Mills before shipment, or we can do testing at our works on our testing machine (Emery's), capacity 75 tons, and test reports can be furnished if desired.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY,
(LIMITED.) MONTREAL,
Offer for Sale all Grades of Refined Sugars and Syrups of the well known Brand of
Redpath
CERTIFICATES OF STRENGTH AND PURITY.
OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.
MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.
To the Canada Sugar Refining Co'y Montreal
Gentlemen.—I have personally taken samples from a large stock of your Granulated Sugar, "REDPATH" brand, and carefully tested them by the Polariscope and I find these samples to be as near to absolute purity as can be obtained by any process of Sugar Refining.
The test by the Polariscope showed in yesterday's yield 99.90 per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar which may be considered commercially as ABSOLUTELY PURE SUGAR.
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Ph. D., D.C.L., F.C.S.,
Public Analyst for the District of Montreal, and Professor of Chemistry
CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
MEDICAL FACULTY, McGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.
To the Canada Sugar Refining Company:
Gentlemen,—I have taken and tested a sample of your "EXTRA GRANULATED" Sugar, and find that it yielded 99.88 per cent. of Pure Sugar. It is practically as pure and good a Sugar as can be manufactured.
Yours truly,
G. P. GIRDWOOD.

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Single and Double Purchase
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In Consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—
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without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stoppe Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

The Moncton Sugar Refining Co.
LIMITED.
MONCTON, N.B.
ALL GRADES OF REFINED SUGARS AND SYRUPS
We Guarantee our Sugars to be
Absolutely Pure and No Adulteration.
of any kind used in their manufacture.
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PROMPT SETTLEMENT GUARANTEED BY THE HISTORY OF THE
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Fire reserves equal to three years' annual income, making it one of the most reliable Companies doing business in Canada.
HEAD OFFICE - - - MONTREAL.
TAYLOR BROS.
General Agents

POLICE PICKINGS.

The O'Brien Case Still Dragging its Slow Way Along.

There were but a few cases, nineteen all told, in the Recorder's Court yesterday, for His Honor to adjudicate, and of these twelve were drunks who received the usual penalty.

Jules Musee for being drunk and resisting the police was given the choice of going to jail for two months, or paying over $10.

John McDonough, an engineer, was arraigned on the charge of being found in a house of ill-fame, for which visit he was fined $5 or one month in jail.

Messrs. Wm. Drysdale and J. F. Black, stationers on St. Catherine-street, answered to the charge of obstructing the sidewalk by bulletin boards, without a legal authority. They were let off with payment of costs.

In the Police Court.

Mary Brown, full particulars of whose arrest appeared in yesterday morning's Herald, was found guilty of larceny and sentenced to the woman's prison for three months with hard labor.

The case of the dealer in hens and roosters, which he bought for home use as also exportation, was brought up. The prisoner has been under arrest ever since Monday on the charge of having stolen a jubilee medal valued at 85 cents, the same being the property of a fellow boarder named John Jones. The defendant, who is a thorough Cockney, was gotten up in the latest style. In fact, his presence was so imposing that His Honor discharged him. On leaving the court room he engaged the services of prominent counsel for a suit for damages against Jones, at the same time informing his counsel that the reason of his acquittal was that "he never opened his mouth" during the trial.

The O'Brien case was resumed each side having a very large array of counsel, in fact to any outsider it would appear that the fate of a royal prisoner was being weighed in the judicial scales.

The entire morning and afternoon was taken up with the examination of Mr. James Kent, superintendent of the eastern division of the C.P.R. Telegraph Company. Nothing to note of any value arose from his examination, it being similar to that of Mr. Hall, one of the C.P.T. Co's. clerks, who for the previous two days had been under legal fire as to the identity of the handwriting of the celebrated telegrams, and whose testimony has already been published. At 4 p.m. the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

During the morning session Mr. O'Brien received a very flattering telegram from a leading paper in New York with which he has corresponded for some years. It read:

"Our confidence in you is unshaken; don't despair, push your case, if necessary hire a man to assist you; your last letter through post office was received by us open."

In the Court of Queen's Bench.

There was quite a goodly attendance in court yesterday, among whom were a class of individuals who have no higher ambition than to loaf around a hall of justice, and more than probably see the judicial mirror reflecting in many cases their own miserable selves. There are too many of this class who are allowed to infest our various courts and take up seats which should be reserved for witnesses.

The court opened with the case of J. R. Cantin, which was continued from Tuesday. There were three charges against him, the particular one being that of embezzlement. He was acquitted on all three,

Edward Prentiss was the next to grace the judicial dock with his presence, the charge against him being robbery, but as the chief witness could not be found the crown desisted, taking into consideration that the prisoner had lain in jail for the past five months, and allowed him to go free.

James Smith, an Englishman, was arraigned on the charge of highway robbery from the the person of one Noel Poitevin, whom the prisoner knocked down with a slung shot, and then robbed of his watch and chain and all the money he could find on his person. He was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

The last victim of the day was John Read, who, in connection with John Bowles, was charged with robbery in "Joe Beef's Canteen." A motion for a separate trial was granted, and Read's turn came first. After a two hours' trial he was found guilty. The case of his alleged partner, Bowles, will be heard this morning.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation 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 diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by all Grocers, labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœpathic Chemists, London, Eng."

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

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The secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions: R B Angus, $10; Board of Mercy, Longueuil, $10; W R Elemborst, $10; H Graham, $10; A W Hooper, $10; Sir Geo Stephen, $10; F Workman, $10; Chas Alexander, $5; Miss M T Allan, $5; C G Hope, $5; John Hope, $5; H J Joseph, $5; G J Richard, $5; Robertson, Linton & Co, $5; J P Scott, $5; Rev S Massey, $3; M S Baxter, $2.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

Off in Peril.

Lives of children are often endangered by sudden and violent attacks of cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, and bowel complaints. A reasonable and certain precaution is to keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry always at hand.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

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The *AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER* cleanses the Scalp and removes Dandruff; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth.

The *AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER* is a cool and refreshing lotion; is unsurpassed as a dressing and especially adapted for children. This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing stimulant and a tonic.

The *AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER* is guaranteed on the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from injurious chemicals.

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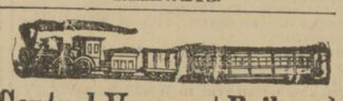

Central Vermont Railroad

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.
BONAVENTURE STATION

8.30 A.M. WHITE MOUNTAIN Express arriving Montpelier 12.50 p.m., Wells River 2.21 p.m., Whitefield 4.10 p.m., Bethlehem 4.26 p.m., Profile House 4.45 p.m., Fabyans 4.10 p.m., SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON 6.30 p.m., Crawford House 4.55 p.m., Portland 8.05 p.m., Old Orchard Beach 9 p.m. Wagner new Buffet parlor cars Montreal to Fabyans

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.—Local, arriving at St. Alexandre 5.37 p.m., Des Rivieres 5.51 p.m., Stanbridge 5.57 p.m., St. Armand 6.10 p.m., Highgate Springs 6.20 p.m., St. Albans 6.50 p.m., Farnham 5.58 p.m., Granby 6.40 p.m., Waterloo 7.20 p.m.

5.35 P.M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS, DAILY SUNDAY INCLUDED, arriving St. Albans 7.45 p.m. (Sopper); Burlington 8.58 p.m., Rutland 11.15 P.m., Troy 1.45 a.m., Albany 2.20 a.m., New York 7.00 a.m. Daily, Sunday excepted, arriving Worcester 6.46 a.m.; Boston 6.48 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.

Wagner's new Vestibule Buffet 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.

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. June 30th, 1890.

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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.

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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 is 1id. 2s 9d. 4s 6d and 11s. 6

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The building recommends itself by the picturesqueness and salubrity of its site, its proximity to the centre of the city and its spacious and comfortable apartments. Ladies who cannot obtain at home the care desired, either by want of a nurse or on account of excessive incidental expenses, can procure at Madame Joulin's all the care that their condition requires.

For further information address Mme. Joulin, 306 St. Antoine-street, Montreal. Bell telephone No. 8078.

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Corresponding low rates from other stations.

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Saginaw or Bay City	13 00
Grand Rapids	14 00
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St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth—Lake via Milwaukee	34 00
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Duluth—rail or Lake	37 50

Tickets valid for return commencing on any date until October 13, 1890.

For tickets, Sleeping Car accommodation and further particulars, apply to the Company's agents, 143 St. James-street, Windsor Hotel and Bonaventure Station.

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Trains Leave Valleyfield

7.40 A.M. arriving in Montreal at 9.45 a.m.

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Auction Sale of Timber Berths.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS
(Woods and Forests Branch.)

Toronto, 2nd July, 1890

NOTICE is hereby given, that under Order in Council certain Timber Berths in the Rainy River and Thunder Bay Districts, and a Berth composed of part of the Township of Aweres, in the District of Algoma, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the First day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Commissioner.

Note.—Particulars as to localities and descriptions of limits, area, etc., and terms and conditions of sale will be furnished on application, personally or by letter to the Department of Crown Lands, or to Wm. Margach, Crown Timber Agent, Rat Portage for Rainy River Berths, or Hugh Munroe, Crown Timber Agent, Port Arthur, for Thunder Bay Berths. 2 4 6

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Classes will meet on MONDAY Sept. 29.

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Passenger and Freight Railway Cars, Railway Castings of all kinds, Car Wheels Chilled and Steel Tyred.

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We have hundreds of such testimonials Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by Druggists at 50c. & $1 per box

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YESTERDAY'S WORK

TWO CITY EVENING PAPERS REBUKED.

The Methodist Conference Indignant at Inaccurate and Premature Reports—Reception of Colored Delegates—The Tobacco Resolution Modified—A new Methodist Journal.

The Methodist General Conference resumed its session yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Carman presiding.

Rev. Mr. Campbell rose to address the president on a point of privilege. An article had been published in The Montreal Witness of Thursday evening, headed "Expenses Attacked." In the course of that article it was stated that he had formulated certain charges against Rev. Dr. Sutherland. Amongst other things it was asserted that he had objected even to the salary of the typewriter and the janitor. The statements were utterly and absolutely untrue. The article was a scurrilous one. It was a breach of privilege for a reporter to be present in the committee rooms.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland corroborated the statement of Mr. Campbell, who had never formulated or hinted any charge against him or against anyone else.

Complaint was also made that reports of committees had been published in the evening papers before they had been placed upon the table.

It was stated that it was the fault of the secretaries if reporters had access to the committees during the discussion or preparation of reports.

A letter was read from the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, asking the conference to fix a time for the reception of their delegate, the Rev. Principal MacVicar.

The secretary-treasurer of the Mount Royal Incline Railway Company sent a communication to the conference, placing their elevator cars at the disposal of the delegates. He expressed a hope that the delegates would visit the mountain. The invitation was accepted.

The report dealing with the education fund stated that the receipts of this special fund were, since the last quadrennium, as follows: 1887, $9,400; 1888 $10,500; 1889, $11,800; and 1890, $15,000.

A Prosperous Newspaper.

The report of the book and publishing committee was read. It expressed gratification at the manner in which those intrusted with the business of the book house had been carried on during the quadrennium. The Christian Guardian continued to holds it place and one of the foremost church papers in Canada. The net profits from it during the past four years had been $22,000. It was recommended that the arrangement come to at the last conference, to grant the editor a sum not exceeding $1,000, should be continued. With regard to the memorials asking that the price of the paper be reduced, it was recommended that no change be made at present: but that efforts be put forth to increase its efficiency and circulation, and to introduce such features as shall make it a general newspaper as well as a Sunday school

With regard to the communication from the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States upon the question of international arbitration, the committee propose that the General Conference heartily concur in the sentiments expressed in it. They deplored the burdens placed upon the people of different countries by the maintenance of standing armies, and also the unhappy effect which the warlike attitude of Christian nations has upon non-Christian people.

The committee on fraternal delegates asked that the letter from the Rev. Henry Hartley, delegate of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who had written to regret his inability to be present owing to illness, be acknowledged, and that a reply be sent to him wishing his church every prosperity.

It was moved as an amendment that no notice should be taken of the communication, because no credentials accompanied it. This was withdrawn, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Greetings of Colored Brethren.

The delegation of the British Methodist Episcopal (Colored) Church of Canada were then introduced, and were received by the conference standing.

Rev. Mr. Hawkins said that language would but inadequately express his feelings at the honor that had been conferred upon him by being delegated to go before such a conference. His address was principally autobiographical, and was delivered in a decidedly original style and in vigorous if not choice language. In it were blended pathos and humor to a high degree, which produced opposite effects upon the conference. Humor, however, predominated, and the delegates roared with laughter. Hearty applause was accorded to him when he mentioned the fact that in his experience—and he is 79 years of age—there was once a time when there was no place for a colored man in what was then called North America. He discovered, however, that farther north still there was a place called Canada, where liberty was in store for him. The church he represented was not large in number or strong in ministry, but it was doing a good work by reaching races which other religious organizations could not. With regard to union, the ministers were ready to come in, but the people were not. He trusted that they would be united soon. Old as he was he prayed that he might live to see that day.

Rev. Mr. Mintor said that the church he represented was founded in Chatham in 1856. It was a sort of branch of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, but had a separate and independent organization. He was grateful for the reception accorded to him by the conference. He looked forward with confidence to the day when there would be no British Methodist Episcopal Church, but that they would be all members of the great Methodist Church of Canada, without distinction of color. [Applause.]

The sentiment contained in the last sentence did not seem to meet with the unanimous concurrence of the conference.

President Carman hoped that whatever little friction might have been caused by the allusion would be removed by Elder Hawkins singing a hymn.

Rev. Mr. Hawkins then sang "Nearer My Home To-day," in the chorus of which the members of the conference ustily joined. Then he sang "On My Way to Canada," of which the following is the refrain:

Good-bye, old master;
That's enough for me.
I'm on my way to Canada,
Where colored men are free.

At the close of the song the members of the conference loudly applauded.

Rev. Dr. Douglas, amid laughter, cried "A collection."

Rev. Dr. Potts moved that a collection be taken up.

This was agreed to, and Rev. Dr. Douglas' suggestion Rev. Dr. Potts was appointed chief collector of the free-will offering.

President Carman reminded the conference that they were not paying for a song, but making a fraternal and Christian offering to a worthy brother who had worked hard in the good cause.

The amount collected was $93.21.

A resolution was passed wishing the colored brethren God-speed in their work.

The Tobacco Question Again.

The first business of the evening session was the consideration of the report of the special committee on tobacco, the substance of which was given in The Herald yesterday.

Mr. Platt moved that an addition be made to the report to the effect that the General Conference take immediate steps to petition the Dominion Parliament or Provincial Legislature to enact a law prohibiting the sale of cigars, cigarettes and every other form of tobacco to boys under sixteen years.

A member suggested that the word "persons" be substituted for "boys," since the latter might send girls to purchase the obnoxious articles. The word was changed.

Rev. Dr. Parker did not agree with the report. He thought moral suasion the better means to accomplish the object in view. The report spoke only about officials in the church. Were not the clergy officials also? He thought this a blow against the ministers. (No, no.) He liked the amendment, but it did not go far enough. He wanted the total prohibition of the manufacture of tobacco in every form.

Judge Dean found fault with the words "abhor the use" of tobacco. "Disapproval" would be better. then, again, it is not destructive of the health of adults. He had known old men smoke very much, without being injured.

Rev. Dr. Douglas—"I knew a man of ninety, who drank a pint of rum" (laughter.)

Judge Dean went on to criticize the language of the report. It was too strong, and contained too many adjectives. And the whole thing savored of crankiness. He was in favor, however, of some sort of deliverance going forth from the conference on the use of tobacco. He moved that the report be sent back to the committee with instructions to its members to modify its terms.

Judge Deakin seconded Judge Dean's amendment. He hoped that it would be so worded that it might be printed and circulated broadcast.

Dr. Ogden said that there was a danger of their legislating too much. If the discipline were fully and correctly followed there would be no necessity for such a resolution as this. He held that the language of the report went too far. It was not at all correct to say that tobacco was "destructive" to health. He supported the reference back of the question.

Rev. Dr. Burns submitted an amendment to the amendment in the form of a revised draught of the original report, toning done the language of it considerably, and replacing the word "officials" by "members."

Mr. Platt's addition to the report was adopted, and then the whole report as altered by Rev. Dr. Burns was adopted

A New Methodist Newspaper.

The report of the Book and Publishing Committee came up for adoption. A motion was made to amend it by providing for the reduction of the annual subscription to The Christian Guardian from $2.00 to $1.50.

Information having been called for, Mr. Hilliard showed from a statement of the condition of the accounts of The Christian Guardian that such a reduction would entail a loss of $6,000 a year. To make up that sum they would require to obtain 18,000 new subscribers.

Rev. T. G. Williams, as one having had practical experience of newspaper work, advised that the price and the style of the paper should not be interfered with. Let them wait till they could start a daily paper; then they could make up a good, newsy weekly edition from it which they could sell for a dollar a year and make a large profit out of it.

Rev. Dr. Potts also spoke of the possibility of having a Daily Guardian before long.

Judge Deakin—"We have already a daily Methodist paper in The Witness."

Rev. Dr. Potts—"It's a political organ."

Judge Deakin—"No, it is not."

Rev. Dr. Potts—"It is."

The discussion was continued by Rev. Dr. Burns, Dr. Briggs, Dr. Withrow, Rev. Dr. Graham, Rev. Dr. Hunter, and others.

Another amendment was proposed to refer the report back to the committee with instructions to calculate the cost of publishing a new paper for the home circle, and in connection with the Epworth League, which should not interfere with the fields of either The Guardian or The Home and School.

This amendment carried, but that providing for the reduction of the price of The Guardian was lost.

It was decided to receive the delegates of the Methodist Episcopal College, South, and Dr. Berry, the delegate of the Epworth League of the United States, on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. The report of the Sunday School Committee was received without being read.

The conference, after some discussion, adjourned till Monday afternoon at 2.30.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.
smoke the Sohmer Cigar ,10c

St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society.

A social meeting of the above society was held in St. Patrick's Hall last evening, which was largely attended. Hon. Senator Murphy presided and was supported on the platform by Messrs. M. Sharkey, J, J. Costigan, Thos. Latimore, Wm. J. Kerr, Jas. Tiernay, John Walsh, James Milloy, A. Brogan, M. P., John L. Jensen, officers of the society, and Messrs. A. Cullen, J. McGuire, of the St. Ann's T. A. and B. Society.

The hon. chairman opened the proceedings by a short address and introduced the Rev. J. A. McCullen, S.S., who gave a series of select readings. The rev. father and the hon. chairman also addressed the gathering on the forthcoming centenary of the Rev. Father Mathew.

The following program was most effectively rendered: "If the waters could speak as they flew", by Miss McCaffrey and chorus; "Forest Dell", Miss McCaffrey and chorus; "Kerry Dance", Miss Jensen; "Remember old friends in thy prayer", Mis McNally. The following ladies took part in the chorus: Misses Carroll, Misses McAndrew, Misses Drumm and Miss Neville.

Children Cry for

AMUSEMENTS.

The King's Fool.

The Conried Comic Opera Co. last night changed their bill, and performed the above named opera. It was played in Montreal last season and is, therefore, more or less familiar to those who are wont to visit the Academy. Last night the performance was a good one, and elicited a great deal of applause, several numbers being encored and one or two being called for over and over again. Miss Bellina Padelford, who played Yvonne, was one of those who scored a success with a song of which either a part or the whole was introduced, for it appealed with great effect to the sympathetic patriotism of the gallery by its reference to the maple leaf for ever. The King's Fool was well played by Mr. Ferris Hartman, an actor who will remind many of Mr. W. Crane in the days when that now eminent artist was the principal comedian of the Holman troup, Mr. Hartman's song, "The words no Shakespeare penned," "caught on," and he was required to add numerous verses of a topical character. Mr. Raffael, who sings artistically and has a pleasant voice, was compelled to repeat one or two of his numbers. The opera is bright throughout, and some of the concerted music is good. It is well staged and the dresses are pretty. It will be repeated at the evening performance, The Gypsy Baron being played at the matinee.

Aunt Jack.

Those who have seen the present company in "Aunt Jack" are loud in their praise of the excellent work which the various artists are capable of performing. There is no star but many parts which require careful handling, and Mr. Deitz, the manager, says that the proprietors have got the right people. The New York Times says: The plot is cleverly constructed, and the complications growing out of the secret marriage of the plaintiff's nephew and counsel to the niece of the defendant are all very diverting.

Sailors' Concert.

The usual weekly concert passed off very successfully last evening. There were but few ships in port but they were well represented, and the talent from among the sailors was up to the average. John Black and Robert Miller came from the steamship Colina, John Rankin and James A. Duncan steamship Borghese, Thomas Cheetham steamship Sardinian, James Smith steamship Cartagena and John Greggins steamship Sarnia. Each did his share to make the entertainment a success. Miss Cheeney, who is a recent addition to Montreal elocutionists, recited several pieces during the evening, her rendition of Jean Ingelow's "High Tide in Lincolnshire" left nothing to be desired, while the portrayal of the Yankee farmer, in one of Will Carleton's dialect pieces, was perfect, and simply "brought down the house." Messrs. Dunn, Burke, Mulnzer and Bell also assisted.

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It has taken the best part of a life tim to establish them.

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A deterioration of quality in the brands would not alone destroy the structure upon which they have spent their time, money and labor, but would result in a loss of that confidence the public have favored them with, that money again spent in advertising to introduce new brands could not purchase.

Therefore, is it to be supposed that any sane business man would be so foolish as to destroy in a short time that which it has taken so long to establish?

Their brands "Cable," "Mungo," "El Padre" and "Madre e Hijo" are undoubtedly the best value, the safest and most reliable smoke, and cost no more to the consumer than cigars of a much inferior quality.

Why smoke the brands or permit dealers (for the sake of additional gain to sell you those that you are in most cases unfamiliar with? 220-135

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c.

Just received at the Vice-regal Tobacco Emporium, 134 St. James-street. Figaro Petit Bouquets, Manuel Garcia Princesses, Rothschilds, Capitanas, and Per Larranagas. All these cigars are fresh, having arrived yesterday, and will be sold at reasonable prices. Telephone 759.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c.

Off to Kingston.

A detachment of the Montreal Battery, under command of Lt.-Col. Stevenson, left by the midnight G.T.R. train last night for Kingston to take part in the annual battery competition which takes place to-day. The detachment is made up of the following officers and men: Captain John S Hall, jr; Lieut G R Hooper, Lieut Richard Costigan, Quartermaster Sergeant Mowatt, Sergeant Thos Walker, Sergeant Richard Kendall, Sergeant C D D Turner, Corp W J Porteous, Corp T C Johnson, Corp B J Holbrook, Bombardier George Muirhead, Bombardier J E Turner. They have been putting in some good practice recently and ought to make a good showing at the Limestone City.

The City's Revenue.

The following corporation statement showing the collections on revenue account to August 31, 1890, has been prepared by Mr. McDonough, the City Auditor.

	1890.	1889.
Assets on real estate and sundry licenses.....	$ 20,517	$ 37,080
Arrears of Assessments and interest on same..	102,115	80,980
Water rates and personal taxes and arrears of same.....	503,043	478,163
Police department sundry licenses.....	73,707	68,481
Recorder's Court. Fines and costs.....	16,570	13,993
Markets. Stall rents and fees.....	50,258	52,110
	763,710	730,810
	730,840	
Total increase....	$35,870	

QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY.

Our Inducements—A Good Article at a Fair Price.

It is a well-known and indisputable fact that the celebrated and popular brands of cigars, "Cable," "Mungo," "El Padre" and "Madre E Hijo" have lost none of their original excellence. Over a quarter of a century in the market Millions of each brand sold annually Facts which speak for themselves.
220-135 S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal.

Ask your druggist for Gibbons' Toothache Gum. Price 15 cents.

Pitcher's Castoria

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

OTTAWAS AND TORONTOS FAVORITES IN BETTNG.

Sporting Events This Afternoon—The Breaking of the Bicycle Records—Racing at Gravesend—Donoghue and Rodgers to Meet in a Three-Mile Race—General Sporting Gossip.

The match between the Montrealers and Torontos to-day in Toronto is looked upon as one of the most important in the series and the Torontos cannot afford to lose it. The team left by the C. P. R. last night. Dr. Shanks did not go up consequently the spare man will have to play. Betting on the match at the Tansey House last night was two to one in favor of Toronto. In the Shamrock-Ottawa match the Ottawas had the big end of 10 to seven. The Shamrocks team will leave this morning at 8.40 by the C. P. R.

THE TURF.

Races for the Speculation Stakes Yesterday.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—At the Brooklyn Jockey Club meeting yesterday the Speculation Stakes, a mile events was the only fixture on the card, for which a field of twelve faced the starter. In the race Kemplano began to draw away from his opponents just before entering the straight for home, and going away at every stride he showed his improved condition by winning as he pleased. His owner had to pay $1,105 to retain him, A. B. McStea bidding up the colt.

Racing at Gravesend.

GRAVESEND, Sept. 19.—The races here to-day resulted as follows:

First race—¾ mile: Maxim colt 1, Syracuse 2, Lady Jane colt 3; time 1.16.

Second race—1 1-16 miles: Eon 1, Sanorita 2, Strideaway 3; time 1.50.

Third race—1 1-16 miles: Diablo 1, Sluggard 2, Now or Never 3; time 1.50.

Fourth race—5½ furlongs: Forerunner 1, Void 2, Yosemite 3; time 1.09¼.

Fifth race—¾ mile; Tipstaff 1, Lady Reel 2, Busteed 3; time 1.15¾.

Sixth race—⅞ mile: Houston 1, Lady Jane colt 2, Jersey Pat 3; time 1.02¾.

CRICKET.

The Australian and English Cricket Teams.

Advices from England say that the Australians on Aug. 30 and following days succeeded in defeating Staffordshire by an innings and 28 runs. On Sept. 3 and 4 the Australians beat an eleven of the North of England by 160 runs. The scores stood: Australia 134 and 195; North 75 and 94.

FOOTBALL.

Valleyfield Team to Play The Grand Trunk Club.

The Valleyfield Football Club will arrive in the city this morning and will play a match with the Grand Trunk team on the Driving Park this afternoon. The Valleyfields have the name of being good players, and an exciting game may be expected.

ATHLETICS.

Bouchard of Ottawa Thinks he can Hold Johnston.

Bouchard, the promising young sprinter, of Ottawa, who ran against Johnston, of Montreal, at the Ottawa A. C. sports on Saturday last, expresses his belief that he can hold his own against Johnston or any other mile runner in Canada, provided he could get time to train, and could afford to have a trainer. His daily work is laborious, and on Saturday he had just finished his work half an hour before going on the field. Bouchard, in the opinion of many, possesses all the capabilities to make a record on the cinder path, and it is a pity they could not be properly developed.

The M. A. A. A. Games

The M. A. A. A. fall games take place this afternoon and a fine afternoon's sport is guaranteed. Sports will commence at 3.30 o'clock and a special train will leave the C. P. R. Windsor station at 2. 35 p. m. The result of the two lacrosse matches will be announced on the grounds.

AQUATICS.

The Match Between Donoghue and Rodgers.

The match race between Erastus D. Rodgers, of Worcester and Denny Donoghue, of Hamilton, Ont., is assured. The conclusion was arrived at on Thursday that they should row a three mile race for $500 a side at Syracuse. The race will attract considerable attention among oarsmen as both men are widely known as ex-amateurs. The Worcester sculler is in excellent condition, rowing several times a day on Lake Quinsigamond. The receipts are to be divided between the contestants.

THE WHEEL.

The Slaughtering of Records During the Season.

One of the most remarkable features of the sporting season now drawing to a close is the ruthless and persistent manner in which bicycle records have been lowered. Almost every record at amateur distances has gone by the board, and since the bicycle circuit meetings began at Niagara Falls a few weeks since, the figures have been chopped off with such persistent regularity, that critics have begun to conjecture as to what is the limitation of speed. The Sporting World says: In the fight for record honors, the eastern men have made a grand showing. Rich, of Staten Island, has improved his speed to a remarkable extent and, while Windle holds the championship honors, the credit of being the real champion is conceded to the former. Then Zimmerman is entitled to a place in the category of champions. He has beaten Rich and Windle both at sprinting distances. Some idea of facts concerning the way the records have been slaughtered may be of interest. Rich's five mile record of 15m. 51 3-5s. is 3 1-5s faster than Osmond's English record. Murphy and Smith rode a tandem at Peoria, Ill., the other day in 2m 27s, which was 6s faster than the previous American record, and 31s better than the English figures. Windle is credited with having ridden a mile on an ordinary in 2m 25 3-5s, which is the fastest mile ever ridden by an American bicyclist, and one and three-quarter seconds faster than Osmond's English record, but is not as fast as McCreeedy's record on a pneumatic safety, a machine which is conceded to give a rider at least five seconds advantage. It is more than likely that on this basis of improvement bicycle riders will yet come along who will be capable of giving handicaps to trotting horses.

To-Day's Sporting Events.

Shamrock-Ottawa lacrosse match, Ottawa.
Montreal-Toronto lacrosse match, Toronto.
M.A.A.A. Fall Games, M.A.A.A. grounds.
Hawthorne vs Junior Montreal (2nd twelve) lacrosse match, M.A.A.A. grounds.
Crescent vs Junior Shamrocks, Crescent lacrosse grounds, 3 p.m.
St. Gabriel vs Orients, Exhibition grounds, 3 p m.
Point St. Charles vs West End Cricket Club, West End grounds, 2 p.m.
Hunt Club, run—Breakfast at Mr. John Crawford's, Verdun, at 10 a.m.
Grand Trunk vs Valleyfield Football Club, Driving Club at 2.30 p.m.

Smoke Noisy BoyE 1890 cigars.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning a false alarm was rung in from box 172.

Mr. Charles Desmarteau, was this morning appointed curator to the estate of Raphael Bourdeau.

Messrs. Kent and Turcotte have been appointed curators to the following estates: Hy. David Lanthier, Bosse & Lee and Viger & Gundlack.

A boy named Willie Green who recently ran away from the Boys' Home is being sought for by Mr. Dick, Superintendent of the Home.

The visiting Governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Sept. 22, 1890, will be Messrs. A. A. Ayer, and Jonathan Brown.

St. Catherine-street storekeepers claim that they are entitled to compensation through loss of trade during the paving of the street between University-street and McGill College-avenue.

Many students arrived in the city yesterday and visited old McGill where the classes will shortly commence their fall work. The third and fourth year men will probably get to work on Monday.

Mr. St. George has complained to Mr. Lusher regarding the lack of energy of the men relaying the tracks on Notre Dame-street east, thus hindering the city from getting on with its part of the work.

Judge Mathieu yesterday gave his decision in the case of the action for $500 damages entered against the city by Thomas Bernier for false arrest. He awarded the plaintiff $85 with the consent of both sides.

Mayor Grenier has instructed the City Clerk to write to the Hon. Messrs Mercier and Shehyn asking them when they will be ready for the civic committee on the reduction of licenses to wait on them.

A meeting of the Canadian Artizans society was held on Thursday evening when it was decided to hold annual processions beginning next year. The sum of $100 was voted for the purchase of regalia, badges etc.

The Hochelaga cattle show promises to be a great success. Mr. Hugo Brodie and Thos. Irving are hard at work completing the arrangements so that on Oct. 1, everything will be in readiness for a very successful exhibition.

The Pine-avenue expropriation commissioners expect to finish their labors about the end of the present month. Yesterday they valued the land comprising the lane in front of the Molson property at ten cents per foot.

Several residents of Boucherville are being prosecuted at the instance of Mr. Wm. Walker, secretary of the Fish and Game Club, for fishing with night lines and seining without a license. The suit had to be abandoned on account of the informant failing to substantiate his charges.

An objectional dumping ground is reported as existing in St. Henri near the canal bank. It occupies about three quarters of a mile and when the wind blows in a certain direction the dust from the night soil dumped there is blown into a factory where several hundred persons are employed.

Yesterday noon a twelve-year-old girl named Laura Langdon arrived at the C.P.R. depot from Priceville, Ont., and was immediately conveyed to the General Hospital in the ambulance, when, on being examined by the House Surgeon it was found that her right leg was seriously injured.

An action has been entered against Dame Marie Louise King, wife of Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, by Mr. J. R. Cotret, merchant tailor, of Montreal, with regard to a piece of land situate on Dorchester-street east. Plaintiff alleges that a lane running through the property is about to be expropriated, and that he will be deprived of the right of way.

At 10.45 last evening two gay and festive youths entered Smith's Hotel on Jacques Cartier-square, and after imbibing a "wee drop" too much turned round on the landlady, Mme. Loisiau, and insulted her. The Central Station was notified, and Sergeant Watson sent over two officers, who took in for safe keeping two individuals who gave the names of Eugene Meneholt and Hugh Cadieux. This morning they will appear in court.

Judgment was reserved in the Court of Appeals yesterday afternoon in the case of Robillard, appellant, and Dufaux, respondent. This is a case were the wife applied to to the Superior Court to be authorized to sell four lots of land on St. Elizabeth-street and two other lots on Sanguinet-street. Authorization was granted by the judge. The husband now appeals from this decision, claiming that this sale would not be in the interest of his wife.

Mr. E. A. Whitehead has entered an action against the executors of the last will and testament of Dame C. H. Bacon, in order to have the court decide as to the interpretation of a certain clause in the will, which is rather ambiguous. The amount involved is $10,000. The action taken by Mr. Whitehead against Messrs C. F. C. Smith, et al, es qualite of testimentary executors, is merely to get a decision as to the real interpretation of the contested clause.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr Jno C Eno, of Quebec, is registered at the Windsor.

Mr. John P. Noyes, of Waterloo, is staying at the Hall.

Major Mansell and servant, of Halifax, have reported at the Hall,

Dr J J Garmany and wife, of New York, are guests at the Windsor.

Mr. W. B. Ives, M. P., of Sherbrooke, is stopping at the Windsor.

Lady Smith and party, of Dorchester, N. B., arrived at the Windsor last night.

Mr. H. S. Stafford, of the Morrisburg Courier, arrived in town yesterday.

Hon. John Haggart, Postmaster-General, of Ottawa, is registered at the Windsor.

The Hon. J. A. Chapleau and Mrs. Chapleau are guests at St. Lawrence Hall.

Mr Geo L Bourchier, of the Public Works department, Ottawa, is stopping at the Windsor.

Hon. Michael J. Dunne and Mrs. Dunne, of Chicago, are in the city, the guests of Hon Jas. McShane.

M. J. V. Ellis, M.P. (and) Mr. Ellis, jun., of St. John N.B., were in the city last night on their way to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Alex. Robertson, Secretary of the Harbor Commissioners, has returned to his office after a two weeks trip to American and Canadian cities. He looks much better after his trip.

The following are registered at the Richelieu: Messrs C M Caffrey of Nicolet; Augusti Quinsuel of Arthabaskaville; V Comdra and J Barratta of Lyons, France, and W R Johnston of Concord, N H.

Messrs. Wainwright and Edgar, of the Grand Trunk, accompanied by Judge Foster, went out to Beauharnois yesterday morning, it is rumored, in connection with the Beauharnois Junction Railway.

The latest arrivals at the Waverly are Messrs. W. Henry Johnston, of London, Eng., Wm. Black, of Toronto, James Smith, of London, Ont., Johnston Elliott, of Carleton Place, and Mr. Sillico and wife, of Ottawa.

Mlle Suzanne D'Orleans, the well-known French dramatic reader, accompanied by her sister, Miss Cecil D'Orleans, arrived at the Windsor last evening, from Berthierville, where they have been spending some weeks.

The following are among the prominent guests who registered yesterday at the Hotel Riendeau: Messrs S Leveille of Ottawa, E Gately of Philadelphia, J C Murray and D Stuart of Ottawa, E Proteau of Chicago, J Sutherland of Ottawa, F F Jacques, St. Jean P Q, and Z Blouin of Lewiston, Me.

Among the latest arrivals at St. Lawrence Hall, are Messrs. Wm. Ball, of London, Eng., W. H. Nairin, of Chicago, M. Connolly, of Kingston, E. A. Dansereau, of Ottawa, Geo. R Renrick, of Boston, John Colline, of London, Eng., H. W. Edmonston, of Halifax, Geo. Smith, of St. John, N. B, and T. E. Normandin, Mayor of Three Rivers.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c.

Pitcher's Castoria

WHERE TO WORSHIP.

The Different Places Open for Service To-morrow and the Subjects to be Discussed.

St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal, Beaver Hall Hill—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Morning service at 11. Subject, The Lost Sheep. Evening at 7. Subject, The King in His Beauty. Preacher at both services, Rev. Mr. Whitten. Bible class and Sunday School at 3 p m.

Christ Church Cathedral—8 a m, holy communion; 11 a m, choral morning service and holy communion; 4.15 p m, choral litany; 7.05 p m, choral evening service. All seats free at 7 p m. Sunday school in Synod Hall at 3 p m. Rev. J. G. Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal.

Olivet Baptist church—Rev. John S. Clark, 11 a m, and Rev. W. H. Laird at 7 p m.

Trinity Church, St. Denis street, opposite Victoria-square—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Preacher at morning service, Rev Ernest King, M.A; Children's service with address by Rev. Ernest King at 3 p.m.; Evening service with celebration of Holy Communion at 7 p m., preacher Rev. T. Abbott Smith, B A.

St. James Methodist Church, corner City Councillor and St. Catherine-streets, Rev. James Henderson, M.A., Pastor—Rev J A. Rogers will preach at 11 a.m. and Rev. Dr. Stedd, fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, U.S., at 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible classes at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Church of St. James the Apostle—Holy Communion at 6.30 a.m; Morning service at 11 a.m.; Evening service at 7 p.m.; Sunday school at 3 p.m. Canon Ellegood, Rector.

Protestant House of Industry and Home, Longue Pointe—On Sunday, Sept. 21, at 2 p.m. Divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. James.

The Advent Christian Congregation Assembly Hall, 2269 St. Catherine street Over hall and Scott's service at 7 p.m. Elder Wm. W. Robertson officiating. Subject: "The Ministry of the Apostle Paul in contrast with Modern Methods."

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 at both services. Sabbath School at 3 p.m.

St Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland)—Morning at 11: "The Preparations of God", Evening at 7: "Caiaphas". Rev I Edgar Hill, pastor.

Church of the Messiah—Rev Wm S Barnes will preach both morning and evening. Sunday school and evening services resumed.

St. Stephens Church, College-street, corner of Inspector—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Divine service, morning at 11. Evening with celebration of Holy Communion at 7. Preacher at both services: the Rector. Sunday school and Rector's Bible class for men and women at 3.00. Archdeacon Evans, M W, Rector.

Douglas Methodist Church, Rev T C Aucliff, D D, Pastor. The Rev Thos Griffith, Ph D, of Picton, will preach at 11 a m and the Rev Prof Reynar, L L D, of Cobourg, at 7 p m.

St Martin's Church, Upper St Urbain-street—Rev G Osborne Troop, M A, Rector. Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. 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 invited and shown to places by sidesmen.

St Paul's Church, Dorchester-street—Rev James Barclay, M A, pastor, will officiate at both services, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 p m.

Zion Church (Congregational)—Preaching for Sunday, Sept. 21: 11 a m, Rev J M Harrison (president Manitoba Methodist Conference); 7 p m, Rev E Barrass, D D.

Stanley-street Church adjoining the Windsor Hotel—Pastor Rev F M Dewey, M A. Service 11 a m, Rev Principal Austin, of Alma College; service 7 p m, Rev T M Campbell, of St Mary's Ont; Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p m. All are cordially invited.

First Baptist church, St. Catherine and City Councillor's-street. Pastor, Rev. Donald Grant. Rev. R. W. Woodsworth will preach at 11 a. m., and Rev. W. R. Dunn at 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p. m. Strangers heartily welcomed.

Am. Presbyterian church. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Wells has returned from Europe and will preach on Sunday morning, and Rev. Dr. Sutherland, of the Methodist conference, in the evening.

St. John the Evangelist's church, Ontario-street corner St. Urbain-street. All seats free and unappropriated. Holy communion 7.45 a. m. and 11 a. m. Choral with sermon. Matins and Litany 10.15 a. m. Evensong and sermon 7 p. m. Edmund Wood, M. A., rector.

A Witness Disappears.

Some time ago Joseph Kane, a fourteen year old lad, and three companions, were found drunk by the police in the west end of the city, and brought before the Recorder, Mr. Marchall, of the S P C W and C, through his efforts, had them released. It was shortly afterwards learned where the boys obtained their whiskey. The grocer discovering this and that the boy Kane was the principal witness against him, on Monday last bought the boy a ticket to New York, and had his clerk accompany him to the train that evening, with instructions not to return for three years. Through the efforts of the Society the boy has been brought back from New York, and a warrant has been asked for by Messrs. McLaren, Leet & Smith, on behalf of the Society, for the arrest of the grocer on a charge of kidnapping, which is punishable with seven years in the penitentiary. The grocer has admitted having given the boy five dollars, at the latter's own request, to go to New York. The boy, however, tells a different story, and says that he went to New York because the grocer painted the most gorgeous picture of the life he would lead there.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

The New York House is the best $2 per day hotel in Montreal. The fines rooms.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

The Sturtevant House, Broadway and 29th St: N. Y. under the management of Matthews & Pierison, has become one of the best known and most popular hotels. When you go to New York stop there and you will verify this statement.

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.

Pages 9-16 **The Montreal Herald** Pages 9-16

TWENTY PAGES. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1890 EXTRA SHEET

SOLID CORNWALL.

One of the Oldest Towns in the Sister Province.

FORTUNE-FAVORED FACTORY FOUNDERS.

List of Many Men Who Made Their Mark in the Grammar School.

THE SEAT OF THE STORMONT COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Growth of the Town Slow but Sure—Earliest Settlers in 1776—The Court House as a Barracks—Incorporation as a Town—Rev. Mr. Strachan the First Grammar School Principal—A $25,000 Public School Building—Cornwallites as Protectors of the Country in Peace or War—Live Merchants and Flourishing Factories.

1776 to 1890.

In '76 a wilderness, in '90 a town of about 7,000 inhabitants.

If the suburbs of Lornevillo and Beaconsfield were added, the population would nearly reach 10,000.

Cornwall's growth has certainly not been very rapid, but slow as it has been it has resulted in placing in the Dominion a town of which Canadians are proud, and which can look forward to an existence of uncheckered prosperity.

It has justly been termed "The Factory Town," as in it can be found not less than a dozen manufacturing institutions, one of which employs no less than 700 people.

It was in 1776 that the first settlers arrived in Cornwall, as far as can be learned, but it is possible that some may have moved there before that date.

The settlement and improvement of the town went on simultaneously with that of the townships, but probably at a slower speed. The earliest patent granted for town lots bears the date Oct. 17, 1803, and was issued to Aaron Brown. The appearance of the town 100 years ago cannot be described exactly, but in all probability the place consisted of a few log huts, each standing in its own little clearing along the edge of the river; a store or two, the indispensible blacksmith shop, and a tavern representing the business interests of the infant town.

During the continuance of the war in 1812-13-14 the Court House was used for barracks and the courts of the still small but growing village were held in the Presbyterian Church. On the 27th November, 1818, an act was passed authorizing the establishment of a market in the town of Cornwall. It is now said that the building was used for the purpose for which it was built, once only, but was in existence about 40 years.

Judge Pringle in his valuable work assessed. As some lots were assessed that were not built upon, the total number of houses at that time could not have been more than one hundred. In 1834 the town was incorporated, and the population having come up to 1,000, it became entitled to elect a representative in the Provincial House of Assembly. Mr. Archibald McLean was elected as the member by acclamation. In this year the construction of the Cornwall canal was begun. This necessarily caused a considerable increase in the population and also increased the value of the property. Many new buildings were also erected in consequence of the new settlers wanting houses. From this time until 1846, the population slowly increased until the little town boasted of 1,600 inhabitants. The wooden buildings on the St. John's Church property were all pulled down at the expiration of the first term of the leases and brick ones erected in their stead. These were considered very good thirty years ago, but are now very plain and exceedingly commonplace in comparison with the beautiful modern buildings which adorn the streets of the town.

The first statute for the establishment of schools in Upper Canada was passed in 1807. The Cornwall school had been carried on as a private concern up to this time, but it now came under the new act. Soon after the arrival of Rev. Mr. Strachan, who took charge of the school, it became known throughout Canada as the Cornwall Grammar School. The accommodation for teachers and scholars in the school were very poor up to the year 1877, when a good substantial building was erected at a cost of $10,000. Among the early pupils who received their education in the school were: John Bethune, afterwards, Dean of Montreal; A. N. Bethune, Bishop of Toronto; S. J. Chesley, of the Indian Department; B. A. O. Gugy, Deputy Adjutant-General; Jonas Jones, judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; S. P. Jarvis, secretary and registrar of Upper Canada; Sir James Buchanan McAuley, Chief Justice; Archibald McLean, Chief Justice; Sir John Beverly Robinson, Hon. P. Vankoughnet J. J. Dickenson, M. D., Cornwall; M. K. Dickenson, M.P. for Russell; John Molson, Montreal; Roderick McDonald, M. D., late treasurer of the United States; Hon. John Sanfield McDonald, Judge Pringle, Hon. Phillip M. M. Vankoughnet, James Bethune, Q.C., and many others. The school is now heated by the Smead-Dowd system, and every attention is given to the 163 pupils who are studying under the following excellent staff of teachers: Mr. W. D. Johnson, B.A., Toronto, principal; Mr. James Nugent, Mr. J. W. Creason, B.A., and Mrs. Cameron.

The public school building is very handsome and solid. It was built in 1884, at a cost of $25,000, and has now about 400 pupils attending it. Mr. Ritchie is the head master.

Cornwall was never a regular garrison town, but on several occasions troops, either regular or Provincial, have been stationed there, and at the first settlement of the place most of the men in the town and neighborhood had served in the Royal Yorkers, or in the 84th, and were quite ready and able to defend themselves had an attack been made upon them. In 1836 a company of the 15th Regiment was sent from Kingston to Cornwall on account of the riotous behaviour of some of the canal laborers at Dickenson's Landing. When the rebellion broke out in Upper and Lower Canada in 1837, a volunteer company of 50 men was raised in the town and sent to occupy the fort at Coteau de Lac, where they remained until relieved in December, having been there about two months. Judge Pringle, to whom is due the credit for much of this information, was one of the privates in the company. From this it may be learned that Cornwall can well boast of its loyal people and of men who were ready to take up arms in defence of their country. When the Nothwest rebellion occurred there was no company sent from Cornwall, although the early training of some of its young men resulted in several Cornwallites leaving with other regiments for the scene of the trouble.

In the winter of 1841 a disastrous fire occurred in the town which might have disheartened the people had it not been for their pluck and energy. The fire started in a small building on the south side of Second-street, and quickly spread until a large number of buildings were consumed. The Volunteer Fire Company assisted by the citizens worked hard and faithfully and but for their exertions the St. John's Church as well as the buildings on the west side of Pitt-street must have been destroyed. The fire, however, did the town a service in at least one respect. It resulted in new buildings being erected with a view to protection from fire and urged the people to adopt a system of protection which to this day exists. It is one of which the citizens may well feel proud. The station is situated in the Town Hall buildings and as the years pass new improvements are added to the apparatus.

The Dominion Government erected a handsome new postoffice and custom house in 1882. The building is of stone, the dark limestone of the quarries being relieved by the light grey stone from Queenstown. The front doorway which opens on Pitt-street has polished slabs of Canadian granite on the sides and a carving in limestone at the top. The building, which is well finished and well arranged for public purposes, was opened in June, 1885. In the same year the County Council erected a fine commodious building for public offices in the place of the inconvenient and inadequate one built in 1850.

The town is lighted by electricity, though in many of the smaller streets the old coal oil lamps are still used. Gas was at one time used in most of the stores and places of business but it was thought to be too expensive, especially after the inauguration of electricity. Several merchants use the incandescent light, but as an American company are now in the town, promising to supply gas at a very cheap rate, it is likely that the offer will be accepted and much more gas will be used.

The water works of the town may be spoken of as almost perfect. They were finished in 1887. The arrangements for the construction of the works were made in 1886. Among the improvements which are contemplated in the near future is a first class system of drainage. At present the sanitary arrangements are not of the best, but the people are too wide awake to the interests of the town not to attend to the matter very shortly.

With the exception of the fire already mentioned Cornwall has not had many serious blazes, that at the Stormont cotton mill probably being the worst. There has now and then been a slight shock of earthquake, but no damage greater than the breaking of a little crockery resulted.

Cornwall as it stands to-day is one of the best and most solid built towns in Canada. It is not made up out of a big boom in real estate or building enterprises, but has grown from the time when other larger places were unthought of to its present prosperous condition. It does not boast of a large population, but it is noticeable than in few other places do the people as a whole speak of their town in such endearing words—it is indeed to them a Home, Sweet Home.

While the inhabitants are actively engaged in carrying on the work they have chosen they still have time for recreation and no one will be found who will not admit but they are experts in at least the great pastime of Canada—lacrosse. They have a team most of whose members were born and brought up right in the town. The organization is on a good healthy basis and it has twelve players who will in all probability claim the championship of the world in the near future.

There are two newspapers, both of which are real good live sheets. The Freeholder gives an adherence to the Reform party and is always full of good town news. The Standard is an eight page paper which is a credit to the proprietor and town alike. It is published weekly in a building the like of which is seldom seen outside a city paper office. Every modern improvement is there and a first class paper is the result.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

With its broad imposing balcony surrounding the entire building, gives the stranger an idea of solid comfort within, and a delightful cool place to read or smoke—of a warm summer night—on the outside. This idea is found a correct one as soon as the stranger becomes installed in the house. The advantages possessed by this hostelry are not to be completely noted in the space at our disposal, but a few facts are herewith given as an inducement to visitors to give it a trial. A free 'bus is run to meet all trains. The house has spacious wide halls into which nearly all the sleeping rooms open, closet and bath rooms, electric light, hot water heat, 45 rooms nicely furnished, a commodious smoking room—or room of general convenience for commercial men, and a new fire escape called the "Dominion," recently patented and which will allow persons to escape as fast as they can get out of a window, has been put in position on this hotel, and is something which more hotels would do well to adopt.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Mr. J. F. Abbott has been established in Cornwall, in the merchant tailoring business, since 1879, when he opened a store in East Cornwall, on Marlboro'-street. Finding his business increasing with the growth of the town, he thought well to open another store in the Liddell Block, and he is now occupying this store, running the old one as a branch. Mr. Abbott employs two cutters, and in the busy season he keeps from 25 to 30 tailors steadily employed. He carries the largest stock of cloths and tweeds in Cornwall, and is in a position to turn out stylish, well-fitting garments. Being under smaller expence than city tailors, he is often required to make suits for people in larger places than Cornwall, his prices being low enough to make it an inducement. A stranger is impressed on entering Mr. A.'s store with the idea of a large city tailoring emporium, and indeed it is not often a customer is enabled to make a better selection than in this establishment. The bulk of the stock carried is imported from the foreign markets. Recently a change has been made in the cutting department by the engagement of a cutter of ability and large experience, from Western Ontario. Notwithstanding a number of new tailoring concerns have started in town, the business of Mr. Abbott is ahead of that done by him last year.

THE STORMONT COTTON CO.

is located a little west of the southern end of Pitt-street on the canal, from which it derives its water power—has 530 looms in operation, giving employment to 500 hands in the manufacture of denims, tickings, awnings, shirtings, sleeve-linings, ginghams, etc., etc., for all of which the company are having a good, constant demand. The mill is continuing to run with full capacity. The personnel of the directorate is as follows: A. F. Gault, Esq., (Montreal), president; S. H. Ewing Esq., (Montreal), vice-president; S. Finley, Esq., R. L. Gault, Esq., and C. E. Gault, Esq., directors; S. Greenwood, Esq., (Cornwall), manager, and A. Gault, Esq., (Cornwall), secretary-treasurer. This is one of the great industries of Canada.

MR. FRANK LALLY

is a live boot and shoe dealer, whose store is near the southern end of Pitt-street. Mr. Lally has been for about eight years in this trade, keeping in stock the various lines to be found in a well regulated store. Mr. Lally also manufactures the celebrated Lally lacrosse stick, conceded by exponents of Canada's national game to have the highest qualifications for strength, lightness and durability. This gentleman's long connection with the game, when he was known to all lovers of it as the Shamrock's famous goal-keeper, makes him thoroughly conversant with what is required in the way of a good "stick." At present Mr. Lally is the president and also acts as captain of the Cornwall team.

"Whose'er goes to Cornwall—that flourishing place—
"Will find some hotels which are sure no disgrace
"If he wants a hotel at a fairly low price.
"At the Ottawa Hotel he may surely rejoice."

Mr. Samuel Crosbie is the genial proprietor of the Ottawa Hotel, and, if the writer is any judge of character, he is safe in recommending travellers to Mr. Crosbie. The hotel has 35 comfortable rooms, lighted with electric light, a dining room seating 40, telephone communication, electric bells throughout, a kitchen furnished with one of Gurney's steel ranges, and a first class cook in charge of same. The bar is supplied with the choicest brands and is one of the "first choice" bars in the town. As an indication of the estimation in which the Ottawa Hotel is held, the dinner to Mr. Jas. D. Finlay (late of the Toronto Paper Co.) was given there, Thursday night last. An average of 20 transient guests have been at the Ottawa during the last few weeks. Carriages are at the depot for this hotel.

THE CORNWALL MANUFACTURING CO.,

manufacturers of medium and fine tweeds, have their factory adjoining the premises of the Canada Cotton Co. They have been running since 1868, were burnt out in 1870, but rebuilt in 1871. The officers of the company are, Mr. Andrew Allan, of Montreal, President; Sir George Stephen, Bart., Montreal, Vice-President; Mr. John Turnbull, Montreal, Managing Director; Mr. Alexander Hope, Cornwall, Manager; Mr. J. P. Watson, Cornwall, Secretary.

THE ROSSMORE HOUSE,

shown in the above cut, is situated in the heart of the business portion of this enterprising, modern town, is equipped in all ways to make it what it claims to be—one of the best hotels in the country. It is richly furnished throughout. On each floor is a spacious square hall from which the sleeping rooms are entered, an arrangement which gives to each, with only few exceptions, a special advantage in case of fire or other casualty. Many of the rooms are arranged ensuite. The house is finely ventilated by means of a wide opening between the wings. This is making the rooms well aired and comfortable. All the modern advantages are found in the "Rossmore," such as bath rooms on every floor, closets, etc., hose for fire protection, steam heat, electric light and gas, electric bells and a small conservatory at the end of the air passage already alluded to.

From the rooms which face on the south side, a nice view is had of the St. Lawrence River, the canal, and the large cotton and other mills in the distance. There are nine large sample rooms. The average arrivals are about fifty. At the recent great lacrosse match over 100 sat down to dinner in the large dining room. Two first-class cooks provide meals in the best style of the art. Altogether the Rossmore is "in it," so to speak, with the average first-class hotels of the country.

FLACK BROTHERS

are general ticket agents, coal dealers, manufacturers of cotton batting and, with Mr. Van Arsdale operate a pottery, wherefrom is produced all kinds of stone crocks, stone jugs, etc., etc., etc.

MR. WM. HODGE

is the proprietor of the Cornwall Mills, and is producing blankets, tweeds, wearing and knitting yarns, etc., etc. His mill is located just east of the Stormont Cotton Mill.

MCINTYRE AND CAMPBELL

Is the oldest established dry goods firm in Cornwall which is now doing business there. By close application and business integrity their trade has been constantly increasing. Their store is conveniently located on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Ottawa hotel, about the centre of the business portion of the town. The firm carry a large stock of dry goods exclusively and sell honest goods at prices to meet fair competition.

D. LIDDELL,

the owner of the Liddell Block, is in the boot and shoe trade just across the way from the block referred to; he came to Cornwall in '47 and has been in the shoe trade from that until the present. Mr. L., on his arrival in Cornwall had but a single bank note in his possession, but is now a man of means and importance, is 64 years of age, and never had a dun sent him.

Leitch Bros., Cornwall Hack and Livery Stable bought out Henry Kemp. The stable is well known to the public.

"THE STANDARD" OFFICE

is fitted with latest improved Cottrell Press and Brown Folding Machine. It is certainly one of the most complete printing offices in the country. It is a handsome business office furnished in polished oak and stained glass windows. The Standard is probably the best paper in Stormont, Dundas or Glengarry.

FLACK & VANARSDALE

are manufacturers of stone and rockingham ware, having been in this business in Cornwall for the past 20 years, their factory is located in east Cornwall.

DUNCAN MONROE

has been established in Cornwall for 17 years in the insurance and real estate business, and certainly does the business of the town. A feature of his business is that he adjusts his own losses. If your place burns down you get your insurance the next day. Mr. Moore also does a large real estate business.

J. C ALGUIRE & CO.

booksellers, stationers and new agents, have been established for 12 or 14 years, Mr. Alguire only having taken the business two years ago. They carry a large stock of books, stationery and fancy goods and are general news dealers. The Herald will always be found on sale in this store.

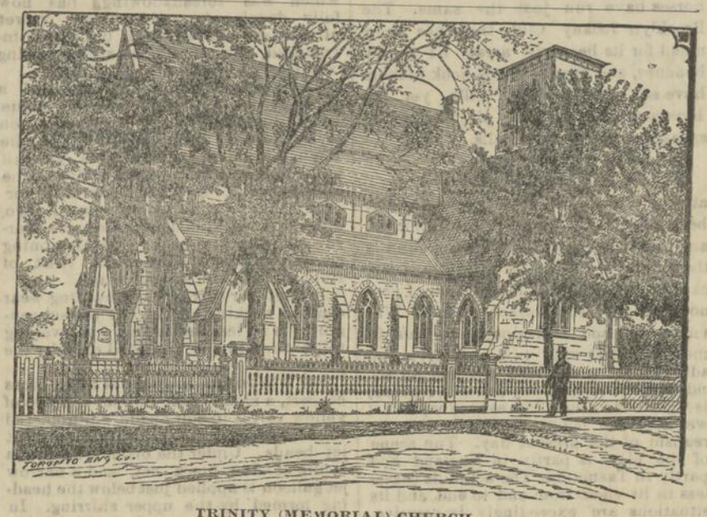
H. W. WEBER

has been established in Cornwall 26 years. He has a fine select stock of books, stationary and news and carries a full line of leading American, English and Canadian periodicals and daily papers. The Herald will always be found on sale at his store. Mr. Weber is also agent for the Grand Trunk Railway, Dominion Line of steamships and is also U. S. Consular agent at Cornwall. A full stock of school books and supplies, wall papers and fancy goods will always be found on display.

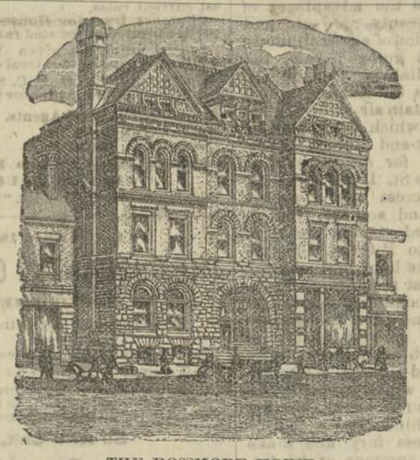
His stock of Berlin wools and embroidery silks is very fine and commends itself to the purchasing public.

York Farm, Moosomin, N. W. T.

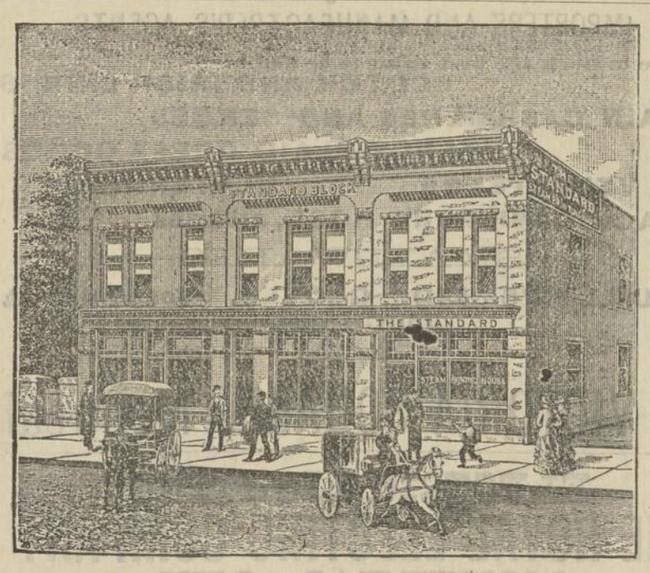
Writing from this fertile district, Mr. G. F. Clark, says: "I had a severe attack of diarrhœa, but was quickly cured by using Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry."



TRINITY (MEMORIAL) CHURCH.



THE ROSSMORE HOUSE.



THE STANDARD BLOCK.

COLQUOHN'S BLOCK, PITT STREET.

"Lunenburg, or the Old Eastern District" speaks of the town as it was in 1824. He describes it as a place consisting of wooden buildings and a large expanse of cleared, but for the most part unenclosed and uncultivated lots. Among the buildings at that time the most noticeable were the English church, the old district schoolhouse and the jail and court house.

The schoolhouse is standing yet on the same site but is very much changed in appearance. The jail and court house were burned in 1826.

The aggregate of the assessment rolls for 1826 shows that 142 town lots were

MY HUSBAND had asthma for eigh years with severe cough, and his lungs were affected. He could neither rest, work, nor get relief from any medicine he tried. Some time ago we got Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and after taking six or eight bottles his cough is entirely cured, the asthma greatly relieved, and his lungs greatly benefitted.
Ont. MRS. COUCHER Apsley, Mo.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

SUN SHINING AFTER A WEEK OF SHOWERS.

Biggest Rain Storm on Record—"Good Old Times" Under Col. Sinn—Helen Dauvray in "The Whirlwind"—"Dr. Bill"—Anton Seil's Orchestra — Ex-Minister White's Marriage — The Bloomingdale Church — Early Autumn Fashions — Timely Head Gear—The New Veil—White and Black—The Coquille.

[Special Correspondence of The Herald.]

Thursday, Sept. 18.—The blessed sunshine is again brightening up the town. The sky is blue. The smoke from the chimney-tops is blowing westward. We are happy because we appreciate the change. For seven days and nights we have had a continual downpour, and since the establishment of the Signal Service Bureau the just past rainstorm is the greatest known with one exception.

This has been awful racing weather, though throughout the entire week the horses have run just the same. The Brooklyn Jockey Club track has been noted for its beggarly array of empty benches, and even if the 84 book-makers have squared their feed bills, yet the horses run did not like playing, so to speak, to those empty stalls.

In spite of the rain,

"Good Old Times"

at the Fourteenth-street Theatre hae been running all the week to full houses, and this is because Col. William Sinn is the man at the helm—at least one of the causes. The play is a melodrama of pronounced type, the collaboration of Wilson Barrett and Halcaine, and deals in the very first with two murderers, an adventuress, a deceived girl and an accidental shooting. This, you will remark, is "good old times" in sensation, and if we note the police reports is also the realism of the present day. The scene of the play is partly in England and partly in Tasmania. The action is ceaseless in its vigor from end to end, and its situations are exceedingly impressive. Large audiences are highly delighted, and applause at times vociferous proves that "Good Old Times" is a great melodramatic success.

Cora Tanner is now in the fourth and last week of her engagement at the Fifth-avenue Theatre in "One Error." She will be followed Sept. 22 by the production of a new play, "Goggles," an adaptation from the French by Charles A. Byrne.

Miss Helen Dauvray

is to make her appearance on the stage of the Standard Theatre in Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld's new play, "The Whirlwind." The company is now in active rehearsal, and the first performance will be given Sept. 29.

The Garden Theatre, at Madison-square and 27th-street, is nearly finished, and will be open to the public a week from next Saturday night. The house promises to be one of the handsomest in the city. The walls of the auditorium will be decorated with hangings of silk. The curtain will be of silk brocade. There will also be a fire-proof curtain of asbestus cloth, and a painted act drop, by Henry Hoyt, representing the park at Versailles, from a painting by Boldini.

The opening play will comprise "Dr. Bill," a comic play from the French; "Le Docteur Jo-Jo," and "La Duchese Martin," a one-act comedy from the French of Henri Milhue. The seats and boxes for the first night will be sold at auction on Monday, Sept. 22.

Anton Seidl

and his Metropolitan Orchestra will commence a season of popular promenade concerts at the Madison-square Garden amphitheatre this coming Saturday evening. The orchestra will number seventy-five musicians, among them many prominent soloists. The Seidl programes will contain the best and most popular compositions of the German, French, and Italian schools, without preference to any special style of music. It is said that these concerts are to resemble those at Covent Garden, London, and the Amphitheatre is being altered accordingly. It is to be hoped that they will meet popular approval, as the prices will be made as popular as the music.

A Social Event.

The marriage of ex-United States Minister Andrew D. White to Miss Helen Magill, eldest daughter of Edward H. Magill, ex-president and present professor of French language and literature at Swarthmore College, Pa., took place last Wednesday in the president's house on the college campus. The bride's maids were a sister and cousin of the bride. The marriage was performed according to the Friend's ceremony, in which there is no officiating minister, the bride and groom with clasped hands simply declaring their acceptance of each other as man and wife. The witnesses were Frederick B. White, the only son of the groom, and his wife from Ithaca, Prof. Newberry, Isaac H. Clather and wife of Philadelphia

Miss Helen Magill is the second wife of Mr. White, his first wife having died three years ago. She is the eldest of five daughters of President Magill, and received a superior education, having received the degree of A. B. from Swarthmore College and Ph. D. from Boston University. She has also studied a number of years in foreign countries, and is said to be one of the most accomplished linguists in the United States. She first met Mr. White about a year ago, when she read a paper before the students of Cornell University.

At the quiet weddingly of Lora Elderkin, daughter of the late John C. Cambbell, formary chief engineer of public works, to William Henry Macy, the bride wore a gown of satin brocade with court train of faille Francaise trimmed with point lace. Her veil was of round point lace, which had been worn by the mother of the bride. Her ornaments were diamonds.

The Bloomingdale Reformed Church,

situated at West Sixty-eight-street and Boulevard celebrated the eighty-fifth anniversary of its existence on Sunday last. The history of the church includes that of the upper part of the city and therefore becomes interesting. The old mansion of Jacob Harsen became the first place of worshipfor the then small congregation. This house which stood until a few years ago was on Tenth-avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second-street, at a time when Chambers-street marked the northern boundary of the densely populated district, and Fourteenth-street was far up town.

Bloomingdale, the region around the church, was then one of the outlying villages in the northern end of the island. In 1809, Jacob Harsen gave the church one acre of ground, and that gift has, through the growth of the city, made the congregation a wealthy one.

The first church edifice, a small chapel, was soon outgrown, and another was built where the present church stands.

The Old Stone Church

was a landmark for fifty years. When the widening of the Boulevard became a necessity through the march of progress it was demolished, but the city paid the church $52,000. And when the up town west side became a fashionable residence quarter, then came the reward. The acre of land that cost so much to keep was sold at a good figure and the present splendid church erected. It was formally opened on November 1, 1885.

Early Autumn Fashions.

About the first article of wear that a fashionable woman thinks of during the transition from mid-summer to early autumn is the head gear. The brims continue broad in front, tapering to almost nothing in the back. In the garniture, however, the things of importance occur. Velvet flowers in glowing autumnal tints now appear. The popular liking for trimmings of ostrich and other feathers which was foreshadowing has now fully developed; and narrow velvet strings are applied as if but newly introduced, few of the small hats being made up without them.

The English walking-hat has had a vigorous revival, although the toque and turban are among the regulation styles of small hats. Speaking of the English walking-hat, of course you all know that it is an old style revival. The latest edition, however, has a lower crown than that of some seasons ago, and the sides, although rolled, are narrowed toward the back. The trimming consists in most instances of a twist of ribbon or silk and several wings.

Bonnets for carriage and evening wear come in striking effects, but perfect congruity is no less desirable in an evening toilet than in one intended only for the promenade.

For a brunette to wear at a full dress concert, a small poke-bonnet is made of yellow velvet in soft shade, embroidered in an elaborate pattern with finely cut jet beads. Under the brim is shirred a facing of fine black net, and a narrow jet galloon is applied just below the heading formed by the upper shirring. In front is perched a yellow bird, with wings outstretched, and at the back are secured two loops of yellow velvet, between which is seen a fan of black lace. Tie-strings of very narrow black velvet complete the lovely head-gear.

Pinkish-heliotrope and brown combined is harmonious and fashionable; and the dainty combination is displayed very effectively in a hat having a low crown, and a brim that is broad and flat at the front and narrow at the back. The hat is made of golden-brown straw, and inside the brim are adjusted the pipings of brown velvet. At the base of the crown is arranged a wreath of tiny tips of pinkish heliotrope which swap naturally above the brim. The crown is given an apparent height by a full bow of golden-brown velvet placed directly in front and another at the back; and two ears of brown velvet lined with pink satin matching the feathers standing high above the bow at the back. With this hat may be worn

A Brown Tuxedo Veil.

This is new and becoming. It resembles, with its open mesh, the mikado veiling of some seasons ago and is shown in all colors. At the return of cooler weather the veil will be resumed with all shapes, particularly the small ones. The veil must be properly adjusted to produce the correct effect. It is no longer fashionable to cover only half the face in mask fashion: the veil must reach to the point of the chin, thus showing the contour of the face perfect and unbroken.

A fawn-colored felt is one of the newest colors and in the shape called "style." The crown is draped at the right side with brown velvet, which is knotted in front and lightly twisted at the left side. The brim is faced with velvet and edged with fawn-colored hatter's gullim, the facing giving emphasis to the brim's outline, which is fanciful. Over the crown from the back are arranged long loops of velvet, and a large brown bird having a red spotted tail is adjusted a little to the side of the brim, with its head downwards. A hat of this description is best adapted to a low coiffure, and though it is set far forward on the head, the bangs are plainly visible.

Floral Decorations.

Flowers for decorating autumnal hats and bonnets have their advocates as well as feathers, and when bunched with foliage in trailing vines their effect is very ornamental. One consists of rich scarlet poppies and leaves, and the second is composed of "black-eyed Susans," leaves and rubber stone. Either arrangement of flowers may be garlanded in wreath fashion about the crown of a large hat; the flowers may be placed in the front of the brim and the foliage adjusted to trail over the crown. Such decorations are also dainty for rich party or reception dresses, being arranged as preferred.

The White and Black Reign,

White and black are just now used for germs of gayety. And while the mourner arrays herself in all black for the street, and white and black for the house, she who is not berthved wears black and white both in-doors and out. White woolls are a special conceit for women's wear during this autumn. The idea is gaining in favor every day. Pure white, and white with enough black combined to make the white look whiter, are first choice, but the very light beize wools, those of silver gray, olive, or pearl, with white trimmings, are making pretty costumes. White flannel, white wool, and white cloths with wide white borders are much worn. White wool having black Astrachan combinations are striking. Long fringe is in some of the new white and light wools.

The white wools will be continued through the winter as house dresses, and although pure white will not often appear upon the street, the fine cloth costumes will show very light and bright tints, the fur and fur cloth borders sanctioning tints which would otherwise seem cold.

The Coquille,

which is only a pleated ruffle or a plain strip turned backward and furrowed, forming a jabot, is the newest trimming and is taking the place of all others.

The corsages as well as the skirts are adorned with it, whether in silk, gauze or lace. It is the result of the long prevailing fancy for volants and flounces, and is used with them in obtaining effects. The coquille on the side of the skirt and uniting with the volant is much employed and makes a pretty frou-frou on the straight and untrimmed skirts. The coquille of lace, which makes a line down the skirt, is often the continuation of a broad volant, which is arranged on the back of the corsage, forming a coquettish basque finish, with this the open sleeve with the ruffled edge in the style Anne d'Autrite are worn. To avoid the repetition of a simple floune, the heading is changed in various ways; one of the newest is to put a ruche of small knots or torsades of ribbon around the top of the ruffle.

Some Imported Gems.

One is a rosy mauve Hortensia bengaline with a short plain train; plaited in backward at the waist and shaped around the bottom. At the edge of the plain straight front is a narrow flounce of crepe lisse, with a shirred heading. The blouse waist of this crepe, over silk, has a double frill around the hips, held in by a belt of pale meusse satin. There is a double jabot of the crepe and a Figaro sleeveless jacket of Sicillienne, embroidered all over *ton sur ton*.

A charming dinner dress is of creme peau de cygne, with a peculiarly effective Medicis collar.

Another dinner dress is of grayish white velvet with side panels of white brocade underneath the velvet, and these pinked out in all their designs, in large and small pearls and raised silken embroidery.

The front of the corsage is the same, with a slight indication of pale blue crepe above the low neck, and this falling over in a ruffle around the neck behind. At the waist, behind only, so as to well define its shape, is a wide plaited belt of mousse satin terminating to the right under the arm by a cluster knot.

Another dress of old blue crepon has a narrow embroidered hem in old rose. The cuirass waist of old rose satin is embroidered in blue square stones, with a bit of blue crepon both in front and behind.

BETSEY BANCKER.

A GROWING SUBURB.

It is a fact although one which is hard to believe, that hundreds of people reside in our city to whom Point St. Charles is merely a name. They have never been there, they have but an embryonic notion where it is situate, and as for its attractions, extent, population, and the possibility it affords for social sequestration, they are as utterly and lamentably ignorant as they are of the consumption of hydrogen on the second layer of this chromosphere.

Yet it is a fact which none who will investigate the subject will deny that Point St. Charles is inferior to none of the suburbs of Montreal and is superior to many.

At the present period of our world's history the growth of great commercial centers is such that the suburbs of a metropolis are one of its great features, and where easy access can be had to the city; but few men think of remaining in the heart of the scene of their daily labors. A moment's reflection will supply many instances. The suburbs of London, England, extend for 30 miles out of the city. New York merchants reside as far as sixty or seventy miles from the metropolis, and many live away as far as Philadelphia, a distance of eighty-five miles, consuming two hours of fast railroad service to traverse. Boston is environed by beautiful resorts for miles out of the city; the suburbs of Chicago extend ten to fifteen miles out, and in Montreal we have within half an hour's walk from the city suburbs which have the advantages of easy access, rural beauty, pure air and facilities for recreation of all descriptions, and all this without going beyand the limits of the immediate vicintiy of our city. We have Cote St. Antoine which combines the mountain air with a view the cliaro-oscuro of which would be hard to surpass; the east-end affords many advantageous spots for residence; Cote des Neiges and Cote St. Louis although more difficult of access are a perfect heaven of beauty and scenery, but as we have mentioned before none of them are superior to Point St. Charles. It is situate along the bank of the river on one of its most picturesque spots, where facilities for boating are perfect, it possesses pure air and healthful sanitary conditions and for general beauty is equal to any suburb of Montreal. The Lower Lachine-road affords a site for summer residences which cannot leave anything to be desired. Three or four miles out the Lachine Rapids tumble and hiss in ceaseless fury and make a lovely sight in summer or winter, and in the intervening distance the view of Laprairie across the river and Mount Royal at the back should satisfy a very exacting mind.

Point St. Charles affords easier access to the city than many of its other suburbs, being served by a street car service which is as good as that autocratic company deigns to favor any part of the outlying city with, and it is being improved greatly now by the building of the Wellington-street subway.

The delays caused by the heavy shunting work in the Grand Trunk yard have been for many years vexatious and damaging to the inhabitants, and they have frequently been responsible for late arrivals at business, church, amusements or social engagements; but this is a thing of the past. The Grand Trunk has generously co-operated with the city fathers in renewing the situation, and the subway is pressing towards completion.

The work has not been done as rapidly as it might have been, but we are, or ought to be, used to municipal coma. It is not either sufficiently matured yet to show whether it has been designed so as to a ord the best facilities.

At present the approaches to it are rather steep, but that is easily remediable and a substantial job is certainly being made. When this subway is completed we are promised an extension of the street car service much further out this Lower Lachine-road, and this will complete the arrangements to make Point St. Charles rank as a first-class suburb, for either summer or winter resort.

Point St. Charles contains churches of all denominations, is building two new ones and contemplating another, is the owner of the largest boat house with a club of the largest membership in the Province and a lawn tennis club.

It contains a branch of the Mechanics' Institute with a large reading room, where educational classes are held in winter.

The most notable concern, however, is the building of the Grand Trunk Railway Literary and Scientific Institute, which combines a large library, reading-room and hall which is fitted up with dramatic properties and scenery to enable lovers of histrionic art to take part in or see dramatic entertainments. The library and reading-room are very fine and are remarkable for a new and novel system of checking books which are lent to members, which is worked by an ingenious mechanical contrivance and saves time and labor as well as all books.

In this room also hangs the enormous geographical globe presented to the institute by Sir Henry Tyler on the occasion of his last visit here. The room is fitted with polished wood and many artistic pictures. With this short description we would heartily advise all those who are in ignorance of the actractions of Point St. Charle, (and some perhaps of its existence) to take a short pilgrimage thither, and all those who are contemplating erecting or renting a house at some of our expensive summer resorts next year to at least pay a visit to what is destined to be one of the most popular and attractive suburbs of Montreal in the near future.

At all events if you have no intention of taking up a habitation, as a matter of personal education you should give the locality a tour and we may venture to guarantee you will be rewarded for the trouble.

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Special Facilities for Placing Large Lines Equitable Rates. Reliable Companies.

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157 St. James Street, Montreal.
Capital..... $500,000
Assets..... 700,000
Income, 1889..... 517,678
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HON. J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Vice-President,
ent for City and District of Montreal.
HARRY CUTT, Secretary. ARCHD. NICOLL, Marine Underwriter.
GEO. H. McHENRY, Manager.
M. J. E DROLE

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The Accident Insurance Company of North America
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INSURANCE COMPANY
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Cash Capital - - $2,000 000
Canada Branch Head Office
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IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Company
(ESTABLISHED 1803.)
Subscribed Capital.....$6.000,000
Total Invested Funds.....$8.000,000
Agencies for Insurance against Fire los in all the principal towns of the Dominion Canadian Branch Office.
COMPANY'S BUILDING,
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E. D. LACY
esident Manager for Canada.

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PATERSON & SON
General Agents for the Dominion
Head Agency Office:
ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, Montreal.

The Liverpool & London & Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE
AVAILABLE ASSETS - - $40,833,724
BALANCE OF SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL NOT CALLED UP - - - 8,537,885
TOTAL - - $49,371.609
In addition to which we have the unlimited liability of wealthy shareholders.
PARTICULARS OF ASSETS:
Capital paid up - - $1,195,448
General Reserve - - - 6,326,667
Fire Re-Insurance - - 2,973,532
Balance Profit and Loss - - 2,681,425
Globe Perpetual Fund - - 5,366,964
Life and Annuity Fund - - 19,545,134
Other Funds as Enumerated in Balance Sheet - 2,744,554
$40,833,724
THE INCOME IN 1889 WAS FOR
Fire Premiums, after deducting Re-Insurance - $6,560,544
Life Premium " " " 1,102,782
Interest Derived from Investments - 1,559,693
Annual Income - - - $9,223,019
Or, say an Average Daily Income of - $25,270
RATES OF PREMIUM MODERATE. LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
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INCANDESCENT LICHT DYNAMOS,
Low Tension, for Hotels, Mills, Factories, Churches, &c
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For Long Distances, for House and Commercial Lighting.
No better proof of the superiority of our apparatus can be offered than the fact that more Arc lights of our manufacture are being daily operated in the Dominion than of all other systems combined, about 50 per cent. being in the hands of gas companies, who are largely using our Incandescent system as well.
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THE

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN CANADA

IN 1889.

THE NEW YORK LIFE'S New Business and Insurance in Force in Canada, for the year 1889, show marked increases over the figures of the preceding year, and its New Business was larger than that of any other company, except the Canada Life.

Progress of the New York Life, 1885-1889.

YEAR.	NEW INSURANCE PAID FOR	INSURANCE IN FORCE.	CASH PREMIUMS RECEIVED.
1885	$2,081,085	$6,621,910	$239,822
1886	2,692,560	8,520,483	373,039
1887	2,613,345	10,370,155	442,788
1888	2,713,173	11,953,764	500,188
1889	3,685,100	14,320,863	610,656

The NEW-YORK LIFE is the only American life company that has shown its appreciation of Canadian patronage by erecting a building in Canada. The New-York Life's building in Montreal Is in the nature of a hostage given to CANADIAN Policy-holders for securlty and FAIR-DEALING on the part of the COMPANY.

That it is so regarded by Canadians is seen in the large increase of the New York Life's New Business in 1889.

DAVID BURKE, Gen'l Man'ger for Canada

Company's Building, Place D'Armes Square, Montreal.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1889.

COMPANIES.	POLICIES ISSUED. No.	POLICIES ISSUED. Amount.	POLICIES IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1889. No.	POLICIES IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1889. Amount.	PREMIUMS RECEIVED.	LOSSES INCURRED.
Canadian Companies.						
Canadian Life (8 mos.)	1,560	$3,655,800	23,998	$48,644,376	$957,175	$325,381
Citizens	360	484,200	1,543	2,097,956	56,945	46,822
Confederation	1,593	2,316,500	10,606	17,574,828	580,733	135,601
Dominion Life	160	233,500	158	231,500	5,354	.....
Dominion Safety Fund	42	55,00	1,819	2,057,000	41,505	23,000
Federal	1,154	2,477,500	44,123	10,058,837	208,783	100,550
London { General	480	577,000	1,654	1,644,285	39,126	14,478
London { Industrial	8,336	910,708	7,829	855,138	26,029	6,053
Manufacturers	1,549	2,439,000	3,338	5,723,100	143,327	61,000
N. American { General	1,512	2,424,450	5,340	8,470,620	256,437	50,323
N. American { Industrial	.....	.....	157	20,863		277
Ontario Mutual	2,059	2,582,400	10,299	13,071,400	383,192	112,676
Sun	1,813	2,671,950	8,100	11,670,814	379,751	75,291
Temperance and General	873	1,211,500	1,957	2,984,972	64,891	9,000
Totals	21,491	$22,039,508	58,963	$118,985,450	$3,143,248	$960,452
American Companies.						
Ætna Life	942	$1,267,784	13,881	$18,251,860	$732,023	$335,082
Connecticut Mutual	.....	.....	1,339	2,494,406	62,141	93,887
Equitable	1,338	3,028,010	6,972	16,300,252	572,849	206,016
Germania	44	163,500	66	201,495	7,233	.....
Metropolitan { General	2	1,904	114	207,084	46,626	2,606
Metropolitan { Industrial	10,009	1,071,191	11,983	1,301,460		10,172
Mutual Life, N. Y	1,207	3,239,000	4,048	10,285,986	415,924	89,399
National Life, Vt	.....	.....	197	194,660	3,656	4,920
NEW YORK LIFE	**1,643**	**3,685,100**	**5,653**	**14,320,863**	**610,656**	**1 1,537**
Northwestern Mutual	.....	.....	467	625,882	17,742	4,583
Phœnix Mutual	.....	.....	1,235	1,360,320	27,353	42,957
Provident Savings	272	785,000	287	897,000	12,722	1,000
Travelers	263	526,077	2,864	4,080,079	125,163	73,570
Union Mutual	257	442,200	2,842	4,505,020	118,564	52,670
United States	277	509,500	775	1,323,025	32,751	3,000
Totals	16,254	$14,719,266	52,723	$76,349,392	$2,785,403	$1,071,339
*Grand Totals, 1889	39,576	$40,165,387	126,803	$225,806,028	$6,910,189	$2,511,121

*Includes also the business done by British companies.

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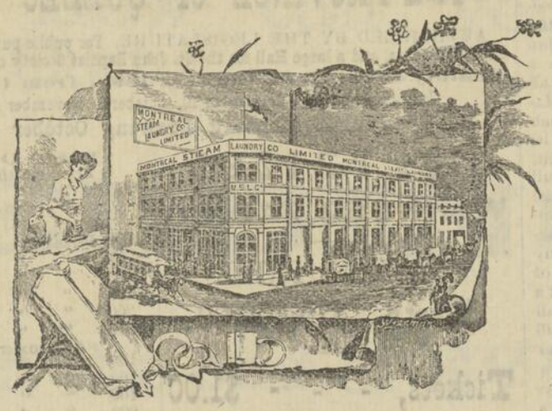

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HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor

The Best Known Hotel in the Dominion.

IN THE TYPE FOUNDRY.

MANUFACTURE OF THE VALUABLE LITTLE PIECES OF METAL.

How One of the Chief Factors in Newspaper Making is Produced—The Most Absolute Accuracy and Nicety Required—Wide Range of Size and Style.

The man who reads his morning or evening paper, and has no knowledge of the vast amount of mechanical labor required to turn out a nicely printed sheet may think that the production of newspapers is an easy task. He is sadly mistaken. It requires much hard and unpleasant labor to make a newspaper. The compositors, pressmen, proofreaders, mailing clerks, reporters and editors have their share of work. There is yet another class of workmen who pave the way for even the compositors. The types, presses, and innumerable other mechanical devices, which none but a pratical printer knows how to put into use, must be made.

The preservative art of printing has undergone many changes since the first types were invented. Ever since the first type foundry was established in Cincinnati marvelous changes have been made, and the gentleman who established the first type foundry in this city can tell wonders about the printing business.

CASTING THE TYPES.

A reporter visited one of the large type foundries of this city yesterday and gathered some information about the little pieces of metal which print the almost countless letters of a great newspaper. Large type foundries do not confine their work to the making of the little types such as are used in printing this article, but, on the contrary, all sizes, shapes and designs are manufactured. From the plain brevier, such as is seen here, the styles vary to designs which leave impressions almost as clear and beautiful as those produced by the finest lithographing stones.

Then again there are styles so small that the printed letters cannot be made out with the naked eye. Others which are so large that they measure six feet in height. Beautiful script letters which look like one's own handwriting idealized, exquisitely fancy styles to suit the different advertisers, and the world knows how many other designs. There are also brass rules, "slugs," "chases," "sticks." etc., all of which are familiar to the compositor.

To start with, what is type metal? "It is a composition of lead, tin, zinc aud antimony," said an old printer who has been in the type making business for forty years. "The antimony has a peculiar property. Almost all metals contract while cooling and this property in itself would interfere greatly with the type making business.

"You see, the little types, even the smallest 'diamond' or 'brilliant' styles, are molded, and if either of the four metals save the antimony was used alone in making the letters a perfectly clear outline could not be obtained, although the molds were filled with molten metal, because when it cooled it would contract and as a result would destroy the clear outline of the very minute types With the large letters so much care would not have to be taken. Now, the metal antimony has the peculiar property of expanding while cooling, and for this reason it is invaluable to the type makers. It expands and fills even the smallest mold; hence the perfect outline of metal types."

He showed the reporter one of the primitive molds used in making type. It is a little device about as large as a teacup, and will cast a single letter at a time. This rude but perfect device was in use for a long time in casting types, and is used yet in small type foundries. A little later on this device of a mold was improved and made more useful. Originally the molten metal had to be poured into the mold by hand, but one of the first steps in the improvement of this rude mold was to attach it to a mechanical device so constructed as to pump the molten metal in to the mold in an automatic manner. This was a great step, and rendered the molding process much more rapid. Next the automatic device was improved so that two or three molds could be placed on a single machine, all of the molds being filled by the automatic pumps. This method of casting the types is the one so extensively used throughout the country.

THE FINISHING TOUCHES.

When the little, shining metal letters are first cast they are not yet finished. There is a projection on one end nearly as long as the type itself. As soon as the letter is molded they go to a person who breaks off the projections. Next the letters go to two other parties, who rub them over files to smooth off the rough sides. This planing process is a unique one, and the "planers" must be experts. The little letters are pushed first one way over the rough surface of the file, then back again, all in a second, by the expert "planer." Next the letters go to a person who places them side by side on a long tin shelf, which is about a yard in length. This tin shelf has one edge turned up so that the long row of letters may be placed along the shelf in an even manner.

As fast as the shelves are filled they go to another "planer," who, however, does his work much more rapidly than the one before mentioned. He planes off the lower or blunt end of the letter. The shelf, which holds at least 500 letters, is placed in a long vise, and then the rough ends of the long row are quickly planed off just as the carpenter planes a piece of wood. One or two movements of the plane is all that is necessary. The types are now complete and ready for packing and boxing.

This process of turning out the types requires the labor of six persons, and although a rapid one as compared with the original one, is considered too slow by the enterprising type maker. A new machine has been recently invented. The rough type metal is placed in the machine and comes out in the shape of nicely moulded types completely finished This machine does its work automatically, and is a marvelous piece of mechanism. It does the work of six men and does it better. These machines are not any larger than a small hand press, but cost $1,800. Very few of them are used, as they are so expensive, but when they are used types can be made much cheaper than if hand labor is employed. When the types come from the molds they are bright like newly coined silver dollars.

They are then packed and boxed ready for shipment. Fonts of type vary in weight from six pounds upward, some weighing as much as 3,000 pounds. One of the foundries of this city carries as much as 200,000 pounds of type in stock, and if the types of one of the large papers of the city were to be destroyed by fire an entirely new outfit could be supplied at once.—Cincinneti Time-Star.

SOLDIERS CLEARED THE WAY

For the Thousands who Rushed to See Edison's Photograph.

Mr. Wangeman, Elison's lieutenant in charge of the phonograph, had some highly interesting experiences during his recent tour of Europe with that curious instrument. At Buda Pesth occurred the most extraordinary popular demonstration in all the tour. A three-days' stop was made there, and everybody wanted to see the phonograph. As the best means to gratify the demand as far as possible, Mr. Wangeman thought it would be a good plan to issue one invitation to each of the 1,200 telephone subscribers in the city. The President of the telephone company undertook to attend to that matter. He issued the cards of invitation aud then he was over-whelmed by applications for more tickets. The first recipients wanted to take their families and friends. The President yielded to their solicitations, and, scratching out the "admit one" on their tickets, promiscuously endorsed them "admit eight" or "admit ten." Mr. Wangeman had secured one of the largest dining halls in the biggest hotel in the city for the exhibition. The house was as large as the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, and it was arranged that the visitors should be admitted at one entrance and should pass out at another, keeping up a constant moving throng. But when the day arrived the hotel was literally besieged. Instead of 1,200, in themselves too large a crowd, 15,000 sought to gain admission, It was something unprecedented and appalling. The house inside was packed and the streets outside were filled with a dense mass of people. Nothing could be done. Nobody could get in or out, and the situation remained unchanged for hours. It became serious finally, and the authorities sent a company of soldiers to clear the streets and the public halls of the hotel.

Not as Bad as It Seemed.

Speaking of band contests, a good story is related in the New Zealand Musical Monthly. It appears that a great band tournament has been held during the past few weeks at one of the principal cities, Dunedin at which a Mr. C. D. Mackintosh, of Wellington, N. Z. was one of the judges. Wishing to return home to Wellington on the steamer which left for that city on the last night of the contest, Mr. Mackintosh, during the afternoon, asked for his hotel bill to be made out, saying that he should not return to the hotel after the contest. By some mischance this was not done by the time Mr. Mackintosh left for the musical arena. Arrived there the judges were each planted in a sort of swinging loft only to be reached by a ladder and completely isolated from roof, floor, or walls. There the three unfortunate judges in their swings sat half through the constest, when suddenly there came a rapping at the door. It was opened and a small boy presented a letter, observing "For Mr. Mackintosh." The secretary held the fatal missive and felt his hair slowly rising on his head with horror at the outage as he whispered to those around, in a tragic stage whisper. "A letter for one of the judges!" Quick as lightning the news flashed round that an attempt was being made to communicate with the judges, and an excited crowd of very heated bandsmen got round the foot of the ladder and swore with raised fists that no communication should reach any judge until the decision has been given, except over their gory corpses. Partitioned off all alone Mr. Mackintosh up above was serenely ignorant of all the tumult until he came down. After he gave his decision he was informed solemnly that an attempt has been made to communicate with him and prejudice him while the contest was going on. Mr. Mackintosh at once demanded that a committee of band-masters should open the document. They did so amidst tremendous excitement, and drew from the envelope—Mr. Mackintosh's hotel bill!

"Park" Not a Good Name.

It is perhaps a misfortune that all lands set apart for public use should be designated by the name of "park," a word which suggests to most people some attempts at gardening decoration. This proposed reservation will be primarily a forest and it should be so designated. Certainly it should not be called by a name which has come to be adopted as a common title for fair grounds, race tracks, play grounds, city squares, groups of adjacent private residences, and many other things equally incongruous. It is plain that any attempt to dress out a Sequoia forest with ornamental planting or floral finery would be ridiculous. What is needed in such a place is the preservation forever of the essential natural features of the scenery. The motto of the association whose work brought about the law for the Niagara reservation was "to preserve the scenery of Niagara." This, in a broad sense, should be the aim in administrating the Yosemite, the Yellowstone and the Tulare forest. No other justification for taking possession of these places in the name of the people is needed than an honest effort to preserve, as we have inherited them, these treasures of beauty and sublimity, of majesty and mystery, of grandeur and of grace, and to transmit them unimpaired to our posterity.—Garden and Forest.

Gems Owned in This Country.

Three diamonds are owned in this country, weighing 55¼, 77 and 125⅝ carats respectively; the latter, known as the Tiffany diamond, is the handsomest large yellow diamond ever found. A number of diamond necklaces worth over $100,000 each are owned in the United States and one necklace worth $320,000 was recently sold at the death of its owner. Among other diamonds worthy of note that are owned in the United States are four of the Mazarins from the French crown jewels and a diamond that belonged to the Empress Catharine of Russia. Besides these there is one single stone weighing 25 19-32 carats valued at $45,000; a ruby of 9¾ carats worth over $33,000 and a number of rubies worth over $10,000; white pearls worth from $5,000 to $11,000 each; black pearls worth over $6,000 each; pearl necklaces worth from $20,000 to $100,000; an emerald worth over $12,000. Half a dozen families at least own jewels which rank in value with those which belong to some of the royal and imperial families of Europe.—Gems and Precious Stones of North America.

SHINING AND SPARKLING.

GLITTERING CRYSTALS OF CRUMBLING SALT.

A Beautiful Mineral—In Reality more Valuable to Humanity than Diamonds or Precious Stones—Down in a Salt Mine—Salt of Many Countries.

There is a populous village, far away, lying deep in the bosom of the earth, upon a foundation of shining crystal, and encircled by walls of crystal rock. No grass and flowers grow in that secluded spot, not trees with their luxuriant foliage, for no gleam of sunshine ever penetrates the masses of earth and rock that seperate that subterranean world from the beautiful world above. That village, with its quaintly-built homes, is but a tiny part of a wonderful and very famous mine in Wieliezka, in Poland.

Let us, in fancy, visit this wonder. We shall find ourselves in a chamber, so dazzlingly bright and beautiful, that, involuntarily, we shield our eyes till they become accustomed to the artificial light.

We are very fortunate in having been spared the descent into this room through a dark narrow well more than 700 feet in depth, as we realize that safety in such a perilous position is wholly dependent upon the strength of the rope which lowers its human freight into the mine.

But had we been obliged to undergo the annoyances and difficulties which beset one in the tedious journey through winding passages, so dark and intricate that one could easily lose his way, we should have been amply repaid in the scene, bewitchingly lovely and altogether novel, which bursts upon our astonished gaze.

The chamber in which we stand is only one among many in this crystal palace which it has taken more than 600 years to carve out of solid rock-salt. Its roof is a vaulted dome supported on massive columns, beautifully ornamented by the miners, who take pride in their achievements.

The glittering whiteness is releived by the presence in the salt of minerals, which dissolving, have tinted the masses of crystal till they gleam and glisten like precious stones.

As we stroll along the street that runs through the mine a familiar sight greets us—a chapel dedicated to St. Anthony.

This chapel, with its furniture and decorations, was cut out of rock-salt, as were the homes of the miners, hundreds of whom are born in the mines and live contented lives with little intercourse with the beautiful world above their heads and consequently having no share in the blessed gifts of sunlight and pure fresh air.

Still the air in the mine is dry and agreeable to be breathed, and clear, cold water flows from crevices in the walls, so that life is well supported.

Though the treasures of salt in the mines of Wieliezka seem to be inexhaustible, yet so essential is this article to our very life and comfort that bountiful supplies are deposited in many other localities the world over.

Were we to journey through Europe we should find mines, and often salt springs. in Cheshire, England, in the mountains of the Tyrol in parts of Austria and of Russia and in Spain, in which country there is a hill of rock-salt higher than the Cathedral of St. Paul, near Cardova.

In the southern parts of Asia Minor salt is so plentiful and hard that it is employed in the construction of dwelling-houses, It is possible to make this use of it, owing to the dry state of the atmosphere, caused by the long intervals between rains---often several years intervene—so that no perceptible waste takes place.

Many mines in Mexico and Peru are rich in salt deposits, and the natives of Central Africa are credited with cutting salt into flat cakes, stamping it and circulating it as money.

England, abounding in mines and springs that are unfailing, produces more salt than any other country.

Our own land is well supplied with the needful article, but not to such an extent that we are relieved from the necessity of importing immense quantities that all demands may be satisfied, so we get annually hundreds of thousands of barrels of the finest and purest evaporated salt from the Dutch islands off the coast of Venezeula, and from Portugal a coarser quality—St. Ubes salt, which is valued for packing provisions.

New York takes the lead among the States producing salt from springs, and Onondaga "factory filled salt" is said to be as pure as the rock-salt cut in the mines of Cheshire, and is, moreover, of the finest quality.

This is remarkable, as the salt obtained by evaporation from "briny" springs is generally considered to be of an average quality. The purest rock-salt is the very best, and second to it is that manufactured from sea-water.

The large blocks of salt which we noticed on our walk in the mine have to be purified before they are fit for use. In its impure state rock-salt, like the salt in sea water, is mixed with foreign substances; clay, sand, oxide of iron, sulphate of lime and sulphate of magnesia. Therefore it is necsssary to dissolve it in water. The solid substances settle and the water, saturated with salt, is ready for evaporation.

The process of evaporating and purifying differs in different countries, but in all the aim and result are the same.

Water in which salt is held in solution, or in the state in which its tiniest particles are changed in liquid form, is made to flow into shallow tanks exposed to the wind and the sun's rays till the water is dried up. This process is repeated several times, till the brine is very strong, when it is taken from the tanks and boiled over a hot fire, in iron kettles, till the crystals look clear and white, having been freed from all impurities.

In tropical countries the heat of the sun is sufficient to effect evaporatian. An illustration of this is shown in the manufacture of salt on the shores of the Bay of Biscay, in France.

Near Marseilles sea water is pumped up thirty or forty feet into reservoirs, from which it is allowed to trickle slowly over thickets of brambles and branches, that it may be the longer exposed to the influence of sun and wind.

A third method is sometimes practiced in cold countries for separating salt from sea water and from the water of "briny" springs.

Water is first subjected to extreme cold, which freezes it. The ice thus formed is very pure, and the strong brine is then treated to evaporation by one of the two processes to which reference has been made.

If evaporation is conducted slowly and at a low temperature coarse-grained crystals—"bay salt," as it is turned—are formed. but if the process is rapid, at 220 degrees, very fine table salt is obtained.

The work of evaporating and purifying salt completed, the particles, that were once solid rock, rearrange themselves in accordance with certain natural laws, and develop a regular geometrical shape.

This is the process of crystalization by which grains of salt form perfect cubes.

These crystals have a property which is peculiar to all crystals in the mineral kingdom—they are the same throughout, no matter how many times they may be divided and sub-divided. Each particle, so tiny that the microscope does not reveal its presence, retains its distinctive form.

It is a singular fact that salt, the only mineral substance which human beings and animals crave for food, is composed of two elements, each of which is destructive of life. One of these elements is chlorine, a greenish yellow gas, which causes suffocation when inhaled—the other is sodium, a white metal with peculiar characteristics. If heated it burns in the open air, and if thrown upon water it effervesces. And yet, owing to the subtle chemical change which takes place when this metal is combined with chlorine, a substance is formed which has been aptly designated "the life preserver."

Besides its value in seasoning and preserving food, salt is largely used for domestic as well as agricultural purposes. It also has an important place in certain manufactures and in chemical operations especially in the making of "bleaching powder" and carbonate of soda.

Again it is an effective agent when used as a remedy in some diseases or for outward application, and is stimulating, acting as a tonic when dissolved in the bath.

So many and so varied are the benefits which salt confers upon humanity that we are inclined to view with a greater measure of regard the shining white crystals which make our daily food palatable—the clear, perfect crystals of "common salt."

IN A GLACIER'S GRIP.

A Man Held Fast in a Vice of Ice for Three Days.

The following account of the escape of Christian Linda, a Lauterbrunnen guide, is sent to the Times by a correspondent at Murren:

"Linda, having accompanied a gentleman as second guide over the Tschingel glacier, was dismissed at the village of Ried, his services being no longer required. He left Ried on Sunday, the 27th inst., at day daybreak alone, with the object of returning to Lauterbrunne. He crossed the Petersgrat, and, instead of taking the route of the Tschingel Pass, he chose the shorter one across the glacier between the Mutterhorn and the Tschingelhorn, where he fell into a crevasse about 1 or 8 A. M. on Sunday. On Wednesday morning—that is seventy-two hours later—a gentleman spending the Summer here, in ascending the Tschingelhorn with Fritz Graf, of Lauterbrunnen, as guide, passed the spot where Linda was engulfed, and, noticing an ice axe on the edge of the crevasse, peered down, and saw Linda at the bottom. A rope was let down which Linda was fortunately able to secure around his waist. With difficulty he was raised to the mouth of the crevasse, but, being a very heavy man, his two rescuers were not powerful enough to bring him to the surface. It was then decided that the gentleman should remain on the glacier while Graf obtained the necessary tackle and assistance to rescue the ice-entombed man. These were obtained at the Steinberg hut, or chalet, and when Linda was hauled up he was found to be nearly dead. He was carried to the Steinberg hut, and was removed to the hospital at Interlaken, his recovery being doubtful.

"During the seventy-two hours Linda was in the crevasse he had no food for he was so tightly jammed between the walls of ice he could not get at the provisions he carried in a bag on his back. He was, however, able to lick the ice with his tongue. It is estimated that he was found at a depth of fifty feet. No one will be surprised to hear that his hands and feet are terribly frostbitten.—London times.

The Czar as an Art Collector.

The Czar of Russia is one of the greatest art collectors in the world. The acquisition of a unique painting or a priceless bronze gives him more joy than the annexation of a slice of Central Asian territory. His study at Gatschina is a miniature museum, in which all branches of art are represented. His Majesty is partial to the modern French school of painting, though he does all he can to encourage Russian artistic talent. In all that concerns art he has the full sympathy of his charming consort, who is not only a collector but an accomplished painter and sketcher. The Czarina admires Meissonier more than any other living artist, and is never tired of copying his pictures. The czar is not a selfish amateur. Although he makes all his palaces treasure-houses of art, he still aids the public museums in money and in kind, and so crowded with obects are the existing institutions that his Majesty is about to have built in St. Petersburg a national museum which shall be devoted to Russian contemporary art.

Dainty Mosaic Work.

In the matter of daintiest handiwork claims of a face wrought in mosaic in which 1,700,000 pieces were used, the largest of which was less in size than a millet seed! Such a trophy of patient labor is recorded of an artisan who in such minute details has given the portrait of Paul V, who lived in the Sixteenth century,—Exchange.

The Languages of the World.

There are nearly 5,000 dialects and about 900 languages. The Bible, or the New Testament, is published in nearly 950 languages and dialects; the Bible society has 242 different versions, says The New York Sun.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 cigars.

The Deadliest of Serpents.

The cobra destroys less life in the aggregate than the various forms of cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps, colic, etc. Mortality in Canada from these causes is light, owing to the general use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which is an unfailing specific for all bowel complaints.

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RED ENGINE, LARDINE & CYLINDER
OILS
Are Still Giving the Best Satisfaction!
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New and Admirable Features of its Perfected Plan.
JUSTICE. LIBERALITY.
FEATURE No. 1.—Free Policy, no restrictions upon residence, occupation or ravel.
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Cash Reserve Surplus Over $2,300,000
GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS, $350,000.
The Central Trust Company of New York is the Trustee of its Reserve Fund.
All Death Claims in Canada Settled by the following Canadian Board:—
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IRVING WALKER, Esq. (of R. Walker and Sons), Dry Goods, Toronto.
HON. R. M. WELLS, (Late Speaker Ont. Legislature), Solicitor, &c., Toronto.
JOHN S. HALL, M.P.P. (of Chapleau, Hall, Nicoll & Brown), Solicitor, &c. Montreal.
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Burglary Prevented During Your Temporary Absence from the City.

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AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE. For public purposes, such as Educational Establishments, and a large Hall for the St. John Baptist Society of Montreal.
Monthly drawings for the year 1890, from the month of July
July 9, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 12, December 10.
Fourth Monthly Drawing October 8, 1890
3134 PRIZES
Worth $52,740.00
CAPITAL PRIZE
Worth $15,000.00
Tickets, - - - $1.00
11 " for - - $10.00
Ask for circulars.
LIST OF PRIZES
1 Prize worth $15,000— $15,000.00
1 " " 5,000— 5,000.00
1 " " 2,500— 2,500.00
1 " " 1,250— 1,250.00
2 Prizes " 500— 1,000.00
5 " " 250— 1,250.00
25 " " 50— 1,250.00
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 " " 5— 4,995.00
999 " " 5— 4,995.00
3134 Prizes worth $52,740
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Are Now Offering
New Fancy and Ombre Prints, new fancy Dress Goods, black Cashmere in 40, 44 and 46 inch, Colored Cashmere in 40, 44 and 46 inch.
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New Guipure Lace Curtains, new Roman and Fancy Curtains Chenille Curtains and Table Covers.
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Full range Ladies' I. R. Circulars and Mantles.
347 and 349 St. Paul Street.

A FEW QUESTIONS IN

SPOOL SILK.

What is the best Spool Silk made?

BELDING'S.

What is it famous for?

LENGTH, STRENGTH and QUALITY.

By whom is it always preferred?

DRESSMAKERS.

Why is it preferred by dressmakers?

It is Free from Imperfections.

What silk has the largest sale in the world?

BELDING'S.

How can you tell it from inferior makes?
See that

BELDING, PAUL & CO.

Is on the end of EVERY SPOOL and refuse all others.

Who sells it?

EVERY FIRST CLASS DEALER IN CANADA

Why do they sell it?

Because it is the BEST VALUE.

ERRORS ON HEALTH.

THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE AND WEATHER ON OURSELVES.

Longevity in America—Regular Habits not Always Conducive to Length of Days—Heridity Is a Necessary Element to Attain Old Age.

Bulwer has somewhere said that, "when a lie once gets into the world, it is astonishing how hard it is to get it out. You may beat it about the head until it seems to have given up the ghost, and then, the next day, meet it on the street as healthy as ever." Nevertheless, lies of all sorts should be clubbed at every opportunity. Else how shall truth prevail?

On scarcely any subject are more false notions current than on that of health; and among these few are more commonly accepted than this: that a changeable climate is an unhealthful one. "What horrible weather!" "How can any one keep well in the midst of such sudden and frequent changes!" "It is a wonder we do not all die!!!" Such expressions are trite, and on the lips of even intelligent and educated people.

Our most variable and trying season is that of spring. And it is true (as is proved by the census) that it forms the most fatal quarter of the year. Then consumption reaps its harvest. The old and feeble succumb. Even the fierce heats of summer, if unaccompanied by epidemics, do not destroy so many lives. But are these results justly and wholly chargeable to the violent atmospheric changes of the season? By no means. Other factors are at work here which at present we have no space to discuss.

But let us look for a time at the reverse of the picture. No life at all could have birth or continuance without the stimulus of external forces. All life would be extinguished were the swing of these forces too widely extended. Life, on the average, is longest and best where a happy medium between death-like stagnation and volcanic explosion of natural forces exists. Let there be no change marked by the thermometer or barometer; let the sun always shine or never shed his blessed beams; let electricity and magnetism be withdrawn, and how quickly would this globe be depopulated!

On the other hand, who could survive a doubled range of heat and cold? What form of animal or plant life could withstand reduplication of any of the natural forces which environ mankind? The question, then, is narrowed to this: What climate most nearly approaches the aforesaid happy medium which is conducive to the most perfect health, as well as the greatest longevity? The appeal must needs be to facts of a comparative nature, as to which, unfortunately, we are but partially informed. Concerning the average duration of life in our own and other civilized lands we are pretty well instructed. But of that in countries of comparatively invariable climate we are very ignorant. No estimates of the latter are upon record.

It can scarcely be doubted, however, that in such climates as prevail in the Middle and Eastern States and Eastern Canada modified as they are by the inventive genius and art of man, the average extent of life equals, and probably exceeds, that of any other portion of the globe. True, our population suffers from certain forms of disease from which the inhabitants of milder regions are partially or wholly exempt. But, on the other hand, they are subject to maladies to which we are strangers. Here the organs of the chest suffer most; there those of the abdomen. They have also to endure malaria in its more violent forms, as well as fevers, both epedemic, which are here unknown. When, therefore, we take into account the greater number and severity of the diseases to which dwellers in invariable climes are exposed, and rightly estimate the protections from inclement weather afforded to the feeble by our intelligent civilization, there can be little doubt that, even in respect to mere longevity, we possess a decided advantage.

But there are other and worthier ways of measuring life than by numbering its days. Life, in its fulness and richness and fruitfulness, is developed and enjoyed only where the climate is fickle. The ambition, energy, inventiveness, and general capacity which have made our civilization what it is, and which are yet to make America a greater nation than the world has seen, are, to a large extent, the results of a variable climate. Henry Ward Beecher used to say that the land where no cellar was dug was the land of feebleness and inanity. Doubtless we owe much of our development to free institutions. But we owe more to climate. It may even be doubted whether free institutions or constitutional government could have birth and growth under changeless skies. Certainly, as we understand and enjoy them, they never did so originate, for the republics of Greece and Rome were far from our ideas and realizations.

It may be set down as axiomatic that any external force applied to a living being, which is not too intense or prolonged to allow full reaction, provided that no disintegration of tissue is caused by it and that the necessary time is afforded for such reaction, is beneficial—contributes to both growth and endurance. It acts as a stimulus, awakening otherwise latent forces; and brings into fullest play the energies of both body and mind. As one creeps half-alive from his bed after long and deep slumber, to be roused into full vitality by a shower bath, thus also do climate changes act upon him.

It is said that to become a true poet one must experience the baptism of suffering; that one cannot be a true artist till his eyes have been opened to behold what ordinary men fail to discern; that he who would lead the mass must stand above it. All such truths find parallels in the physical sphere. He who knows what it is to get his "second wind" understands this point practically, if not philosophically. And there is a mental "second wind," as well as a physical; both, to a large extent, dependent upon climatic changes. A chilly, rainy day or week in spring time benumbs and depresses every faculty of body and mind and soul. But when it is over, and the sun bursts out, the rebound takes us to otherwise unknown and unconceived elevations. Hence the enervated inhabitants of unchangeable climes and unheard of as originators of thought and action. They exist. They do not live.

Which of the glorious achievements of man who have found birth and growth in the regions so much envied by the grumblers who loudly complain of the fierce, swift buffetings of our climate? Where were born and nurtured the great poets, historians novelists, scientists, musicians, inventors, orators, statesmen, dramatists, warriors, explorers, of earth? No sluggish air, no torrid heat, no frozen land, no changeless clime, produced them. Storms swung their cradle, rocks obstructed their footsteps; they were tossed about at the sport and whim of nature in her liveliest moods relaxed by heat and then benumbed by cold; cloud and sunshine followed each other swiftly over their pathway; they had to fight for their very existence, not gorge food ready at their hands or fallen at their feet. Thus were their natures made robust and capacious; thus they became such men as no tepid, placid, changeless region ever saw.

Let us, then, cease to bewail that unsteady and fickle climate which mocks "weather bureaus" and laughs prophets to scorn. Rather let us welcome the changing seasons, and praise their blessings, as well as the beauties they unfold around us.

Exceedingly commonplace the notion that length of life is controlled by habits, and that a careful observance of what are called good habits must necessarily insure to every one longevity. Indeed, some appear to think that such self-denying persons ought never to sicken or die.

It was my fortune, many years ago to know a man who held to this idea and who carried out to the full such a course of life with more than ordinary consistency and intelligence. His income enabled him to completely realize his ideal. He trained his body carefully and regularly: he had no "small vices," nor great ones; he ate the plainest food, but it was always of the best, well prepared and abundant. Not one of those habits which are esteemed good was neglected, and those which are called bad were shunned with abhorence. He boasted that he was never sick, and that he would live to celebrate his one-hundredth birthbay. He had a neighbor of the most self-indulgent kind. He also was a man of wealth, who took no exercise beyond an occasional pleasure drive, who uniformly ate a hot and rich supper at ten o'clock at night, and of whom it was asserted that, though never drunk, he was rarely, if ever, perfectly sober. The former of these gentlemen died at sixty-four; the latter at sixty-eight. Of the heredity of either I have no knowledge.

Now, while it would be entirely unwarrantable to argue from these facts that the former did not lengthen, nor the latter shorten, his life by his habits, these, in common with many similar instances, tend to demonstrate the truth that good habits do not necessarily insure longevity, nor bad habits surely prevent it. They inforce our opinion that too much influence of this sort is commonly attributed to each proposition, and that other and more powerful causes determine the period of existence individuals and of mankind.

Of these causes it is unquestionable that heredity is easily the chief. Habits have much to do with our comfort and happiness while we live. But, given hereditary longevity, bad habits must be very bad, and steadily persisted in, to enable them to destory life; while, given hereditary brevity of existence, no habits, however good, can greatly prolong it.

Among my acquaintances is a woman, who some years ago, was alive at the age of ninety, and of whose decease I have not heard, who, for a large portion of her life, has been a drunkard and an opium-eater. One of her sons has been a drunkard of the most reckless type for thirty years, and during that period has aged as little as any man of my acquaintance.

Another instance which well illustrates our position came under observation in my hospital clinic. A patient complained of deafness. Inspection showed ears filled with impacted cerumen. This was easily removed and perfect hearing restored. As a record is kept, his name and age were asked. To all outward appearances he was fifty years old. But he claimed to be seventy-five. The following conversation ensued:

"Are you sure of that?"

"Yes."

"How old was your father when he died?"

"He is not dead yet. He is between ninety-five and one hundred."

"How old is your mother?"

"She died at about eighty."

"What is your business?"

"A tailor."

"On the bench?"

"Yes."

"All your life?"

"Yes."

"Well, tailors have not the best reputation for habits: how is it with you?"

"About like the rest."

"Get druuk occasionally?"

"Yes."

"Drink coffee and tea, smoke and chew?"

"Yes."

"Ever sick?"

"Not since childhood."

Here was a man, poor, living under the worst conditions, a slave to bad habits, who did not appear to have exceeded fifty years, and who was seventy. Why? Solely because of heredity.

It will be found, on investigation, that this general law prevails throughout both the animal and vegetable world. Accidents excepted, animals live as long as their progenitors; and this, too, under many unfavorable conditions. A striking illustration is furnished by our common domesticated birds. The parrot and canary are constructed of like tissues; they are kept in captivity; equal care is bestowed upon them; and yet, as a rule, the canary dies within ten years, while the parrot often survives one hundred. And for this most remarkable difference there is no assignable cause but heredity. Why should one flower be an annual and another a perennial? Again, heredity. Why should the elephant so long outlive the tiger or lion? Again, heredity.

That habits do influence longevity no sane man will deny. To habits more intelligent and more in consonance with nature's laws, perhaps, may justly be attributed, at least in part, the gradual increase in the average duration of life in this and other civilized countries. Our theorem is, not that there are no absolutely good and absolutely bad habits, nor that they have not an influence is much less than is customarily supposed—so small, indeed, as hardly to be taken into account when compared with that of heredity.

One other phase of this subject is worthy of mention. Good habits, long persisted in, may and do become bad habits. To some this proposition may appear paradoxical But it will become clear when we reflect that any routine in habit tends to the over-use of certain organs, and to a corresponding lack of the use of others: so that, on the one hand, the former become liable to diseases of over-excitability, while the latter are rendered liable to those of torpidity. Thus even good habits may become productive of disease. Indeed, it is so common as to be within the observation of every one that a change from such routine is conducive to health—in fact, often entirely renovates the individual.

Hence the benefits of vacations which afford an entire revolution in the scenes and employments of professional and business men. Broadly considered, change, which brings about an alteration of vital action, is the sole curative principle in disease, whether accomplished by fresh scenes, unaccustomed diet, altered habits, or drugs. As a conservator of health, too, it is pre-eminent.

Those, therefore, who expect to retain health or attain long life as rewards of unvarying regularity, even though in accord with the best of habits, reason unphilosophically, and rely upon insufficient and illusory causes. They overlook or fail to comprehend what may be called the doctrine of catastrophism in nature—nature, whose notorious irregularities they deprecate and bemoan—nature, which rears animals and plants, and keeps both in perfect health by the most complex, variable, and apparently lawless influences.

With the moral bearings of this subject we have no present concern, though we recognize their great importance, and the limitations which, properly understood, they impose upon all men. They are often and fully and wisely set forth by competent instructors in the family, the press, and the pulpit. Nor do we desire to lesson the force of such teachings.

Physiological truth, however, like truth of all kinds, needs no apology, nor defence, nor reticence. The only question, which is older than Pilate (nay, coeval with man), is, "What is truth?" Let that once be settled, as it can only be by free and intelligent discussion, and we need have no fear of expressing it.

HE ANNIHILATED TIME.

Pegasus Might Race with Salvator, Nothing Else Can.

If any of the frequenters of Olympus, and Mythology does not mention any deaths in the Court of Immortals, would like to get Pegasus into a match race, let them drop down to Coney Island any day this week and Trainer Matt Byrnes will accommodate them. Perhaps then Salvator may find something that can race with him. Any horse but Pegasus is out of the question. A fast express train might be in it, but it would have to be faster than the variety usually labelled "express." When the big and handsome son of Prince Charlie was turned loose to annihilate time last Thursday, he tumbled previous records down in such a fashion that the fragments haven't been gathered up yet.

A mile in 1,35½! That is four and a half seconds faster than Ten Broeck's great race and four and a quarter faster than Raveloe's. Racine's questionable mark, made at Chicago, was so far eclipsed that he might as well never have made it; 1,35½—at the rate of thirty-five miles five and a half furlongs an hour.

"As fast as the wind" is a favorite comparison, but the great Salvator travelled much faster than any ordinary wind, and even a good, stiff gale would not have kept up with him. What is commonly known as a gale does not often obtain a speed of more than thirty miles an hour, and so it would have been necessary to start a cyclone with the king of the turf to be anywhere near him when he finishes his great contest with time. And he kept his pace, too, from beginning to end. The third quarter and the fourth qnarter were only a quarter of a second each slower than the first and second. If he had maintained the rate he started at up to the last fraction it would have improved the time only one-half a second and made his speed for the even mile 1.35. That is just 37 miles 7 furlongs and 33.2 yards an hour, or 186.80 yards an hour less than 38 miles. How many persons have travelled so fast on any train?

For Jockey Bergen it was almost like falling off a tremendous height so fast did he rush through the air. If he had shouted in a tone loud enough to be heard in the grand stand at Monmouth Park, a mile away from him, he would have been 277.80 feet on his journey before the sound of his voice reached the people who were watching his progress with such intense interest. In fact, he would have been at the finishing post in less than a minute and a half after the sound.

Salvator in fact covered his mile faster than any other living creature by its own exertions has compassed the same distance, barring only those that have wings. The fastest bicycle record for a mile is that of W. A. Rowe, who covered the distance in 2.29 4-5s. Next for a man is the tricycling performance of J. Lee, England, whose mile was done in 2.33¼. The fastest mile on ice, skating, was won by J. H. McCormack, Canada, in 2.58. The speediest foot race over a mile course was by W. G. George, of England, 4 12⅗. The queen of the trotting surf, Maud S. at her best, did a mile in harness in 2 08¾, and Sunol, as a three year-old trotted a mile in 2.10½.

The average running horse at racing speed covers about twenty-seven feet at each stride. Salvator strides much further than the majority of horses, with a long reaching sweep, close to the ground, as frictionless as the most perfect piece of mechanism that nature ever constructed and far more gracefully than any machine ever moved. He probably covers thirty feet at a stride, and, reckoning on that basis, it took exactly 176 jumps from start to finish. He finished in a style that impressed all who saw him that the turf had never before seen his equal.

Old English stories tell of a horse. Flying Childers by name, that is said to have raced a mile in an even minute; but it is only a story, for when the course was measured over which Flying Childers made his mile it was found that only a little more than half of it was there.—N. Y. Sun.

Royal Delicacies.

The families of Leopold of Belgium and of Victoria of England maintain a close friendship. When visits are not in order there is an interchange of little gifts, chiefly biscuits and game. Some years ago Queen Victoria, being at Laeken, took a fancy to some very nice biscuits made by the royal cook and as they were not to be procured anywhere else than at Queen Marie Henriette's table, Her Majesty begged that some might be sent her occasionally.

So, once a fortnight the Queen's messenger, who travels from England to Berlin with the private letters of the English Court, stops at Brussels on his way home and takes a box of the famous biscuits, in return the Queen and the Prince of Wales send to Brussels all through the Winter enormous hampers of game and venison. Scarcely any other game is eaten by the King except that which comes from the royal English preserves, for Leopold II. is no sportsman and the crack of a breech-loader never sounds within earshot of any place where he resides.

The only decent table in Germany is that of the Grand Duchess of Baden, who likes only white meats and fine wines, and makes her own coffee. The Prince of Wales prefers pale ale to the best champagne, and the Princess bothers not a bit about her bill of fare, and half the time at Sandringham the kitchenmaid is ordered to prepare the family meal instead of the pompous French chef, who is requested to keep his science for the coming guests. The Count de Paris eats English fashion—raw meats, tea and Zucco wine from his estates in Sicily or else Pontet-Canet.

Choosing Jewelry.

A lady was buying a brooch in a Boston jeweler's the other day. She was a quiet little woman, one of those who "go about town in a plain little, brown little tailor made gown," and she knew very well what she wanted—something very simple, very tasteful, very good. She was looking at pearls. "I don't exactly want pearls," she said, hesitating over a brooch that tempted her with all its qualities. Then she glanced appealingly towards the salesman. "It is for a gift," she said, in a tone that implied a wish that something should be suggested. "Perhaps this would be acceptable," responded the polite salesman, pushing forward on the show case a large diamond brooch of many glittering stones. The descendant of several generations of cultivated ancestors shrank back with a look of utter distaste. "Oh! no, no, she murmured, "the person this is for never wears the diamonds she has. I want to find something she would like to wear.—Boston Transcript.

Some Things Never in Fashion.

There are some things that are never in fashion, although the enterprising shopman may fill his windows with them. One is green gloves. If one green glove can be worse than another it is that kind with V shaped sections of white kid set in them. These never were and never will be fashionable, and do not let anybody induce you to spend your money on them.

Then while scarlet crepe bonnets and scarlet trimmings are in good taste leave all red hats, especially the large ones, to the people in the nursery. Arrange your red coloring in some other way and do not have it all in a hat. La Mode never approves of them.

Then do not believe that blacks, grays and browns are to be forgotton for some odd shade of green, pink or blue: the first are always in good taste. Peculiar tints are never to be desired unless one has a wardrobe in which gowns are very numerous.

Do not be presuaded into buying anything. Think out before you start what you want, and endeavor to get it. The penance of wearing unbecoming and unsuitable costumes, or adjuncts, is a trying one; so be wise, and by choosing judiciously do not put yourself in a position that will involve your having to undergo it. Sackcloth and ashes mean happiness as compared with silk and tulle for all hours and occasions.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Primrose White Muslin Costume.
—The Queen.

Plowing in Peru.

The land is plowed in the following manner: From six to a dozen teams of oxen are put at work in a single field of twenty or thirty acres. The oxen are "yoked" by tying a heavy beam across their foreheads. To this beam the plow is attached, all the force being applied by the head instead of the shoulders. The plow is a crooked stick or branch of a tree, the point faced with iron. The Hebrews, when they tilled the soil in the time of Moses, had a plow made in the same way. Intelligent Peruvians contend that they do not need to plow more than two or three inches deep—simply enough to loosen the soil so as to enable the seed to take root. The water used in irrigating is said to be rich in plant food, further obviating the necessity of deep plowing. It may also be added that improved plows, suitable for this country, are now manufactured in Europe and the United States, but it goes without saying that they are very different from the plow used by an American farmer. They are light and small, having a close resemblance to the original crooked stick. Another peculiarity of every Peruvian plow is that it has only one handle. The driver carries in one hand a large goad, twelve or fifteen feet in length, with which to touch up his team, and he manages the plow with the other hand.—Minnie Hicks.

Bonnet of Marguerites.

The above floral bonnet of Marguerites has loops of green velvet ribbon.—The Queen.

Bismarck as an Organ Grinder.

Prince Bismarck was one day passing through the Royal Palace at Berlin when he entered a room in which the young Princes were merrily romping and dancing to the music of a barrel organ. The youngsters insisted that Prince Bismarck should stay and dance with them. "I am too old," said the stiff and stately septuagenarian, "and really I cannot dance, but if the Crown Prince will dance I will grind the organ." The bargain was at once struck. The Crown Prince joined his two brothers, and Prince Bismarck ground away merrily at the organ while the children danced on in high glee. In the midst of their mirth the door opened and the young Kaiser entered. He smiled to see the redoubtable Reichskanzler grinding the organ, and, after a word of greeting to his sons, he observed in mock displeasure to Prince Bismarck, "You begin in good time to make the heir-apparent dance to your piping. Why, this is the fourth generation of Hohenzollerns to whom you devote yourself."—St. James' Gazette.

Cut-Glass Ice Pail With Drainer.

The First Theatrical Company.

The first regular theatrical company in the United States, says the Inter Ocean, came from England in 1752, under the leadership of a Mr. Hallam, landed at York, Va., and by permission of Governor Dinwiddie rented a public hall, and performed plays at Williamsburg, Va. Their first performance was given Sept. 5, 1752. This company went after a few months to Annapolis, Md., and there the first regular theatre in America was erected. Sept. 17, 1753, the same company opened a theatre in New York, and the manager being urged to visit Philadelphia also, he took his company thither in April, and gave a number of performances in the only building available, which was a large storehouse.

COURAGE OF FISH.

They Exhibit Considerable of It in the Spawning Season.

One day, while wading and casting for bass in Lone Stone Lake, Wisconsin, I inadvertently stepped on the spawning bed of a rock bass, or "goggle-eye," as they are sometimes called in the West, writes a correspondent of Forest and Stream. The fish ran out and a moment later came back at me and struck quite a severe blow on my leg as I stood in the water. I stood quiet, and the little creature—it was only about a half or three-quarters of a pound in weight—ran at my leg again and again, bunting quite forcibly with its head.

The whole demeanor of the fish was one of great anger. As the water cleared I could see it very plainly, and it could see me as well, but it showed no signs of moving off, and evidently meant fight. I stepped away from the nest I had unfortunately trodden upon, and its possessor then abandoned the fight.

Saved by Chance.

Before the war a man was on trial in Lauderdale County for murder. The circumstantial evidence against the man was very strong, and when the jury retired and took a ballot the result was six for conviction and six for acquittal. It remained this way for two days and nights, neither side showing any disposition to change their minds.

At last one of the jury, named Silvertooth, proposed a game of seven up between the opposing sides, one man to be selected from each side, and whoever won the losing side were to stand by the result. This was agreed to, and Silvertooth, who was in favor of acquitting the prisoner, and another juror, who was strongly in favor of conviction, commenced the game. It was a hotly contested game, and each juror had scored six points when it came Silvertooth's time to deal. He shuffled the cards carefully and dealt forth a sufficient number to each, and then turned a Jack, which made him win the game and saved the prisoner's life. The six who were for conviction voted with the other six for acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged from custody.—Atlantic Constitution.

No Other River Has Them.

Indian River, Michigan, has among its fish one that no one seems to have found in any other water—a small-mouthed rock bass. The rock bass of the New York lakes is especially remarkable for its enormous mouth and glaring red eyes. The Indian River rock bass has the red eyes and every other marking of the lake rock bass, but its mouth is less than half the size. It is very gamey.

A Boy's Composition on His Ma.

Ma is my mother; I am her son. Ma's name is Mrs. Shrimp, and Mr. Shrimp is her husband. Pa is my father. My name is John George Washington Shrimp Therefore pa's name is Shrimp, so is ma's.

My ma has a ma. She is my grandma. She is mother-in-law to pa. My pa says mother-in-laws ought to be vetoed. I like grandma better than pa does. She brings me ten-cent stamps and bolivars. She don't bring any to pa. Maybe that's why he don't like her.

Aunt Jerusha is my aunt. When pa was a little boy she was his sister. I like little sisters, Dicky Moops has a little sister. Her name is Rose. I take her out riding on my sled. Aunt Jerusha don't like her. She calls her that Mopps girl. I think Aunt Jerusha ought to be ashamed of herself.

Aunt Jerusha lives with us. Sometimes I think ma would rather have her live with somebody else. I asked Aunt Jerusha once why she didn't marry somebody and set up for herself. She said that a man wanted to marry her, but that while poor Susan Jane was in such a state of health she couldn't think of leaving. "Besides," she said, "what would become of your pa?"

Aunt Jerusha has a state of health, too. On washing-day she has the headache, and does her head up in brown paper and vinegar; and I have to make toast at the kitchen fire. I make some for myself, too.

Aunt Jerusha says nobody knows what she has done for that boy. That boy's me again. I told pa what she said. Pa said it was just so. Nobody did know. Ma says Aunt Jerusha means well, and that she is pa's dear sister. I don't see why that's any reason she should always scold me when I eat cabbage with a knife.—Chicago Herald.

Discoveries at Pompeii.

The Athenæum reports the recent discovery at Pompeii of a house no less than five stories high, on some of whose walls are several paintings of more than ordinary interest. "The upper floor, which is entered from the higher level formed by a mound of prehistoric lava, is profusely decorated, and the principal hall displays on one wall the myth of Bellerophon, a nude figure, who, holding with one hand the bridle of his horse, is in the act of receiving the letter and orders of King Proetas, who is seated on a throne before him. The lower part of the house, looking toward the Stabiæ and the sea, was used as a bathing establishment. Three steps lead into the frigidarium, which is perfect, the lower parts of the surrounding walls being painted blue and the upper red. The middle of the right wall is occupied by a picture representing a nymph, semi-nude, borne over the waves on a sea horse. The horizontal band dividing the blue from the red surface is a kind of frieze of comic or caricature scenes, representing dwarfs and pygmies, in scenery evidently of the Nile country, fighting with various animals. One dwarf is in the act of throwing a large stone at an ibis, while another is trying to save by drawing to the land a figure (probably a woman) fallen into the river, when, seized himself by a crocodile, he has tied himself with a rope to another dwarf, standing behind, who is striving with might and main to prevent his comrade from being drawn down into the water."

It is easier to pick a thorn up by its rose than it is to pick a rose up by its thorn.

LONDON'S LATEST HAT.

Mantles are fantastic and elaborate, and come in an endless variety of styles. This is a jet season, and handsome jet trimmings brighten up almost every handsome wrap. Lace is used in great profusion, and velvet is once more restored to favor. Very beautiful guipure work, edged with fringe quite a quarter of a yard deep, exactly shaped to the shoulders, and half the front and back, of the bodice is connected with a bit of silk down the centre of the back to form one of the prettiest mantles seen. The guipure is usually accompanied with beads, though sometimes it is worked like chain armor in the silk with a fringe of beads. Pretty summer models have bodices of jetted velvet with lace sleeves and skirts, or sleeves of long jet fringes with the lace skirts, which are very effective over a colored dress.

In gloves the craze is still for the seamless kids with their mysterious fastenings. Mrs. Langtry has ordered a dozen pairs of them, and other fastidious women find them faultless in fit, and especially well suited to plump hands. New driving gloves are of white cheverette suede with linings in the thumb and fingers of tan kid, and are fastened with four buttons. They have embroidery of thick silk in white, cream, or lavender up the back. Very quaint gauntlet gloves, intended to be worn with lace sleeve ruffles, have three little straps and buckles placed at intervals, through which the ruffles are revealed with pretty effect.

The latest whim, particularly if the gloves are intended as a souvenir, is to have the fair wearer's name embroidered in silk at the top, in exact facsimile of her chirography, with a dash beneath.

Some gloves recently designed to be worn with a black and silver dress were of black, and embroidered very daintily up the back of the arm in silver; but this decoration is as yet hardly well established and rarely seen.

Rules for a Clear Skin.

You want to keep your skin nice all summer? Well, then, here are some rules for you;

Don't bathe in hard water; soften it with a few drops of ammonia, or a little borax.

Don't bathe your face while it is very warm, and never use very cold water for it.

Don't wash your face when you are traveling unless it is with a little alcohol and water, or a little vaseline.

Don't attempt to remove dust with cold water; give your face a hot bathe, using plenty of good soap, then give it a thorough rinsing with water that has had the chill taken off it.

Don't rub your face with a coarse towel just remember that it is not made of cast-iron, and treat it as you would the finest porcelain—gently and delicately.

Don't use a sponge or linen rag for your face; use instead a flannel one.

Don't believe you can get rid of wrinkles by filling in the crevices with powder. Instead give your face a Russian bath every night; that is, bathe it with water so hot that you wonder how you can stand it, and then, a moment later, with cold water that will make it glow with warmth; dry it with a soft towel and go to bed, and you ought to sleep like a baby while your skin is growing firmer and coming from out of the wrinkles, and you are resting.

Care of the Nails.

The nails should be cut carefully once a week before washing, for if soft one is apt to cut them too short. When washing rub diligently every knuckle and every nail with the rag. The hand cannot be rubbed too long. With the nail of one finger push down the flesh around another and clean the nails with one another while still in the hot suds. Then rinse and put on glycerine, rubbing very long; then rinse this off and put on almond flour, which will give softness and gloss to the skin. When this is rinsed off and the hands dried carefully the result is a success.

Never use either scissors or anything sharp under the nail, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. If a cleaner is necessary, fold a piece of the edge of a newspaper into a point, and use that. Then polish the nails with the chamois rubber, and finally rub the nails upon your cheek and all the oil necessary will be obtained.

Should any stain like shoe polish or ink get under the nail put on some cold cream, and after rubbing carefully rinse off with hot water. When fruit picking and preserving time comes rub a little butter on the finger tips and under the nails; then rinse off with hot water before using soap, as the soap is apt to set the stain.

Serving a Pineapple Ice.

The delicate water ice made from a rich flavored pineapple should be served in round molds on a low crystal platter, decorated with a wreath of whipped cream, flavored with pineapple juice and candied pieces of the fruit, and with the green tuft of the loaves set in the center of the cream. This is the tempting fashion in which The Hotel Guide would have it.

A charming racing costume is of pale coral and white striped canvas, bordered with silk galon checked in the same colors. The drapery is opened on one side over a skirt of coral faille of a peculiar shade holding a tint of yellow, and the bodice is somewhat elaborate, being composed of coral faille, with folded vest and sleeves of the canvas, just touched here and there with gold and coral embroidery.

A piquant jaunty dress of the same character is of white serge, with fine lines of dark red and woven borders about eight inches deep of red spotted with white moons. The gown is made with a loose-fronted polonaise draped over a plain skirt, and has a half handkerchief fichu of the spotted material falling from the throat to the waist.

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Begin to save your Money. Time and Opportuniay wait for no man.

Buy now before prices advance. The tide has " set in " and the golden opportunities of to-day are gliding swiftly by.

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There is but one way to appreciate Montreal South, and that way is to see it.

A cordial invitation is extended to every one to attend our " Daily Grand Noon Excursions'" whether you desire to purchase or not.

1400 lots have been sold in the last 12 months, and every purchaser declares himself fully satisfied.

Our Monthly Payments have given people something to think of. They see the wisdom of investing their earnings in building lots. They know it is safe. They know that every dollar put in property is sure to double.

Lots 30x103 for $120, $10 down and $3 per month.

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Lots 50x125 only $200, $10 cash and $4 per month, or $1 per week saved.

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Only 22 minutes' ride from business centre of Montreal.

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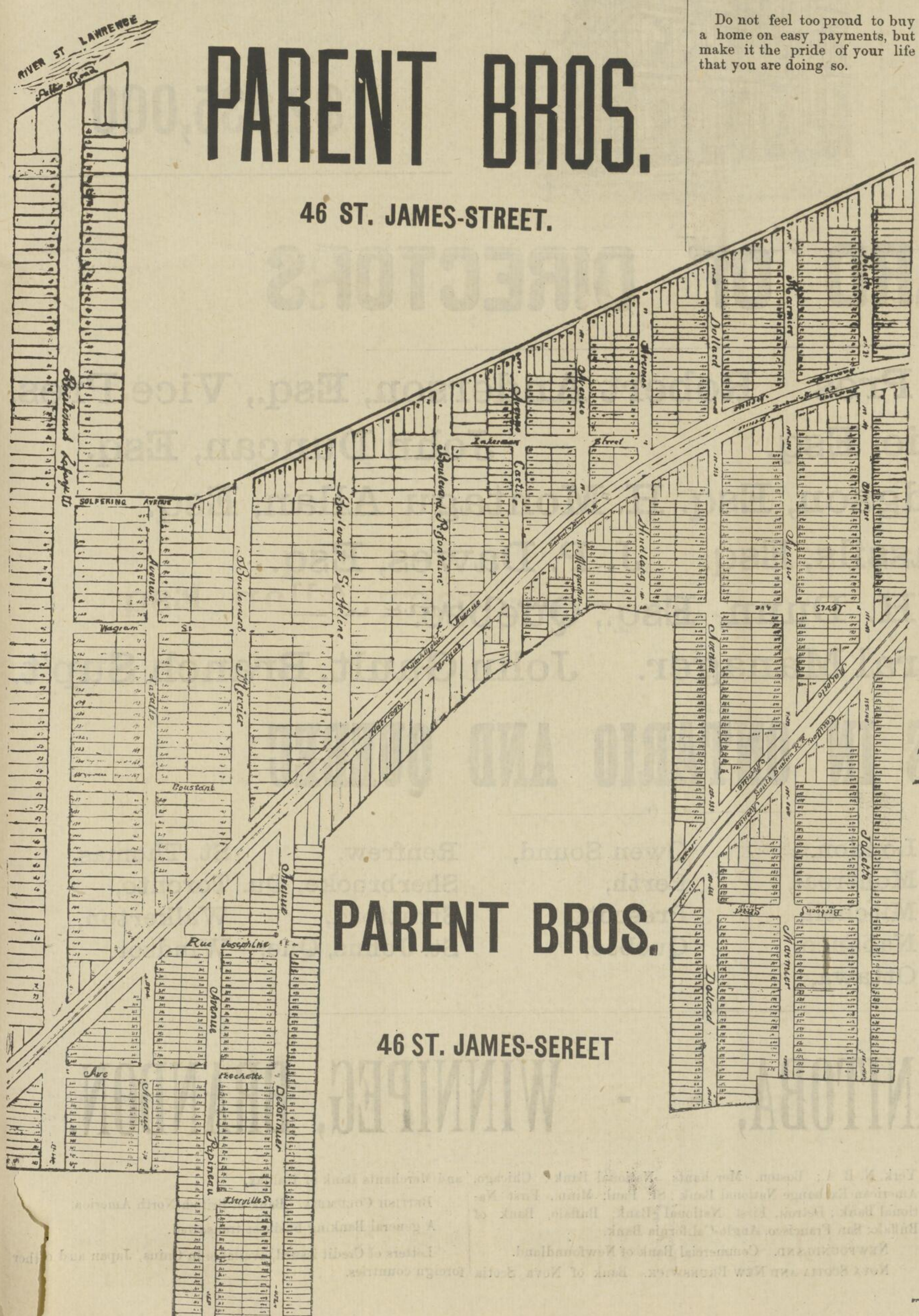

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46 ST. JAMES-STREET.

PARENT BROS.

46 ST. JAMES-SEREET

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Business men must not be too proud to buy lots on monthly payments.

We are putting " houses " within the reach of everybody.

One and all, who know a thing or two, have been impressed by the fine rows of stone front residences built on this fashionable avenue ; and everyone knows that land is increesing in value every day.

The " Old Decker Park " tract, now sub-divided into fine builling lots, is bound to at least double in value.

Buy your lots here. Street cars to within 200 yards. Water to the property.

Lot50x100 feet $1,000, $20 cash, balance $10 monthly.

Lots 50x127 feet to lane, $1,145, $20 cash, balance $10 monthly, or will sell half lots.

Drolet-street—Lots 25x102, only 15 cents per foot, $10 cash, balance $5 cents monthly.

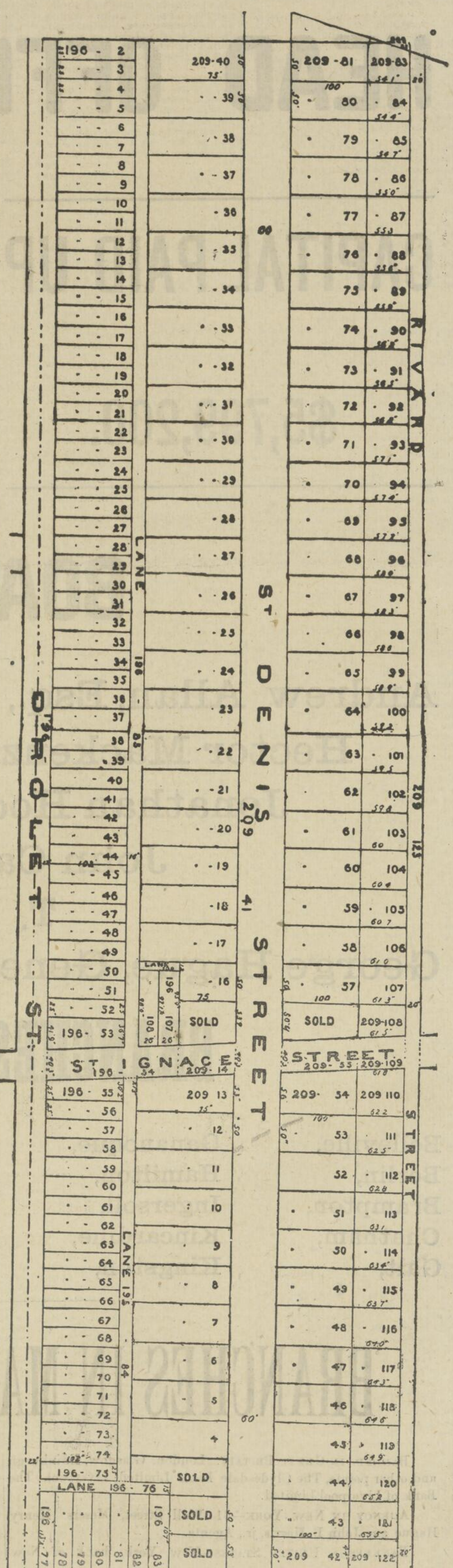
Rivard-street — Lots 50x65, only 10 cents per foot or $325 per lot, $10 cash and $5 monthly.

With the above conditions and prices any man with half a heart in him will get a home for his family.

If your boy is working make him buy a lot. He will feel he has an interest in the city and will make a first-class citizen.

We are offering now what has never been offered in this city. Heretofore, you had to have a bank account to buy a lot. To-day we have reduced this home-buying to a science. Your weekly earnings will purchase what took a life-time to get.

Do not feel too proud to buy a home on easy payments, but make it the pride of your life that you are doing so.



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TWENTY PAGES. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1890. EXTRA SHEET

WHERE PRINCES DWELT.

CAMDEN PLACE, THE HISTORIC OLD HOUSE NEAR LONDON.

The Residence of the Last of the French Royal Family—Empress Eugenie and Her Son the Prince Imperial Occupied it—It is now to be Pulled Down.

There exists in London an enterprisin builder who has taken possession of large tracts in districts where ground is exorbitantly dear, north, south, and west, and, pulling down ungainly houses, pinch beckvillas, erects in their stead residences of red brick, fitted with every convenience and modern appliances. Not content with being a Baron Haussmann on a less official scale, Mr. Willet has lately extended the sphere of his operations and purchased Camden Place, the late abode of the Emperor Napoleon III., which had long remained closed and unoccupied. He intends to destroy it, and on the sight of the now historic house to build the same kind of habitations that bear his name at Hampstead, Kensington, and Sloane square.

Camden Place, as it lingers in the memory of Englishmen who last saw it inhabited, and of the Frenchmen who frequently came to visit the exiled sovereigns, is a large house of no definite style, surmounted by a dome, surrounded by woods, in a lovely country, but, in s ite of certain attractions, melancholy and even sad. On the 4th September, 1871, the Empress Eugenie and her son, unable to join Napolean III. in his captivity of Wilhelmshohe, accepted the hospitality of Great Britain, and in a heavy storm of wind and rain landed at Hastings. Mr. Strode, the owner of Camden Place, placed his residence at their disposal. The Empress agreed to become his tenant, and on the 22d of September took possession and settled in the pretty neighborhood of Chiselhurst. Her French suite and her French friends never successfully mastered the name of the village, and the Prince Imperial used to say that he had counted twenty-one different ways of m spronouncing it.

The South Eastern Railway Company had issued orders that whenever a train conveyed visitors to Camden Place, such train should sto at the little station of Chiselhurst; but the number of horses and carriages of the Imperial establishment was so reduced that except on very rare occasions the guests had to avail themselves of the ordinary public conveyances to reach the house. At the gates they invariably found two policemen stationed there by the Government to watch over the safety of the inmates. A small police brigade was established in the village, and at the request of the imperial family the members never changed quarters. The exiles had become familiarized with each man, and no longer started when they met the guards on their rounds at dusk, or flashing the rays of their bull's-eyes on doors and windows. The Prince Imperial, whom they all worshipped, delighted, in his very youthful days, to play pranks upon them; creeping in the dark round bushes, and even climbing by the water spouts to an upper story, in the delicious hope of being taken for a burgler. The Empress, fearful of an accident, made the policemen promise that on no account would they even carry firearms.

Camden Place was painted a dark brown color, and had no charm of architecture; but the interior was comfortable, convenient, and elegant. Mr. Strode had latterly enriched it with an art collection, which, without being of great intrinsic value, imparted an air of cheerfulness and lightness to the dull apartments. Passing through an antechamber, where waited the footmen in their green imperial livery—exchanged after the Emperor's death for the black livery still worn—and crossing a long gallery, you came to a large inner hall. It was the room most constantly used; there the family met during the day; there visitors were received, and there also for weeks together the Empress took her only exercise, she being for a long time unwilling to leave the house save on Sundays, when she attended mass at the village church. The dining-room had some very fine oak panelling; its beauty at once attracted the Empress, and on examining it she recognized it. After the destruction of the castle of Bercy the wainscoting had been sold in two lots; one was purchased by the Empress for the hotel she had built in Paris for her sister, the Duchess d'Abe, the other by Mr. Strode for Camden Place. The tall windows let in the sun, it is true, but they also gave a broad view of the heavy mists that in autumn encompassed the house, obliterating the woods, making them resemble a thick, motionless expanse of sea.

At night the hall was deserted for the drawing room. The Emperor sat apart at a table playing patience, only rarely lifting his eyes, and by a word or short sentence showing that he was not so thoroughly absorbed by the cards as not to hear what was going on around him. The Empress was generally seen with a piece of needlework in her hands, which, however, did not progress rapidly. The great event of the evening was the arrival of the mail with the French papers, always eagerly read and commented upon. There was not much visible difference in the vie intime of the exiles, only the Empress had laid aside her gala robes and wore demi-toilette gowns, later on replaced by the deep mourning she has never laid aside. At 10 o'clock tea was served, and after taking one cup the Emperor retired. During the three years of his stay at Chiselhurst; the fatal disease that carried him off made rapid progress; it was visible in his drooping figure his slow, halting gait, and the waxen white ness of his face and hands. During the winter of 1872 he hardly ever went out, but to the end he rose at his usual hour, took his seat at meals, and worked in the morning.

The only gayety that came to Camden Place in that mournful time was brought by the Prince Imperial when his holidays began. He was then at the Military College, Woolwich. For his sake animation prevailed temporary and pleasure parties were organized, but as soon as the lad had gone the same sombre monotony fell again like a pall.

After Napoleon III.'s death Prince Napoleon objected to the continued stay of the young Prince at Woolwich on the plea of his altered circumstances. The Empress declared that the decision must rest with himself. The Prince quietly but unhesitatingly affirmed that the Emperor had settled the manner of his education, and that intended to follow his father's wishes. He remained at the college till his majority in 1874. On his return to Camden Place he seemed to care only for his home, to have no taste for society. When his mother urged him to accept invitations to hunting and shooting parties, balls, and other amusements, saying that it would divert him, he answered somewhat drearily: "It is I who may divert them; they won't amuse me."

A fatality seems attached to Camden Place making it a house of mourning. When Mr. Strode bought the property it had long remained untenanted, owing to a tragedy associated with it. It had been occupied by an old couple living there alone with their only son and a single servant. One morning husband and wife were found murdered in the large bedroom afterward used by the Empress. The servant had disappeared and was never heard of again. Suspicion fell on the son. Public opinion accused him of having, with the servant's assistance, killed his parents to obtain his inheritance. He was tried, but as sufficient proofs were wanting to bring the crime home to him he was released. His liberty availed him little; still considered and shunned as a murderer, he led a miserable, solitary existence in the house that was now his. He had a mausoleum erected in the village churchyard over his parents' graves, and when he died, a few years later, directions were found in his will to the following effect: Camden Place was only to be sold after a specified time; he was to be buried by the side of his father and mother, and on his tomb was to be written "Fear not, it is I." One day, as he was strolling through the cemetery, the Prince Imperial read this strange epitaph; being much struck by it, he asked the explanation of the inscription, and was told the circumstances of the case, remained greatly impressed, and never failed to show the grave and tell the story to all newcomers.

In 1873 the dead Emperor was placed in the Church of St. Mary at Chiselhurst, in a sides chapel purposely erected by the Empress. He was laid in a red granite sarcophagus, where he remained till his ashes were transferred to Farnborough. When the body of the Prince Imperial was brought from Zululand, a crypt was hastily arranged for it reception, communicating with the church by a grating where during seven years the coffin stood exposed shrouded in a red velvet pall presented by the old Duchess of Cambaceres for whom the dead youth had always entertained a reverential affection. The walls were hung with black draperies emblazoned with crowns and trophies; a great tricolor flag waved over the bier. When the Empress commanded the removal of the remains of her husband and son to Farnborough in 1880, and had them laid side by side in the church she had so sadly and lovingly built, the Prince Imperial was at last laid under ground to his eternal rest. If his mother regretted anything in the first house that had sheltered her banishment it was the memory of the scalding tears she had shed over her beloved dead in the first cruel anguish of her double bereavement. At Farnborough she herself arranged a room, the exact counterpart of that occupied by the Prince Imperial only near the narrow bed, always strewn with fresh flowers, stands the sumptuous cradle presented by the city of Paris at his birth on the 16th of March, 1856.

Very soon, now, the pilgrims of misfortune who so often crossed the Channel to lay their faithful homage at the feet of the Imperial exiles will fail to recognize even the site of their abandoned home, with its melancholy memories of suffering and expiation, and will seek in vain for the old landmarks among the spick and span Elizabethan or Gothic houses where once stood dark and deserted Camden Place.

M. DE S.

A New Substitute for Asphalt.

Germany possesses no quarries or bituminous limestone suitable for street pavements. The chemists of that country have often tried to find an artificial substitute, but never succeeded. The compositions lacked the necessary strength and elasticity, although every possible combination of limestone and bitumen was tried.

Herr Busse, a chemist of Linden, near Hanover, noticed that all artifical asphalts lacked certain gummy oils existing in the natural stone. This led him to experiment on mixtures of finely powdered stone with these oils, with the result of producing a material said to be very similar to natural asphalt.

The material is claimed to be absolutely impervious to the action of the weather. At the Government testing bureau at Charlottenburg the compressive strength was found to be about 2300 pounds per square inch. In some experiments in Hanover it was found that a layer of the material 2 inches thick would stand a pressure of 5976 pounds per square inch. The difference between this figure and that just given is probably due to the fact that the Government tests were made on centimeter cubes. About 500 square yards were laid in Hanover in the summer of 1887; this surface has worn so well that 1670 square yards are now being laid in that city. Berlin, Hamburg and Cologne have begun series of tests also.

The compound is laid in a similiar manner to asphalt, For streets a concrete foundation 8 inches thick is laid, and on this enough of the hot powder is spread to leave a 2-inch layer when well rolled.

The cost of this pavement is not given, and as the Schweizerische Bauzeitung, to which we are indebted for these notes, states the new invention must not only be as service able but also as cheap as the natural asphalts in order to compete with them.—Engineering News.

Pen Pictures of Chautauqua.

Chautauqua is a village of tents and houses, Swiss chalets and board shanties, "halls," a hotel and an amphitheatre, which is a strange looking place when filled, according to the World. It is on a side hill, which has been excavated to form a hollow, which is lined with closely set tiers of benches, separated by paths which converge and slope down to the platform below the organ-loft. The sides are open. The roof, which rises toward the centre, is a perfect sounding-board. The amphitheatre will seat about 7,000 persons Its acoustics are admirable. When there is any entertainment in prospect people go three hours before the time appointed to secure seats. Men take books and papers, and women read or work to while away the time of waiting.

The Benefit of Newspaper Training.

I believe I have done everything which an editor or publisher ever has to do, from directing wrappers up to writing the biography of a president within an hour after his death. This means, if the training be continued through many years of life, and if one be under a good chief, that one gains, of necessity, the ready use, at least, of his own language. We newspaper men may write English very ill, but we write it easily and quickly. So that to us, who have been in this business, there is something amazing to hear a clergyman say that he occupied a week in composing a sermon, which was, at the outside, thirty-five hundred words in length. One can understand absolute inability to do it at all; but no newspaper man understands how a man, who can do it can spend thirty-six hours in doing it.

If you have to send "copy" up-stairs, hour after hour, with a boy taking the slips from you, one by one, as they are written, and you know that you are never to see what you write until you read it the next day in the paper, your copy will be punctuated carefully, and it will be easily read. That is one thing. Another thing goes with it. You will form the habit of determining what you mean to say before you say it, how far you want to go, and where you want to stop. And this will bring you to a valuable habit of life—to stand by what has been decided. Napoleon gave the same advice when he said, "If you set out to take Vienna, take Vienna."

For these reasons, I am apt to recommend young men to write for the press early in life being well aware that the habit of doing this has been of use to me.—Edward Everett Hale in the September Forum.

Love never has to be watched to see that it does a full day's work.—Leadville Dispatch.

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS

WAYS THAT ARE DARK IN THE PREPARATION OF THE LEAF.

All About the Gathering and Curing of the Plant—Indian, Chinese and Japan Tea—The Way Tea is Adulterated—How Tea is Made.

There is but one tea plant. The Chinese, gather green and black teas from the same shrub. The thea bohea and thea viridis of the botanist have no actual existence. Differences of climate and differences of soil improve or deteriorate the tea plant, but different teas, as we find them in the markets, are entirely the result of manipulation.

The two grand divisions of the tea trade are green and black teas, but in China certain districts make a specialty of either green or black teas. All Japanese teas are green. The distinction between the two is arrived at in this manner. There are three gatherings,—spring, summer and fall. In the spring the choice round buds are taken. These are the superior teas, and the point of time is determined by the nine young leaves which the unfolded bud discovers.

At this stage the leaf is without fragrance and very bitter. It is important to gather it after a succession of clear, sunny days, when, if it is intended for green tea, it is roasted as soon as possible. The same care is used in the summer and full gatherings.

The roasting is done in a copper vessel, and the leaves are kept constantly in motion. In the interior, however, the Chinese dry the leaves on the roofs in the same manner as old women in this country dry apples and herbs. Three roastings are usually given, and after each the tea is rolled into balls between the palms to express the juices. The end of the last roasting is determined by the coming of that bluish tinge seen on tea which resembles the bloom on the grape.

After the roasting the tea is put through a succession of sieves, and thus becomes young Hyson, Hyson Imperial and Gunpowder, according to the size and shape of the leaves. Hyson is the trade mark of a firm which made a reputation on cultivated garden teas, and teas of that quality keep the name. Young Hyson teas are made up of the closely twisted leaf of the bud. Gunpowder is the small round bud, and acquires its flavor through the tendency caused by its weight to find the bottom of the pan, where it becomes a little scorched. Teas thus treated retain their tannin. It is this principle that gives to green tea that strong astringent quality which makes it either greatly preferred or carefully avoided. And it is this which makes it so susceptible to adulteration. Travellers, who are not always soothing in their statements, say that green teas not infrequently have served their purpose in China, but re-roasted in copper, acquire for less discriminating nations new color and flavor.

The leaves for black teas are very carefully gathered, and small twigs of the plant are mixed with them. When gathered the leaves are left to wither in the sun. The process is a species of fermentation, and the chemical change results in the formation of a volatile oil which gives the tea its flavor, and in a loss of tannin which renders black tea milder and less stimulating to the nerves.

At length red spots appear on the leaves that have turned darker. At this stage they are poured into wicker tubes with sieves at the bottom. After roasting they are rolled into balls, and the double process is repeated several times until the leaf character is lost. They are then further desiccated over a charcoal fire and packed hot, and shipped in chops, a chop being an invoice of 600 packages of eighty pounds each.

Souchong and Congou are the principal grades of black tea imported, and correspond with the Hyson grades of green tea. Congou is the tea usually known under the title, "English breakfast tea." But if any one should ask for English breakfast tea he would greatly astonish that person. No such grade is know in England. The hierarchy of teas known in England is to be taken in this order; "Orange Pekoe," "Flowery Pekoo," "Pekoe," "Pekoe Souchong," and "Congou."

Orange Pekoe is usually drunk in novels, especially since the Russians have come so prominently into fiction. It is the highest grade of Pekoe, which is a black tea of delicate flavor, and corresponds with Gunpowder in green teas. Pekoe means white hair. The leaf is gathered when yet covered with down, and it becomes Orange Pekoe by packing flowers in layers between the hot teas and taking them out when the tea has acquired the desired color and flavor. The Congou teas were usually flavored with cowslips. Formosa, which comes from the Island of Formosa, is a Japanese black tea, of pleasant flavor, that is rapidly making its way in this country.

Japan teas, however, are green teas, and the grade known as "Uncolored Japan" appears to give away the fact that green teas are usually colored. Indian teas, on the other hand, are all black teas, the Government forbidding green teas as too easily adulterated. Adulteration is practised to secure two things; form and color. For this purpose the coarser leaves and the later gatherings and, as alleged, the collections from tea houses, are twisted into shapes resembling the young tea leaf. Observant travellers say this is done with the feet. Having secured the form, a handful of Prussian blue and gypsum thrown into the pan glazes the leaves with a metallic tint resembling the bloom above alluded to. The process is, however, too successful, as the bloom diffuses itself evenly. The test of genuineness consequently is differences of tin, such as would naturally occur in naturally dried leaves.

Oolong teas are green teas roasted not on copper but over charcoal fires, where they get their flavor from the peculiar wood used. Indian teas, as has been said, are black teas, and are manipulated by machinery and dried by hot air. Rolling by machinery the English, who are the consumers of Indian teas, claim is greatly preferable to foot rolling, as practised by the Chinese, being also cleaner. The English have certainly brought the making and the drinking of tea to a high state of perfection, while in this respect the American is the barbarian of civilization. Caravan tea, as it is called, is the green tea of the Russians and, as the name indicates, is brought overland. Tea is believed to be especially susceptible to moisture, and for that reason is injured by a sea journey. The Chinese themselves drink black tea.

Teamaking is as different in the different countries as the teas. The Chinese steeps it as old women do their herbs. The Japanese boils the water and then removes it from the flame. When it has lost its first heat the water is poured on the tea leaves, and immediately after suffusion is drunk clear, but often with the accompaniment of a sweetmeat. Russian tea is taken clear with a slice of lemon.

In Germany a dash of rum is added to Russian tea. In England the tea is steeped fully ten minutes, and is taken with cream and sugar. Black teas are always steeped. But Oolong teas should be only suffused and poured off. The lighter colored Oolong teas are, the choicer they are regarded.

Tea has a literature of its own since Pepys wrote, "I did send for a cup of tea, a China drink of which I never drank before," and the most celebrated of tea drinkers was Dr. Johnson, "whose kettle had hardly time to cool, since with tea he amused the evening, with tea solaced the midnight, and with tea welcomed the morning.—N. Y. Sun.

GIRLS AS PACK-HORSES.

Cruel Treatment of Young Women in Switzerland.

No sooner are the Swiss girls large enough to possess the requisite physical strength than they are set to do the most servile work the land affords, says a traveler. The child has a pannier basket fitted to her shoulders at the earliest possible moment, and she drops it only when old age, premature, but merciful, robs her of power to carry it longer.

I have seen sweet little girls of 12 and 14 staggering down a mountain side or along a rough pathway under the weight of bundles of faggots as large as their bodies, which they no sooner dropped than they hurried back for others. I have seen girls of 15 years, bareheaded in the blistering rays of an August sun, breaking up the ground by swinging mattocks heavy enough to tax the strength of able-bodied men.

I have known a young miss, no older than these, to be employed as porter for carrying the baggage of travelers up and down the steepest mountain path in all the region round about. She admitted that it was sometimes very hard to take another step, but she must do it?

And she carried such an amount of baggage! A stout-limbed guide is protected by the law, so that he cannot be compelled to carry above twenty five pounds, but the limit to the burden put upon the girls is their inability to stand up under anything more. But the burden increases with the age and strength of the burden bearers, till by the time the girls come to womanhood there is no sort of menial toil which they do not bear a hand, and quite commonly the chief hand.

The Honeymoon at Sea.

A little conversation overheard one evening seems to indicate that a sea voyage is not always the happiest way of spending one's honeymoon:—"Darling, are you better?" says first turtle dove. "No, dearest, worse! What is the use of having a doctor on board who cannot cure seasickness, darling?" A significant pause, "It is absurd," says first turtle dove again. "But how foolish of you not to spend our honeymoon on shore, dearest! I am sure we shall never enjoy it here." Those people who may be unfortunate enough to have taken to artificial teeth should use exceeding circumspection when they go down to the sea in ships. "What a splendid dentist seasickness is. I had the whole of my teeth pulled out at one vomit," said a patient to the doctor one morning. Several dentists have stated that it is by no means an uncommon occurrence of persons to finish a voyage in a practically toothless condition. Dr. Dutton is inclined to think that seasickness is in many cases nothing more than a righteous retribution following hard upon physiological sins. "A young man," he says, "is about to go abroad. He, of course, must see everyone and everything before leaving. So for a few weeks before his departure he lives a life of thoughtlessness, eats and drinks far more than is necessary, and lands on board suffering from catarrh of the stomach and congestion of the liver, and just in the proper condition to receive a terrible recompense. The consequence is that instead of having an enjoyable and healthful passage he has a most miserable one, and it takes him the whole time to get himself right again."—London Hospital.

A New Profession for Women.

In spectroscopic work [in astronomy], the eye has been superseded of late to a great extent by the photographic plate, which is now able to recognize fainter impressions than the eye, and to register them permanently. Professor Pickering has been continuing at Cambridge his remarkable work, and it is also being carried on in the southern hemisphere by a party sent there in connection with the operations of the Draper memorial. The instrument employed is a photographic telescope with a prism, or a series of prisms, in front of the object glass; the whole mounted like any large telescope, and provided with an accurate driving-clock. With an instrument of this kind we obtain upon the sensitive plate the spectra of all the stars which happen to be in the field of view—sometimes a hundred at a time, as when a cluster like the Pleiades is in question. This method has made it possible to complete, in a comparatively short time, a general survey of the spectra of all the brighter stars of the northern hemisphere; and the survey is now being extended to the southern hemisphere, where it is already well advanced. Whenever the spectrum of a star, thus photograped on a small scale, is found to present any interesting peculiarity, it is examined with a more powerful instrument, which photographs its spectrum on a much larger scale; and this second photograph is then enlarged again for special study.

It is worth recording here that the examination of the Harvard photographs has been made almost entirely by women, who are assistants in the observatory. A niece of Dr. Henry Draper, whose memorial is now being erected in the form of this monumental work—the spectroscopic survey of the heavens—had the good fortune to discover in the star-spectra the delicate doubling of the lines which has proved so full of information.—Prof. Chas. A. Young in the September Forum.

Protection Against Tornadoes.

When trying to escape from a tornado never run to the northeast, east or southeast. Never take refuge in a forest or a grove of trees, or near any object that may be overturned by the wind. A frame building is safer than one built of brick or stone. The former is more elastic and holds together longer; the latter goes down in the first crash, and the debris is whirled into a heap in the center of the foundation. In a frame structure the cellar is the safest place, but in a brick or stone building it is the most perilous. In the former case the debris is carried away from the foundation, while in the latter instance the cellar is filled with it. The tornado cave offers absolute security to life and limb, and no means of protection can replace it for that purpose. As regards protection to property; no building can be made sufficiently large, strong, high, or low, to resist the force of the tornado's vortex. There is no changing the path of the tornado by the employment of explosives, or by any artificial barrier. To contemplate the dispersion of the cloud by the use of any electrical contrivance is also idle. All buildings should be constructed as would be done without the knowledge of the tornado, and then protected by legitimate insurance. Protection must be accomplished by organized capital, the safety of one being assured by the legitimate and successful cooperation of many. The writer strongly advocated this method of protection during his tornado investigations in the West in 1879, and now several million dollars' worth of property are thus insured every year.—Sept. Forum.

THE FAKIR'S FINE FAKE

COULD'NT HYPNOTIZE THE CAMERA BUT HE DID THE PEOPLE.

An Indian Juggler Juggles Marvellously—He Hypnotized the Crowd, and made Them see Things That Really did not Happen—The Kodak Shows up the Trick.

Frederick S. Ellmore is a Chicago man who has just returned from a trip around the world. He has a theory that the wonderful tricks of the East Indian jugglers were performed by the aid of hypnotism. Speaking of this he says:

"We had done India pretty thoroughly and had spent some time in Calcutta. From there we went north, stopping for a short time at Rajmahal and Dinapur. From the latter city we went south to Gaya, which we reached in July last. Lessing and I had frequently talked over the Indian fakirs and their marvellous performances, and had determined upon making a careful test of their powers. So we were constantly on the alert for some first-class juggler.

"One afternoon Lessing rushed into the room where I was taking a snooze, and told me there was a fakir in front about ready to begin his performances. I was as pleased as he was. Neither of us had been able previous to this time to see any of these fellows, but we arranged a little plan which we were to put into operation when opportunities offered.

"I had been impressed by a theory that the explanation of all their alleged supernatural performances would be found in hypnotism, but I did not know just how to get at it until Lessing proposed this plan to test my theory. While the fakir was going through his performances Lessing was to make a rapid pencil sketch of what he saw, while I at the same moment would take a snap shot with my kodak.

"Being prepared to put this plan in operation we went out from our abode, and there found the fakir and a crowd of natives and one or two Europeans.

"The fakir was a queer looking chap. His hair was long and matted, and his beard hung low on his breast. His only decoration was a copper ring about his right arm between the wrist and the elbow.

"His eyes were remarkable both for their brilliancy and their intense depth, if I may so term it. They seemed to be almost jet black and were set unusually deep in his head. When we stepped into the little circle about him those eyes took us in from sole to crown.

"He had spread upon the ground a coarse carpet of peculiar texture about four feet wide and six feet long. At his right stood a small earthen bowl, and across his knees lay a strange musical instrument.

"Having received the signal that all was ready, he took the bowl in his hands and turned the contents—a reddish, sand-kell mixture—out upon the carpet. He mixed it about with his fingers, apparently to show that it contained no concealed objects.

"Replacing the sand into the bowl he stood it in the centre of the carpet, several feet in front of his knees, and covered it with a small shawl, first placing in the mixture several seeds of the mango fruit. Then he played a weird air on his pipe, swayed back and forth, and as he did so slowly took in each member of the crowd of spectators with those marvellous eyes of his. The swaying and pipe-playing lasted two or three minutes. Then he suddenly stopped and raised one corner of the shawl.

"We saw several green shoots two or three inches high. He replaced the shawl, played a little more on his pipe, and I could have sworn I saw the shawl pushed three feet into the air. Again he stopped and removed the shawl. This time there was a perfect tree, two feet or more in height, with long, slender flat leaves. Lessing nudged me, and I took my picture while he made a skeleton sketch

"While we were watching this creation of the queer old man, it seemed to vanish before our eyes. When it was gone he removed the bowl and spread the shawl on the ground before him. Then there was more music and more swaying, more looking at the crowd; and as we watched the dirty square of cloth he had placed on the ground we saw outlined beneath it some moving object. As we watched, he grasped the shawl by each of two corners and snatched it from the ground.

"Upon the spot where it had rested but a moment before there sat the queerest dimpled Indian baby that I had seen in my travels. Lessing kept his nerve better than I did. I would have forgotten what I was doing if he had not reminded me.

"I took the picture and he made his sketch. The baby remained but a moment before Mr. Fakir re covered it with the shawl, and, drawing a knife, cut and slashed at the spot where the infant sat. In another instant he threw away the shawl and there was nothing there.

"We had scarce time to recover from our astonishment when the fakir drew from under his knee a ball of gray twine. Taking the loose end between his teeth, he, with a quick upward motion, tossed the ball into the air.

"Instead of coming back to him it kept on going up and up until out of sight, and there remained only the long swaying end. When we looked down after trying to see where the ball had gone we were all astonished to see standing beside the fakir a boy about 6 years old. He had not been there when the ball was tossed into the air, but he was there now, and at a word from the fakir he walked over to the twine and began climbing it, a good deal after the fashion of a monkey climbing a grapevine.

"As he was starting I got his range and made a picture of him. Lessing at the same time making a sketch. The boy disappeared when he had reached a point 30 or 40 feet from the ground, at least we could not see him. A moment later the twine disappeared. Then the fakir arose, rolled up his carpet, took the bowl away, and passed among the crowd soliciting contributions.

"I had no facilities for developing the kodak films, and it was these Lessing took with him as well as 1000 or more other negatives, to be developed. The fakir pictures, with a few others, I received this afternoon. After the fakir's departure Lessing filled in his sketches, and these he left with me. You'll see by comparing the ones that Lessing made with the photographs that in no instance did the camera record the marvelous features of the performance.

"For instance, Lessing's sketch shows the tree grown from the bush there. Lessing saw a baby and so did I, and he has got it in his sketch, but the camera demonstrated that there was no baby.

"Lessing's sketch of the boy climbing the twine is evidence that he saw it, but the camera says there was no boy and no twine. From which I am compelled to believe that my theory is absolutely correct—that Mr. Fakir had simply hypnotized the entire crowd, but couldn't hypnotize the camera. I'm going to write out a history of the affair and have copies made of the pictures and forward them to the London Society for Psychical Research. I have no doubt it will make good use of them."—Chicago Tribune

COLLECTED UNBORROWED MONEY.

Novel Wager Won by a Student of Human Nature.

Man's weakest point often lies in his memory, or rather want of memory, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. An individual who is in business among the financiers down on Third street not long ago wagered a basket of champagne that he could hustle around among his friends for a couple of hours and in that time raise $25 by making them believe they owed it to him.

The two parties to the wager, with several friends, were seated in a downtown cafe. The man who made the wager said he would have to go alone, and placed himself on his honor to act fairly and report truthfully. So off he started, and had not gone half a block before he met his friend Jones.

"Hello, Jones!" he exclaimed, "I say, Jones, it's awfully unpleasant for me to ask for it, but I'm a little short and would like to have that five I loaned you about two weeks ago."

Jones looked at him in amazement.

"Five," he exclaimed, meditatively, "by Jove, I've no recollection of borrowing any of you."

"Well, as long as your memory is so bad we'll let it go. Good by. I'll see you"——

"No, no; not at all. Here, old boy, is your five. Seems to me now that I did borrow of you, but 'pon my soul, old fellow, I'd quite forgotten it. Should have paid it long ago. Awfully obliged for the accommodation, doncherknow. Ta-ta."

And so the better went on. From Smith he secured $10, from Brown $5, from another man $2, and from still another $3, all in half an hour or so. He went back to the cafe, displayed his ill-gotten wealth and helped to drink the basket of wine.

On the following evening he invited his victims to dine with him at the Bellevue. When the coffee and cigars, were brought on Jones ventured the opinion that the host had made a big winning. This the host denied, and then explained that he was going to pay the bill with the money he had extorted from his hearers, and told the story of his peculiar wager.

Chewing Gum.

At a time when the habit of chewing gum has obtained such a hold upon the community, a word or two on the effects of the indulgence therein will be timely. The Western Druggist says:

The gum chewing habit is looked upon favorably by some dentists, and by all dealers in dental supplies, by the latter because chewing gum is being sold as a tooth cleansing agent. Chewing gum is supposed to aid in digestion, for the increase in saliva is usually retained in the system, in contradistinction to tobacco chewing, in which case it is expectorated. It has also been claimed that the constant use of chewing gum prevents sea sickness, and some think that it benefits sufferers from lung troubles, although by such the pure spruce gum only should be selected. Gum chewing is liable to enlarge the muscles which control the movements of the lower jaw, thereby changing, possibly for the better, both the contour and expression of the face. If the gum be pure, I see nothing in the habit to condemn except vulgarity, as it has no effect upon the teeth beyond that already stated.

Baking in Spain.

Amongst the correspondence of an English contemporary we find the following description of the methods in vogue in Spain amongst the baking fraternity:

"The bread in the south of Spain is delicious; it is as white as snow, close as cake, and yet very light; the flour is the most admirable, for the wheat is good and pure, and the bread well kneaded. The way they make this bread is as follows: From large, long panniers filled with wheat they take out a handful at a time, sorting it most carefully and expeditiously, and throwing every defective grain into another basket. This done, the wheat is ground between two circular stones, as it was ground in Egypt two thousand years ago, the requisite rotary motion being given by a blindfold mule, which passes around and around with untiring patience, a bell being attached to his neck, which, as long as he is in movement, tinkles on, and when it stops it is urged to its duty by the shout of "arra mula" from some one within hearing. When ground the wheat is sifted through three sieves, the last of these being so fine that only the pure flour can pass through it; this is of a pale apricot color. The bread is made in the evening. It is mixed with sufficient water with a little salt in it to make into dough; a very small quantity of leaven or yeast in one batch of household bread, as in Spain would last a week for the six or eight donkey loads of bread they send every day from their oven. The dough made, it is put into racks and carried on the donkeys back to the oven in the centre of the village, to bake it immediately after kneeding. On arriving there the dough is divided into portions weighing three pounds each. Two long, narrow wooden tables on trestles are then placed down the room, and a curious sight may be seen. About twenty men, bakers, come in and range themselves on one side of the table. A lump of dough is handed to the nearest, which he begins kneading and knocking about with all his might for about three or four minutes, and then passes it on to his next neighbor, who does the same, and so on, successively until all have kneaded it when it becomes as soft as new putty and ready for the oven. Of course as soon as the first baker has handed the first lump over to his neighbor, another lump is handed him, and so until the whole quantity of dough is kneaded by them all. The bakers' wives and daughters shape the loaves for the oven, and some of them are very small. They are baked immediately."

A Diminutive Millionaire.

Jacob Seligman is the smallest millionaire in the world. He is hardly more than four feet high, and he strikes you comically as having just stepped out of a museum collection. Pardon me, but he won't be offended. Nobody gets more fun out of his size or rather want of size than he does himself. Even when people, who intend to make him feel good, remark that if he were standing on his money he would be as big as the late Irish giant, he smiles and says, "My littleness is what made me my money." And so it did truly, in a degree, at least. In fact, he realized the market value of his diminutive size so thoroughly that he had it copyrighted years ago. In the collection of quaint and curious trade-marks at Washington you can find his "Little Jake." He is reputed to be worth about $15,000,000. He came from Germany when a boy, and went out to Michigan twenty-nine years ago without a dollar. He grew up with the country, and managed to seize a pretty big slice of it while the process was taking place. He owns a railroad, a private bank, the greater part of a National bank, and only he knows what all besides. He is giving himself entirely to this sort of thing nowadays. It was in a mercantile pursuit, however, that he got his big start. He ran eleven clothing stores at once in Saginaw. It was in that business that his own trade mark "little Jake," did him so much good. He is $18,000 in on the races at Monmouth Park this season.—Long Branch Letter to Philadelphia Press.

CANADA COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CORNWALL,

Years ago when the first factory was built in the town now known throughout the Dominion as "The Factory Town," there was little thought that in the near future an institution would be inaugurated which would not only employ sufficient people to run a little town of their own, but which would be appealed to by sellers from all over the South of America, who would regard it as one of *the* markets of the continent.

Yet such has proved the case.

The Canada Cotton Company of Cornwall was organized in 1872, and so fast did the new industry grow that in 1882 new buildings were added to the already huge concern, and to-day the factory as a whole may be looked upon with pride by the whole Dominion. Its officers are gentlemen who have the confidence of the entire community. They are:

President, Sir Donald A. Smith; Managing Director, Mr. Jno. Turnbull; Secretary Treasurer, Mr. A. G. Watson; Manager, Mr. C. S. Davies.

The factory is situated on one of the lowest spots that could have possibly been chosen. It is right on the banks of the Cornwall Canal, so that the grand water power can be easily used, but this in itself has proved insufficient to meet the requirements of the immense concern. The buildings are so situated, that though they are grouped closely together, each of the ten are completely separate, and each is run on its own merits, and with its own foreman. The grounds surrounding the factory are kept in beautiful order, and a complete state of cleanliness, which is highly creditable to the management.

There are 700 employees.

To give anything like a good idea of the enormity of the enterprise is indeed a big undertaking. When it is remembered that the capital is $750,000, and that the buildings cover a plot of ground neasly an acre in area, and that some of them are three stories in height, an idea of the immensity of the concern can be far more easily imagined tnan described.

Upon entering the western building can be seen the immense quantity of cotton as it arrives direct from the South. How it is picked, carded, spun, and woven into the many classes of goods manufactured by the Company, would take pages of space to tell, yet still it cannot fail to be interesting to read facts in relation to it.

The two largest rooms are 350 and 560 feet respectively in length.

The largest of these contains 850 looms which, during the hours of labor, are nearly all in constant action. No less than 40,000 spindles are oftentimes running as one, until the whole place presents the appearance of a wonderful prestidigitator's work than a factory which is running week in and week out, year after year, with a success that is almost phenomenal.

As these almost numberless machines continue to revolve and rattle until the noise is deafening, one cannot help but wonder where the motive power comes from.

A visit to the basemeut and a glance at the ceiliug, discloses the fact that the machinery is here, out of sight, yet doing its wonderful work well and truly. Following the shafts through a regular puzzledom is at last found the mighty engines which drive the immense quantity of machinery above. There are two engines and these, with the water power used, form a 1,200 horse power.

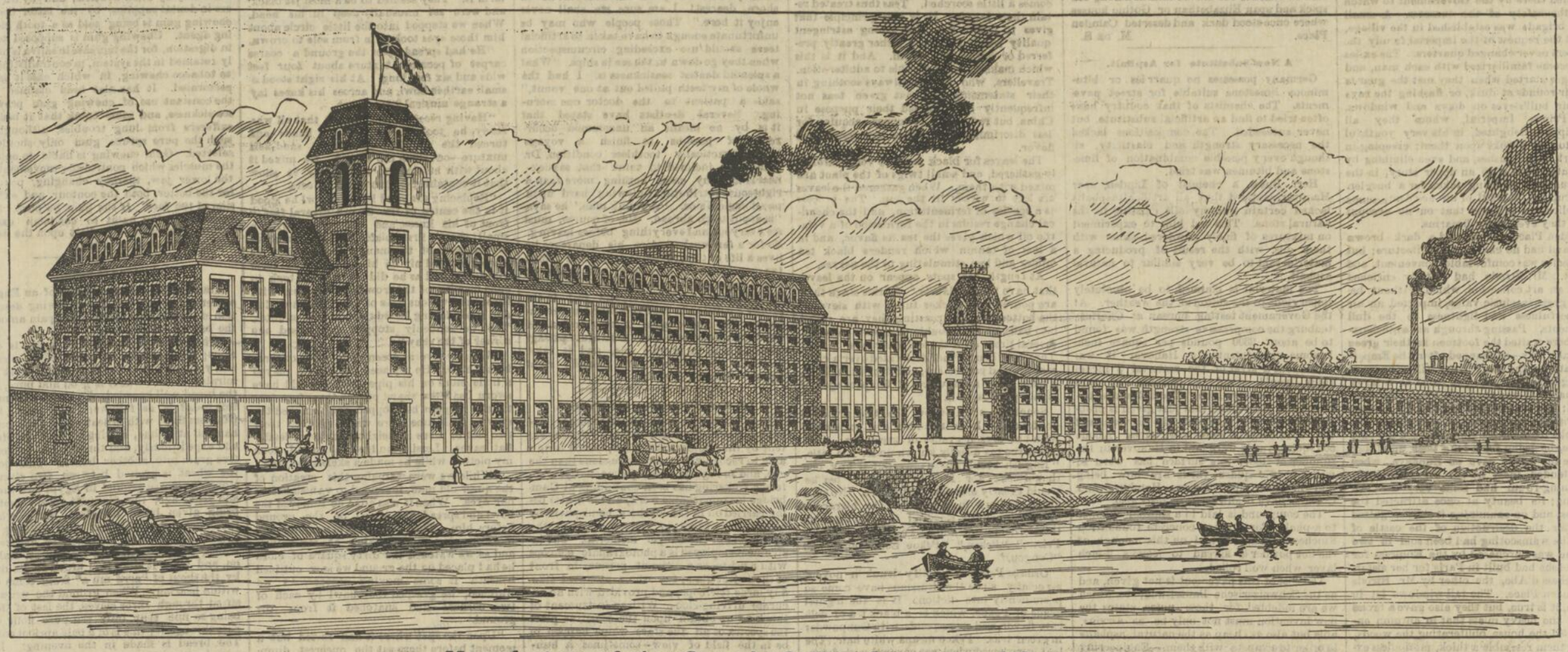
Near the smaller engine house are built the dyehouses which those who profess to know state, are the finest in any mill of the kind in Canada. Everything is so arranged that the work is carried on in a brisk and business like manner. The raw cotton is fed to a picking machine in buildings fully fifty yards away. It passes into another machine and from here is blown through an immense tube to the top of the dyehouse, from whcnce it falls below to the dyers. After being dyed it is laid in the drying room and is soon ready for the carders, from whom it goes to the spinners. There are two spinning rooms, the machinery in both both of which are kept running at full speed in order to meet the requirements of those in the warping, twisting and spooling rooms.

The weaving room is the biggest on the Continent, there being 350 people engaged in this work. About half of this number are girls, many of whom are earning big wages, and all look comfortable and well pleased with the duties devolving upon them.

Next comes the bleaching, drying and finishing apartments. In the latter the goods which require starching and ironing pass through a ponderous machine which is a marvel of mechanism. Soon afterwards the goods are folded or rolled and packed ready for shipping to the wholesale houses, who buy eagerly from this firm.

Among the goods manufactnred by the Company are cottonades, ginghams, skirtings, suitings, fancy dress goods, ducks, colored cantons, Shaker flannels, etc.

The works are lit by the electric light manufactured by the Company's own dynamos.



Manufactory of the Canada Cotton Company of Cornwall.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonades, Ducks, Drills,

Flannelettes, Canton Flannels,

Ginghams and Dyed Linings.

OFFICE 42 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS

CHAPTER XX. Continued.

"And yet, my dear Denise, you have interested me deeply. Your life somewhat resembles my own. But you are 22 and can hope. I, at your age, had nothing left to hope for: the future was suddenly closed to me; I was condemned to suffer till the day of my death.

"Denise, I wanted to talk with you to-night, not to receive your secrets, but to give you mine. Just now I hesitated again; what you have told me, however, of this Paris gentleman who is interested in you and your brother encourages me to speak. You will soon understand why the Paris gentleman causes me to-day to break the silence which I have kept for so many years. For the first time I feel the need of pouring into another heart the overflow from mine. Denise, you have affection for me, you will have pity on your old friend.

"Since the visit of your master's relative to the farm, I have been frightfully tormented: my peace of mind is gone, my nights are sleepless. In vain do I reason with myself; nothing can drive away the idea that misfortune hovers over my head. Shall I tell you Denise? I have a foreboding that my life is threatened.

"Oh, what do you mean?"

"There is a mystery here, Denise. I do not know this M. Rabiot, who was here recently, nor had he ever seen me, and yet I felt that he was my enemy."

"Sometimes one hears behind the door without intending to listen," said Denise. "One evening, as I was going to bed, I heard the masters and their cousin speaking of you."

"What did they say of me?"

"I did not clearly understand. Beau-Soupir, it related to an inheritance."

"Go on, Denise."

"It seems that a rich gentleman, of whom the master and their cousin are relatives, has died, leaving his fortune by will to a good old friend. They spoke the gentleman's name; I am trying to recall it—Monsieur, Monsieur Je—Ja—Jo—"

"Joramie," prompted the old servant, in a choking voice.

"That's it, M. Joramie."

Beau-Soupir, trembling, remained speechless for a moment.

"Denise," she resumed, as soon as she could master her emotion, "now I understand it all. I tell you I am the person whom M. Joramie, at his death, made his heir."

"You, Beau-Soupir, you!"

"Yes, Denise, and that is the explanation of Madame Parizot's good graces. She wanted to induce me by gentle means to confide my secrets to her. This, likewise, explains the visit of M. Rabiot, who had never been here before."

"If misfortune comes to me, Denise, you will say nothing here—nothing whatever. You will leave Grandval and go to Paris to find M. Mourillon. To him you will tell all. And you will add: 'In the name of my old friend, I entrust to your hands the punishment of the guilty.' Do you clearly understand?"

"Yes, Beau-Soupir. But I very much wish you would not entertain such ideas. They are the work of your imagination; you are wrong."

"If I am wrong, Denise, we shall find it out."

"I shall certainly go to Paris between haying-time and harvest; but I shall return to the farm, and I hope to find you here again and in health."

"My dear Denise," replied the old servant with a sad and gentle smile, "something tells me that you will leave here before the hay-making."

"Now I am going to tell you my sad story in order that you, yourself, if you have occasion, may tell it to M. Mourillon. I rely on your excellent memory to forget none of the essential things that I am about to tell you.

"Listen."

CHAPTER XXI.

CLAIRE GUERIN.

"As I have told you, Denise, Madame Parizot knows my name, and I am a little suspicious of the object of our masters' journey to Paris, where they remained nearly a fortnight.

"M. Joramie being their relative, according to what you say you have heard, they went to learn the nature of his will, made, it seems in my favor. Nothing but this will could have revealed to them certain things which I was surprised to find out they knew.

"I believed that M. Joramie either was in America or had died long ago, for I had heard nothing of him. It is true that during all this time I had lived an isolated life, talking to no one and almost concealing myself.

"M. Joramie made a fortune in America and came back to France; if he had really made me his heir, he has done so because he had not entirely forgotten me, just as I have thought of him, though without hope of seeing him again.

"The other day I learned abruptly through M. Rabiot of his death. They put me to a test. The emotion which took possession of me, my agitation, showed the masters and their cousin what an effect the utterance of Paul Joramie's name in my presence had upon me. They could no longer doubt I was really the woman whose sincere affection M. Joramie remembered before he died.

"Now, Denise, if M. Joramie leaves me a fortune which would legally go to the masters and their cousin, as relatives of the deceased, it is plain that nothing would be more agreeable to them than my death. For certainly M. Joramie, not knowing what had become of me, must have made my inheritance of his estate conditional upon the fact of my actual existence.

"But this is not my story which you are waiting for. Here it is:

"My name is Claire Guerin, and I was born in Bourgvoisin, a village in Charente-Inferieure.

"Like yourself, Denise, I was very young when I had the misfortune to lose my mother. I lived alone with my father, whose only child I was. He brought me up as he could, at best being only a workingman. Although rough, he was reasonably good to me; but, you see, Denise, for children, and especially little girls, there is no one like a mother; nothing in the world can replace her. However great a father's tenderness, it cannot be compared to that of a mother, made up entirely of solicitude, devotion and self-sacrifice.

"After I left school at the age of 13, it being necessary that I should learn a trade in order to earn my living, my father put me as an apprentice with a dressmaker, who lived in the neighboring town, half a league from Bourgvoisin.

"At 15, having finished my apprenticeship and become a day-worker, I continued in the service of my employer, earning 30 sous a day.

"I was pretty then—too pretty, alas. Sometimes beauty is a fatal gift. If I had been homely, Paul Joramie would never have paid any attention to me, and all the misfortunes I have known would have been avoided.

"At that time Paul Joramie was a clerk in the office of the notary of the town of Bourgneuf. We saw each other often, and—since I must tell you all, Denise—I gave myself entirely to him. I loved him. He loved me, too, very much, as he has proved by the fact that, in spite of the years that had passed, he remembered me."

"Paul had lost both father and mother, and was but little better off financially than myself. Seeing no future for him in the notary's office, he often spoke to me of his desire to do something else in order to establish a position for himself. Though not ambitious, he wanted to find some way of acquiring, if not wealth, comfort. Very well educated and very enterprising, he felt that he was not made to remain forever

"One day it happened that such a position as he desired was offered him in America, at New York, by a banker, an old friend of his father. Nevertheless, it depended on me whether he should go; I need only have said, 'I do not want you to go so far away—I do not want you to abandon me.' But how could I stand in the way of his future and his fortune? I did not even try to hold him back. He started, promising and swearing to come back soon."

"Did he come back after two or three years, as he said he would?"

"I do not know."

"He must have written to you."

"No. It had been agreed that we should not write to each other. No one knowing that Paul was my lover, we did not want to betray our secret. Alas, I did not know at the time of his departure that my fault would soon be known to all. And, added to all, my father's terrible anger."

"After having beaten me, he imperiously commanded me to tell him the name of the man whom he called my seducer."

"If, instead of speaking to me in a rage, threatening me and striking me, he had approached me gently, perhaps I should have told him all, but by making me tremble with fear he did his best to lock my secret up within me. Stooping at his feet I took an oath never to utter Paul Joramie's name."

"In obedience to what feeling did I act? I did not know exactly. Resigned to suffering I wanted to take upon myself alone the consequences of my fault, and did not draw down my father's anger and maledictions upon the head of the man I loved."

"Between my father and myself there was a terrible scene, the fruitful memory of which remains with me still. At last, unable to conquer my resistance to his will, pitiless, terrible, he drove me from his door."

"And you went?"

"Yes."

"Oh! my God."

"I went, swearing never to re-enter the house from which I had been driven and never to see my father again."

"It was night; I could leave the village without being seen by any one."

"It is frightful! My God! it is frightful!" cried Denise, weeping."

"I had thirty francs in my pocket, continued Claire Guerin, and I took away a little linen under my arm, in a bundle. I quickly gained the main highway, and walked straight on without knowing where I was going."

"At daybreak I had travelled I don't know how many leagues, and found myself in a country utterly unknown to me. I was very tired, my legs and body ached, and it seemed as if there had been fire under my feet, unaccustomed to walking. I left the road and went to stretch out on the grass, behind a hedge, where I went to sleep."

"When I awoke I felt stiff in the joints; my legs were cramped, and my poor feet caused me much suffering. It seemed to me as if I had not strength enough to stand erect. Ah, how I should have liked to stay in that place a long time. But I had frightful pains in my stomach, and hunger forced me to rise."

"Nevertheless, the rest that I had obtained had partially restored my strength, for after a moment I saw that I walked with less difficulty. Not far from the road, ahead of me, I saw a village, towards which I directed my steps."

"The first house was an inn. I entered and ordered something to eat. There I found kind people, who, seeing that I was very tired, advised me to pass the night with them, which I did. Perhaps I could have obtained work in that village, but I was not far enough from Bourgvoisin to suit me. The next morning, after eating my breakfast and paying my bill, I resumed my journey. Finding myself alone on the highway again, and not knowing in what direction to go, I began to cry.

"'Go on,' I said to myself, 'trust yourself to God's care.'

"My dear Denise, I will not tell you of my journey day by day; it will not be interesting. I avoided the large cities and towns, stopping only in villages.

"Gradually I became accustomed to walking, my body was in better condition, and so were my feet and legs.

"I said to myself:

"'When I have no money left I will halt and try to earn my living, no matter where or how.'

"The time came. I had managed to make my little purse go a long way, twelve days having elapsed since my departure from Bourgvoisin."

"I then began to look for work; but, going from one village to another, I knocked in vain at the doors. They answered:

"'We do not want a servant.'"

"'I know how to sew; I am a seamstress.'"

"We have our seamstresses here, and they do not get as much work as they would like, for they are often obliged to neighboring villages to get it."

"Then I went away ashamed, with a heavy heart, wiping away my tears and stifling my sobs. What was to become of me? Must I suffer myself to die of hunger? How shall I tell you, Denise? I begged! Ah! that cost me a great deal. Not without trembling, with emotion and breathing deep sighs did I hold out my hand to receive a bit of brown bread."

"My God! My God! but you were unfortunate."

"But why did you not write to M. Paul Joramie?" Denise asked Claire.

"In the first place, Denise, I did not know his New York address, and, besides, how could I think of burdening him with my unhappiness to make him unhappy too?

"It was enough to suffer alone. If you ever loved, Denise, you will understand this sort of selfishness.

"The woman who loves is doubly happy in sharing her happiness and joys with the man she loves; her sorrows and sufferings, never.

"One day, Denise, I presented myself at the door of a farm house, trembling with fear on account of a huge watch dog which tried to prevent me from approaching.

"They looked at me curiously. Alas, my poor worn out, torn and soiled clothing and shoes full of holes, showed but too clearly that I was a beggar, and worse yet, a vagabond.

"The people of the farm were at the table; a little boy, about 10 years old, seeing that I was trembling and pale, and understanding that I was hungry, took pity on me; he then took a piece of bread, on which he laid a slice of ham, and brought it to me. I thanked him, with tears in my eyes, and was going away when the mother said to me:

"Come in, my girl; you shall sit down and have something to eat, and at the same time drink a glass of wine.'

'The little boy looked at his mother, smiled at her, took me by the hand and led me to a seat, into which I sank.

'A moment later, the meal being over, the man went out, and I was left alone with the farmer's wife.

"'Why do you beg? said she, 'you are young; you seem to be strong in spite of your situation, you can work.'

"Without letting her know where I came from, and only telling her my first name, I informed her of my misfortune.

"After listening to me, she asked:

"'Will you stay here?'

"'Oh, yes,' I cried, seizing her hand, which I pressed tightly.

"'We are about to begin harvesting,' she continued, 'but I do not take you for the purpose of giving you hard work; besides, you should not do it. If you are willing and active you can be very useful to me in the house and carry drink and victuals to the laborers.'

"The good farmer's wife made me take off my clothes, and with garments of her own she quickly transformed me into a farm servant.

"I did my best to suit my mistress, and in order to relieve her in her work I rapidly familiarized myself with the household duties. Then it was, Denise, that I served

"But, though the farmer's wife was kind to me, not so was her husband, who treated me harshly. He did not like me, and I saw clearly that it was difficult for him to endure my presence on the farm. How had I displeased him I do not know. But he did not hesitate to let me see his antipathy. The farmer's wife, who, I believe, was attached to me, defended me, and that led to almost daily disputes between husband and wife.

"Not wishing to be a cause of dissension in the household, I resolved to go away. I had been at the farm two months, and to all appearance should soon give birth to my child.

"Learning the decision I had taken, the farmer's wife tried to dissuade me. But after I had explained my reasons she kissed me, put two twenty-franc pieces in my hand, and I started.

"I started, as I had started from Bourgvoisin, without knowing where I was going, in God's care.

"Not wishing to exhaust my modest resources, as I did the first time, I tried to find another place. Unfortunately, rebuffs met me everywhere on account of my condition, some sneering, others chuckling. I pass in silence the humiliations which I underwent, the coarse words that rang in my ears, the insults that I received.

"Unable to walk without pain and getting tired very quickly, I had to begin over again my vagabond's life, happy, however, at not being obliged to beg again, thanks to the generous gift of the farmer's wife.

"One day I had a great fright on suddenly meeting in a cross-road two policemen, who stopped me.

"'Your papers!' demanded one, in his rough voice and surly tone.

"I trembled like a leaf, and must have been as pale as death.

"'I have no papers, monsieur,' I answered, in a choking voice.

"'You see that she is a vagabond,' said the policeman to his companion.

"Addressing me, he continued:

"'You do not belong in this part of the country; where do you come from?'

"I named one of the last villages where I had stopped.

"'You are from that village?'

"'Yes,' I answered, thinking it justifiable to lie.

"'What is your name?'

"'Claire Guerin.'

"'Where are you going?'

"I pointed with my arm and answered, stammering:

"'In that direction.'

"'Where, in that direction?'

"Not knowing what to answer, I hung my head.

"'So,' continued the policeman, in his harsh voice, 'you do not know where you are going, and you say you are from a village where there is no one by the name of Guerin. You are a vagabond, and you will follow us.'

"I burst into tears. I fancied myself already in prison.

"Then the other policeman, who had not taken his eyes off of me, began to speak.

"'Perhaps this woman,' said he gravely, 'is as you think, a vagabond; but surely she is unfortunate. Look at her situation, and tell me whether government and society have anything to fear from her. To make her even more unhappy than she is would be a wretched piece of business. Take my advice, and let her continue quietly on her way.'

"I gave the policeman a look of gratitude.

"The other twirled his moustache dispontentedly.

"'Have you any money?' asked my protector.

"He was feeling in his pocket.

"'Yes, monsieur,' I answered.

"'In that case, all right, my poor child A pleasant journey and good luck.'

"The two policemen put spurs to their horses and started off on a gallop.

"I followed my road, although extremely weak. I felt singularly uncomfortable, and suffered in all parts of my body.

"In a village where I stopped to take a little nourishment, a woman seeing that I was sick, divined the cause, and said to me:

"'My dear child you are feeling the first symptoms of child-birth, which is near at hand. Do you wish me to give you some advice?'

"'Yes, madam.'

"'Well, you should go as fast as possible to Poitiers, which is only two leagues off. As soon as you reach the city they will show you the hospital; you will go there, and they will receive you at once. There you will have all the care that your situation requires.'

"I thanked the woman for her good advice, and, as soon as I had regained a little strength, I started for the city of Poitiers.

"I did not walk fast, Denise; I may even say that I dragged myself along. It was early in October; there had been a heavy frost that morning and it was beginning to snow. Under the dark and cloudy sky the sharp north wind blew and cut my face. The cold penetrated me and I shivered.

"I had come within sight of the city, when suddenly I was seized with terrible pains. I left myself fall and rolled and writhed in the dust of the road, wailing and groaning. At that moment the road was deserted and no one came to my aid.

"'My God! But I cannot stay here; I must reach my destination!'" cried I.

"I armed myself with all the will and energy that I had left and succeeded in regaining my feet. I walked perhaps a quarter of an hour longer, suffering horribly. Suddenly I felt as if I were paralyzed, and my legs, stiff and cold, would not move. I heard a singular buzzing in my ears, profound darkness seemed to envelop me, and, after uttering a loud cry, I believe, I sank, in an inert mass, unconscious.

"How long did I lay in that inanimate condition, almost dead? I cannot tell you.

"When I came to myself I was lying in a bed, and I saw two nuns, two Sisters of Charity, at my bedside.

"I found out later that some travellers on their way to Poitiers had found me in the road, picked me out, taken me to their carriage, and carried me to the hospital.

CHAPTER XXII.

A MOTHER WITHOUT A CHILD.

After a moment's silence Claire Guerin continued:

"Three weeks after my arrival at the hospital I recovered consciousness, but without regaining complete possession of my mental faculties. Meanwhile, the victim of a terrible delirium, I had been hovering between life and death, I was saved almost by a miracle.

"A child came without suffering, or rather without consciousness. I had no recollection of anything whatever. All was confusion in my poor sick brain, and I was so weak and broken down that I could not move. My open eyes glared at the objects before me, distinguishing them but vaguely.

"I was nothing more than an inert thing, a body without a soul, like a person raised from the dead and not conscious of his prior existence. They questioned me. I could not reply. I had lost my voice also. Not only did I not recall my misfortune, but I had even forgotten my name.

"I was a long time in regaining my strength; four months passed before I could rise, stand erect, and walk a few steps on the arm of a nun. They no longer feared for my life, but they were less certain regarding my reason.

"My voice returned and I spoke, in answer to certain questions, but to others, touching the past, I remained dumb, my memory completely failing me. To everybody at the hospital I remained unknown.

"Two months more passed; my physical health was entirely re-established. One day a young doctor, whom I had taken into my affection, and with whom I liked to talk—for I had become very shy with the other gentlemen. Again I was unable to reply.

"'Think,' he said to me then; 'do you not remember the child that was soon to be born to you when you fell in the road a short distance from the city?'

"Until then they had not thought it best to speak to me of my child. Judge of my startled sensations, my emotion, Denise, on hearing the young doctor's words. I was a mother; I had forgotten it; they recalled it to my mind. A thrill went through me.

"'Ah! I remember, I remember!' I cried. 'My child! Where is my child? Ah! it is dead.'

"I clasped my hands, and with a radiant face, looked up to heaven, thanking God for allowing the dear little being to live. I stood motionless for a moment, as if contemplating an imaginary being.

"Then I asked, timidly:

"'Will my child be restored to me?'

"'Yes, but later. It is a little girl, and is with a nurse not far away.'

"'Why can I not have it now?'

"'Because you are without family, having forgotten your name and birthplace. You are now in good physical health and have the strength to work; but at present you have no means of existence; if your child should be restored to you how could you manage to provide for it?'

"I gave a long sigh and hung my head.

"'It is true,' I murmured.

"'You see,' said one of the other gentlemen to me, 'it is impossible under these circumstances to give you your child. Do not be anxious, however, it is not abandoned; good care is being taken of it.'

"The gentlemen conversed a moment and then withdrew.

"The rest of the day and all night I wept, thinking of my little girl. Alas! I was never to see her.

"Two days afterwards they gave me some clean clothes to put on, wrapped up my old clothes and some linen in a bundle for me, and led me to an office, where they gave me 50 francs, saying:

"'You can go.'

"'Where is my daughter?' I asked.

"'I do not know.'

"In vain did I beg and implore; I could get no other reply. I left the hospital and soon afterwards the city.

"Although my mind ran constantly on my child, I found great comfort in being alone upon a road with space before me. I felt the value of liberty. I smiled at the verdure, the flowers, the trees, the hills, as if they were old acquaintances. My heart beat violently at sight of the first village. Soon I came to a farm.

"Without knowing why, I stopped abruptly, and immediately a thrill went through me as I heard the neighing of the colts calling their mothers; the lowing of the cows leaving the pasture and running to the watering troughs, the barking of the dogs and the bleating of the sheep, walking towards the sheepfolds and answering the calls of the lambs.

"A woman, the farmer's wife, came out of the house. I advanced. 'What do you want?' asked the woman.

"In a few words I told her that I had been very sick, and had been in a hospital several months. The woman was kind, and the next afternoon I was installed as a servant on the farm of Moulid-Foulon.

"It was there, Denise, while attending to my daily duties, going to the fields and breathing the fresh air of the meadows and forests, that I gradually recovered my memory entirely. Ah! it was really a resurrection this time. It seemed to me that I had come out of a long lethargy.

"I left the farm of Moulin-Foulon, where I was well enough off, after having been there two years. The same cause that led you to leave your old employers, Denise, sent me away from there. The farmer pretended to have fallen in love with me. Indignantly I demanded my pay, without giving any reason, and went away.

"I do not need to tell you that I was constantly thinking of my dear little girl, [illegible] to see her. I desired to satisfy this yearning of my heart before looking for another place.

"I went back to Poitiers, and, going to the hospital, was received at the same office that I had left.

"The young doctor whom I had known was no longer there. When I asked for my child the superintendent took down a register, opened it and looked.

"'This, I presume,' said he, 'is it: a child of the feminine sex, born at the hospital on the 10th of October, 1838. The little girl has no civil standing, her father and mother being unknown.'

"'What name was given her?' I asked

"'Virginia-Ursule.'

"'Where is she, monsieur? I want to go to see her. You understand I am her mother.'

"'I cannot tell you; we do not know her.'

"'But where can I find out?'

"'At the office of public charities in the department of abandoned children.'

"I left the hospital, inquired the way to the office of public charities and hastened thither. There I found a baldheaded old man with a white beard and wearing glasses.

"Though at work upon papers that lay before him and seemingly paying no attention to me, he listened nevertheless, for, when I had finished, opening his snuff-box and inhaling a huge pinch of snuff, he rose, took down a big book, and turned over several pages in succession.

"I waited, trembling and impatient, as a poor starving person awaits the bit of bread that is to appease his hunger. Ah! Denise, I have never forgotten that moment, the most painful of my life. I see him still, the bald-headed old man with his glasses bending over his book.

"In a moment he straightened up, looked at me indifferently, filled his nose with snuff again, and in the same tone that he would have said, God bless you! he uttered these terrible words:

"'The child, of whom you speak, is no longer living; it died while out to nurse last year.'

"I gave a hoarse shriek, and staggered as if I had been hit on the head with a hammer I stood a moment, voiceless and stupefied and then cried out, wringing my hands:

"'Dead! my daughter dead!'

"'You should not be astonished,' said the frightful old man, with the same indifference, 'they die by the hundreds every year.'"

At this point in her story, Claire Guerir burst into tears.

Denise, weeping also, threw her arms around her old friend's neck and kissed her tenderly.

"So," continued Claire, when she could command her voice again, "I had been a mother, and was one no longer. I took to the road again after a few hours' rest. Once more I traveled at random, not knowing where I should bring up. And, for that matter, what did I care? I had nothing left to desire, to hope for, no further joy to look forward to. I was so unhappy, so completely abandoned by God and men, that I would have liked to hide in a desert or fly to the ends of the earth.

"I cannot tell you, Denise, of my journey in detail. But, at any rate, one day, in the afternoon, I found myself here at Grandval. They needed a servant and immediately accepted my offer.

"'If I like the place,' said I to the farmer's wife, 'I will stay here always, or until you want me no longer. And as I am without family, alone in the world, I do not care to earn any money. Providing you will board me and keep me in linen and clothing, I shall be contented.'

"The farmer's wife asked my name, and I gave it to her; but I immediately regretted it. I wanted to remain unknown and live a solitary life.

"The following month, during haymaking, the laborers, seeing my sad and dreamy air, and having probably caught my sighing, nick-named me Bean-Soupir. The

you remember what I have just told you."

"Yes, as if it had all happened to myself."

"And you know what you are to do if—"

"Oh! I beg you to dismiss that idea."

"It is there, Denise. I tell you again, they have designs upon my life. Ah! if my daughter were alive I would leave Grandval, not to-morrow, but to-night. But what is this inheritance to me? Do I need it? As I told you, Denise, I am separated from everything on earth. I am resigned to my fate, whatever it may be."

"During these forty years have you not sometimes thought of M. Paul Joramie?"

"Often, Denise, very often, especially in the early days."

"And you have made no attempt to find him?"

"None."

"Why?"

"I came to the conclusion that he thought no more about me; that he had forgotten me."

"You are mistaken, as the facts now prove to you."

"It is true. I might have written to New York and taking the chances of his getting the letter; but I did not have the courage. What would you have had me do? I had the idea that he thought no more of me, that perhaps he was married. Misfortune brings all sorts of suspicions, and unwillingness to believe in anything. And, besides, I was no longer the young girl whom he knew and loved. I had lost my beauty, my nature had soured. I had become sober, taciturn, austere and shy. In short, I considered myself no longer worthy of him. Ah! if my child had only lived!"

The two servants rose, and, though continuing to converse in low tones, walked back to the house, which they re-entered as noiselessly as they had left it.

Moreover, everybody was asleep. No one knew of their nocturnal walk.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE BEGGAR.

A week after the exchange of secrets between Claire Guerin and Denise Morel, one morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a one-armed beggar—at least there was but one arm to be seen—appeared at the farm in quest of alms.

Like all beggars, he carried a pouch and leaned upon a knotty staff. A shapeless felt hat came down over his ears. His dishevelled beard, rather sandy than blonde, and his straight hair, which almost entirely covered his forehead, so hid his face that it was difficult to distinguish his features.

His clothes, which consisted of trousers made of coarse cloth, patched, and a long frock of gray cotton, fastened to his waist by a small cord of unbleached hemp, were in keeping with his head-gear.

It would have been difficult to have told his age exactly. To see him bending over as he walked, and to hear his cracked and somewhat tremulous voice, one would have taken him for an old man; nevertheless, what was to be seen of his face would have shown an attentive observer that he was not as old as he seemed to wish to appear.

At all events the man's aspect was most wretched, and the absence of his arm was calculated to excite compassion.

His morning's tramp did not seem to have brought him much, for there was nothing in his haversack but three or four pieces of bread.

Halting on the threshold of the open door, he said, in a drawling voice:

"Charity for a poor cripple, if you please."

The farmer's wife was in the kitchen with her servants.

She took two sous from her pocket."

"Here, Beau-Soupir," said she, "give those to this poor man."

Claire Guerin took the money and handed it to the beggar, who received it between his two fingers.

"Many thanks, good ladies," said he.

Then, after exchanging a rapid glance with the farmer's wife, he bowed without taking off his hat, and went quietly away.

Denise caught the look which passed between him and the Gervaise.

"It is queer," she murmured.

And she became thoughtful, casting furtive glances occasionally at her old friend.

Denise went out and saw the beggar in the distance climb the stony hillside amid the vines and then disappear in a moment behind the trees which crowned the hill. The man had gone away.

Good riddance thought Denise.

It seemed to her as if she felt a relief.

Her afternoon's work drove the matter from her mind, and, when evening came, the young girl had ceased to think about the cripple.

Gervaise was late with her supper, which sometimes happened, so that it was night when they sat down to the table.

The atmosphere was heavy; thick black clouds gathering at the southwest, concealed the sky. Another storm was threatening.

"Oh!" said the farmer's wife suddenly, as they were finishing supper, "we forgot to drive home the colts, which are in the little enclosure."

"They must be seen to at once," added Parizot, for probably within an hour there will be lively times overhead.

A flash, soon followed by a clap of thunder, corroborated the farmer's words.

The two servants had already risen.

"You go, Beau-Soupir," continued Gervaise; "you will only have to let down the bars, the colts will hear you leave the pasture and soon be here."

"I will go with her," said Denise.

"There is no need of two to do that, besides, Denise, the men need you; you are to help them load the carts with the hay bundled yesterday, which is to be taken to town to-morrow."

"Very well, sir," answered Denise, going to the door.

The two men each lighted a lantern.

"Heavens!" said Denise, "how dark it is! One might as well look into a hole." Turning towards Claire Guerin, who was getting ready to start, she added: "Beau-Soupir, take a lantern."

"We need the lanterns ourselves," said one of the men.

"Is it so dark as that?" asked the farmer's wife.

"Never mind," said Parizot, "Beau-Soupir knows the paths so well that she could go to the little enclosure blindfolded."

A new flash illuminated the valley.

"It is all right," said Claire Guerin, "I do not need a lantern for I shall have the lightning."

She went out.

It was a full quarter of an hour before Claire reached the bars of the little enclosure. The colts were waiting, running backward and forward by the side of the fence. They ran towards her, and as soon as the bars were down they galloped to the farm house, neighing and whinnying in token of their joy at the prospect of re-entering their stable."

Claire Guerin, scarcely able to see, dazzled from time to time by a brilliant flash, turned back by the path by which she had come, it was the longer, but also the wider, and the one from which she felt no fears of straying.

In the deep pool which lay at the foot of the hill on which the frame buildings stood frogs made a deafening noise drowning the voice of the wind among the leaves.

Reaching the pool, Claire followed the bank, walking slowly and cautiously, for in the shadows of the willows the darkness was still thicker.

Suddenly a man appeared from behind an old trunk and jumped upon Claire Guerin, who had only time to utter a cry of fright before being hurled into the pool.

Claire threw her arms forward to break her fall. Unfortunately this movement, which under other circumstances might have saved her, proved fatal. Both her arms buried themselves in the mire up to her shoulders, and, being thus unable to gain her feet, her head plunged in the water, she struggled vainly for a few seconds

on fire, showed for a moment among the reeds and old twisted willows, a man shaking by a convulsive trembling and with a face of waxen paleness who, leaning over the bank of the pool, was listening to see if he could hear any further noise in the water.

This man was the beggar who had appeared at the farm in the morning.

"It is done," murmured the assassin. Then the wretch straightened up, cast a hasty glance about him, and ran away from the scene of the crime as though he were followed by the terrible voice of God shouting to Cain: "What has thou done with thy brother?"

Fever in his blood and fire in his brain, he bounded across the fields. He tumbled into a ditch full of water, picked himself up and continued his uncertain course, drenched up to his waist.

After walking under the trees for ten or twelve minutes, running against something at every step, he lighted a little dark lantern. Then for a moment more he wandered about in uncertainty, but finally recognizing his location, directed his steps more rapidly toward a dense thicket, which seemed like a protection against the dangerous approaches to a gully as deep as a mining shaft.

No longer afraid of being seen, he took off his felt hat, his wig, his false beard, his cotton frock, his patched trousers and his old and worn out shoes. That done he did not lose a moment in re-clothing himself in garments which he took from a hollow under a rock, and then, having made a bundle of his beggar's outfit, he pushed aside the brambles, which grew in a mass on the bank of the ravine, and threw it to the bottom.

"Now," he muttered, "the beggar no longer exists."

Yes, but Claire Guerin's assassin was still there, and we recognize the wretch as Henri Cordier, M. Joramie's former secretary.

The storm prevailed over the whole valley of Grandval, and the bursting clouds were pouring down torrents of water when the people of the farm again found themselves together in the principal room of the house.

Not seeing her old friend, Denise went back and forth, scarcely concealing her anxiety. She opened the door, shut it again, returned to her seat, only to rise again almost immediately, unable to sit still.

At last she exclaimed: "What can have kept Beau-Soupir?"

"She's probably in her room," answered Gervaise. "She must have come in while we were in the stables."

"I'm going to look for her," exclaimed Denise, who with feverish excitement lighted the lanterns and ran out of the house into the midst of the thunder-storm.

The three men were grouped about the threshold of the door.

Gervaise sank into a chair, pale and breathing with difficulty.

Soon they heard Denise calling with all the strength of her lungs: "Beau-Soupir? Beau-Soupir!"

The two men started after her.

Parizot went and stood by the side of his wife, who looked at him with flashing eyes.

"Well?" said he.

"I do not know," she answered.

"Yet, inasmuch as she has not returned...."

"It is probably done."

"Are you afraid?"

She shook her head and answered:

"I am sure that the willows were the only witnesses of the deed."

"Perhaps you regret that it was done?"

"No; since it was necessary."

"Then brace up; we must not let any one suspect. We simply have an unpleasant scene to pass through. In a week we shall think no more about it. Come, Gervaise, go about your work as if nothing had happened. I am going with the others. If they do not see me they may suspect."

Near the pool the farmer overtook his men, who had just met Denise returning from the pasture, which she had visited in vain.

One of the men said: "She may have made a misstep or a slip and fallen into the pool."

Denise began to sob.

The three men, guided by the light of the lanterns, which they thrust in among the reeds, began to explore the bank of the pool. But the night was so dark that they could see nothing.

Nearly an hour was spent in fruitless search around the sheet of water.

"Nothing," said Parizot, when the three searchers had come back to where Denise stood weeping and leaning against the trunk of a willow—"nothing, and I am somewhat relieved. Let us go back to the farm." Parizot entered the house first, crying out:

"Well, wife, has Beau-Soupir returned?"

"Alas, no," replied Gervaise.

And her face showed a fear that was mistaken for emotion.

The men entered with dejected faces. The farmer's wife had lighted a large wood fire. They tried to make Denise sit down in front of it and offered her a hot drink.

"No, I thank you; I need nothing and want nothing," she said.

The young girl went up to her room and went at once to bed to warm herself.

Poor Denise wept all the rest of the night.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE BODY.

In the morning at daybreak Parizot went to Ninville, and reported Claire's disappearance at the office of the mayor, whom he told, with much feeling, of his own and his wife's anxiety.

"The search must be begun at once," said the mayor, with official importance.

"I am going back to the farm for that purpose," said Parizot, "but first, Mr. Mayor, I thought I had to notify you."

"You were quite right, it was your duty. I will notify the deputy mayor and constable, and we will all go to the farm together."

The search was not a long one. The constable was the first to see the body of the old servant.

"There she is!" cried he.

"Oh! dead! drowned!" exclaimed Parizot.

After a few minutes, two men sent for by the constable arrived, accompanied by ten others whom curiosity had drawn from their work.

Four of them entered the water, and, although they sank into the mire above their knees, the body was taken out without great difficulty and laid upon the grass a few yards from the pool.

Upon the order of the justice of the peace, the policemen dispersed the curious spectators, and no one was left near the body and the pool except two men who were to guard the body, the magistrate, the mayor, Parizot, the deputy and the constable, who had just arrived across the fields, and the policeman.

The first duty of the Justice of the Peace was to examine with the greatest attention the bank of the pool at the spot where the alleged accident had occurred.

The water, very much roiled in the morning, was not entirely clear yet; nevertheless, the hole made in the mire by the body was sufficient distinct. Now, between the bank and the spot where the feet was found there was a distance of a yard.

Admitting that the servant, unable to see, had falled into the pool in consequence of walking too near the bank, it could not be explained how her body had fallen at that distance.

"She might have made a misstep in bending," ventured Parizot, who felt ill at ease.

"Yes," answered the Justice of the Peace; "but a misstep, no more than a slip, could have thrown the servant that distance from the bank."

TO BE CONTINUED.

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