If you want, as you do, a reliable match,
A match that will light at the very first scratch,
Just mind what I tell you, and think of this catch, and ASK FOR EDDY'S.

Montreal Daily Herald

When needing a basin, a tub or a pail,
Whether fibre or wood, be sure and don't fail
If you want a real good one from bottom to bail, to ASK FOR EDDY'S.

EIGHTY-SIXTH YEAR, NO. 290. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1893. PRICE, THREE CENTS.

GROVER IS SATISFIED.

Wilson's Tariff Reform Bill Suits His Views.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

It Deals With Numerous Subjects, the Most Important of Which is the Coming Tariff Legislation—He is Very Severe on Fraudulent Pensioners—Reduced Estimates for Next Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—At one minute after twelve the Speaker called the House to order and order and prayer was offered by the Chaplain, who touchingly referred to the death and long public service of the late representative O'Neill of Pennsylvania. The roll was then called to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

It was 1.35 before executive clerk Prudent appeared with the President's message The House Clerk at once began reading the document, which was attentively listened to by an unusually large number of members. There was an entire absence of the noise and confusion which ordinarily attends the reading of an official paper.

In the Senate, much interest was manifested on both sides. As the reading of the message proceeded, and it was found to be so far different from what high-strung expectations had anticipated, the interest manifested in its contents perceptibly diminished.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In his annual message to Congress President Cleveland says: While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice which, joined with consistent firmness, characterizes a truly American foreign policy.

THE BRAZIL REVOLUTION.

The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the Republic of Brazil was here referred to and the steps taken to protect the interests of Americans in that country enumerated. Emphasizing the fixed policy of impartial neutrality of the United States in such a condition of affairs as now exists, it was necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of Admiral Stanton, late naval commander in those waters, in saluting the revolted Brazilian admiral.

GEARY LEGISLATION.

The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States, and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinese in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial enquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled, who desire to reside in this country, will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with the French Republic continue to be intimate and cordial. I sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the Senate, will soon be operative.

While occasional questions affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth have arisen in our intercourse with Germany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory.

The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are in progress between the two Governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Behring Sea tribunal practically effective, and it is not doubted that Great Britain will co-operate freely with thi country for the accomplishment of that purpose. The dispute growing out of the discriminating tolls imposed in the Welland canal, upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the United States, was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation imposing discriminating tolls upon British transit through our canals. A request for additions to the list of extraditable offences covered by the existing treaty between the two countries, is under consideration.

Our relations with Mexico continue to be of that close and friendly nature which should always characterize the intercourse of the two neighboring republics.

INTERESTS IN SAMOA.

Led by a desire to compose differences and contribute to the restoration of order in Samoa, the United States, departing from its policy, entered four years ago into the treaty of Berlin, thereby becoming jointly bound with Britain and Germany to establish and maintain Malietoa Laupepai as king of Samoa. Early in the life of this triple protectorate the native dissensions it was designed to quell, revived, Mataafa, an aspirant to the throne, and a large number of his native adherents were in open rebellion on one of the islands. Quite lately, at the request of the other powers and in fulfillment of its treaty obligations, this Government agreed to unite in a joint mitigatory movement of such dimensions as would probably secure the surrender of the insurgents without bloodshed. Mataafa was defeated and a number of his men killed. The chief and ten of his principal supporters were deported to a German island of the Marshall group, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility and cost of the three powers. This incident and the events leading up to it signally illustrate the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers.

Then follows a history of the Hawaiian troubles, and the part taken by the United States.

AMBASSADORS.

Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1893, authorizing the President to raise the grade of our envoys to correspond with the rank which foreign countries accede to their agents here, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany have conferred upon their representatives at this capital the title of Ambassador, and I have responded by acceding to the agents of the United States in this country the same title. A like elevation of mission is announced by Russia, and when made will be similarly met. This step fittingly comports with the position the United States holds in the family of nations.

Upon proof that the legislation of Denmark secures copyright to American citizens on equal footing with its own, the privileges of our copyright laws have been extended by proclamation to citizens of that country.

MONETARY LEGISLATION.

In his allusions to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the President says: The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the Government as a feature of our monetary scheme has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most satisfactory and far-reaching. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation, time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence the money which has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business. In pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

REPORTS OF SECRETARIES.

The reports of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were referred to at length by the President, after which he impressed upon Congress the importance of the question of improving the condition of the Indians within United States territory. He also referred to the necessity of preparing efficient measures for the preservation of American forests and the report of the Secretary of Agriculture and the effects of civil service reform on the country at large.

PENSION FRAUDS.

Speaking of the pension frauds, he said: The report of the Secretary of the Interior is of special value and interest. On June 30th 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89,944 over the number on the roll of June 30th, 1892. The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, the commissioner suspended payments npon a number of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent or unauthorized, pending a complete examination, giving notices to the pensioners in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims notwithstanding apparent invalidity. I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin; every fraudulent pensioner has become a bad citizen; every false oath in support of a pension has made perjury more common and false and undeserving pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivors of the war fought for, the preservation of the union, ought to inspire, Thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and recent developments by the Bureau establish appalling conspiracies to accomplish pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who certainly ought not to be condemned to such association. Those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans.

TARIFF REFORM.

After a hard struggle, Tariff Reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention, and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow-citizens, and a duty imposed upon us by our oft-repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After full discussion, our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of the accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention and disturb our effort, until this reform is accomplished, by wise and careful legislation. While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our Government actually demand. Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through the tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life.

FREE RAW MATERIALS.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufactures, The world should be open to our natural ingenuity and enterprise. This cannot be while federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariff, forbids to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products resulting from this policy not only confines the market for these products within our own borders, to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases their cost to our citizens.

The interests of labor are certainly, though indirectly involved in this feature of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined. Then follows a suspension of work in mills and factories, a discharge of employees, and distress in the homes of our workingmen. Even if the often disaproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and duties the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, permitted by free raw materials is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation.

THE WILSON MEASURE.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate Congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit. I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation, will, in the near future, though, perhaps, not immediately produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the Government.

In conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people the most scrupulous care and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND,
Executive Mansion, Washington.

NO REDUCED SALARIES.

Quebec Legislators Want $800 And no Less.

MR. DESJARDIN'S HARSHLY TREATED

His Measure Looking Towards Reduced Indemnity Did Not Get a Fair Show—Defeat of Mr. Stephens' Motion to Tax Certain Exempted Property—His Motion Misunderstood by its Opponents.

[Special to The Herald.]

QUEBEC, Dec. 4.—The session to-day was uninteresting, the members evidently preserving their efforts for to-morrow, when several important committee meetings will be held and the budget will be delivered.

The first item taken up was the bill amending the charter of the town of Levis. This was passed as amended by the Private Bills Committee. One clause of this bill seems peculiar in that it grants to the corporation of the town the rights to close up any roads or streets whatever at present existing. Another peculiarity of the matter is that unlike all other bills no copy has been distributed nor can it be obtained even by application. It is also said that the resolution in the Levis Town Council which formed the basis of the bill was only carried by the peculiar system prevailing there whereby the Mayor has two votes, one as Councillor and a casting vote as Mayor.

The bill to amend the charter of the Montmorency Electric Power Company was read a third time unamended.

Several questions were asked by members, none of which, however, were of any special interest. At least the replies developed nothing interesting.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Desjardin's bill to reduce the sessional indemnity from $800 to $600 was resumed. Mr. Desjardins spoke in support of his bill and Mr. Mercier prososed the six months' hoist. The chairman put the amendment to the House, and amid the general cry of aye which followed pronounced it carried. This took Mr. Desjardins by surprise and he indignantly protested. It was too late however, and though some four or five rose to demand a vote, they could not alter the fate of the bill.

In the evening several bills were read a second time and the debate on Mr. Stephens' motion for the taxation of all immovable property used for commercial, industrial, manufacturing or educational pursuits for profit was resumed.

Mr. Mercier agreed with the Premier in opposing the motion holding that it would be unjust to many worthy institutions.

Mr. Duplessis also opposed the resolution and moved in amendment that the House was of opinion that the present existing regulations gave satisfaction and should not be changed.

Mr. Stephens speaking in defence of his motion said that its provisions had been entirely misunderstood by the hon. members who had spoken. His motion referred only to commercial and educational institutions which derived a revenue from articles which they produced. In many of the so-called charitable institutions printing, carriage making, boot and shoemaking, etc., were carried on, and the products sold at prices which had the inevitable effect of reducing the price of labor to the working people outside. In these institutions no wages were paid, and consequently their competition with outside labor was unfair and injurious. Strictly charitable and educational institutions did not come under the terms of his motion. In Montreal at present the value of exempted property was $23,000,000, and the total value of property not exempt was but $148,000,000.

Hon. Mr. Taillon still opposed the resolution. He thought the institutions should be at liberty to help to defray their expenses by making and selling such articles as they chose, and still be exempt from taxation.

On division, the amendment was carried unanimously. At ten o'clock the House adjourned.

LEGISLATING NOTES.

Mr. Dechene has give notice of motion for a statements of all remissions, made to persons indebted to the Government from 1st July, 1892, to 15th November, 1893.

Mr. McDonald wants copies of the reports of G. A. Gigault, assistant-commissioner of agriculture, npon agriculture and agricultural associations, in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and the State of Maine.

Mr. Desjardins is very indignant at the action of the Government in regard to his bill for the lessening of the sessional indemnity. He says that their refusal to make his bill a Government measure shows that they are not so anxious as they pretend to be to inaugurate a regime of economy. Mr. Desjardins is one more Government supporter who is dissatisfied with the leaders of his party and their policy.

FORECAST OF THE BUDGET.

Hon. J. S. Hall's speech on the financial situation of the Province of Quebec, which will be delivered to-morrow, will contain in substance the following: After having criticized the administration of 1889, 1890 and 1891 the Provincial Treasurer furnished the following figures for 1892-93: Amount received by the crown land was $60,937, the net receipts from licenses were $80,778. Receipts from new taxes, $43,591. This amount exceeds the provisions made in January last. The revenue from less important sources are above the latter in comparison.

The net receipts, taken altogether, exceed the provision by $237,561, and apart from the temporary loans of 1892 and 1893 and from the payment of railway subsidies, the deficit is but $24,828 compared to $1,500,000 for each of the last three years.

The railway subsidies ending June 30th, have been paid with the new temporary loan. The anticipated receipts for 1894-'95 are: Subsidies in virtue of the B. N. A. act, $959,252; interest on funds in fide commis, $72,539; special subsidy, 47 Vic., $127,460; interest on railway subventions, $119,700; total, $1,278,952.

The liabilities for the financial year are $33,981,446, and the assets, $11,029,966. Balance, $22,951,680.

News Notes From Sorel.

SOREL, Que., Dec. 4.—A man named Fras Carleton had both his thumbs cut off this morning while engaged dismantling the engine of the steamer Mouche a Feu.

Dr. Latraverse, on crossing the Richelieu River this afternoon, went through the ice, and had a very narrow escape.

The members of the C.M.B.A. waited upon Monsignor Decelles this evening, and presented him with an address. The Monsignor, after thanking the members, wished them much success and prosperity in their newly-formed branch.

NOVA SCOTIA'S STORM,

Shipping Along the Coast Suffers Severely.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 4.—Shortly after noon yesterday snow commenced falling and continued until seven o'clock, when the snow turned to rain, making the streets in a very disagreeable state. During the night the wind increased, blowing at times with hurricane force. At midnight rain commenced to come down in torrents and has continued till five this evening, when it changed to a drizzle. The high wind caused a heavy sea to run in the harbor, and vessels at the harbor got considerable of a tossing, but none of them are injured seriously. Steamer San Domingo, bound to New York from Paspebiac, which put in yesterday for coal, is still in port. The gale did not do much damage about the city beyond levelling fences The gale seems to have been felt pretty much all over the Eastern coast. Schooners True Love and Shooting Star were stranded at Salmon River, Halifax County. Schooner J. B. Dalliver, Capt. Reed, is ashore at Shut In Island. Schooner J. R. Washington ashore at Ingenist is insured—Nova Scotia Marine have $1,300 on vessel and cargo and Boston Marine $1,700 on cargo. Schooner Avon stranded at Liscombe is insured for $1,500 in Nova Scotia Marine. Schooner Shooting Star, Captain Geyetche, from Cape Breton for Halifax, is ashore and likely a total wreck at Beaver Head near Beaver Harbor, Capt. Hill of steamear Halifax reports saw lights of three vessels off Sambro last night at 7.30 o'clock. It was too dark and stormy to see enough of the vessels to ascertain their names. Various conjectures to-day say steamers sighted by Capt. Hill were Barcelona, Assyrian, Inchedra or Propatra, these four being out in the coast about the hour mentioned.

Despatch from Summerside, P. E. I. to Nova Scotia Marine Ins. Coy. says schooner Rose Day has arrived there with loss of sails, etc, and masts damaged.

LISCOMB, N.S., Dec. 4.—Schooner Avon, Capt. Crouse, of Lunenburg, was wrecked at Liscomb at two o'clock this morning. The crew was saved by a boat from the shore. She is badly damaged.

INGONISH, C.B., Dec. 4.—A heavy south gale commenced at eight o'clock last night with rain and still continues, veering to the southwest. During the night the schooner J. R. Washington, Captain Campbell, with a full load of general cargo from Halifax, drove ashore at Neil's Harbor. She is full of water, and reported a total wreck. The crew were saved. Some of the cargo may be saved when the storm subsides, but nothing can be done towards this end before to-morrow at least.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Dec. 4.—Schooner Adventurer, Capt. Jas. Richards, was driven ashore at Souris Sunday evening about nine o'clock, during the storm, and is a total wreck. The vessel was owned in Lahane, N. S., and was loaded with potatoes at Annandale, by M. McLean and Co., Souris, for the Halifax market. Two of those on board perished from exposure. The others were rescued in a very exhausted condition about seven o'clock Sunday morning by some men from another schooner. Those who perished were a sailor named Daly and a woman named Richards, cousin of the captain. The woman was found lashed to the windlass dead and Daly died a short time after being taken off the wreck. The Captain's sister was also on board and was greatly exhausted. Seas broke over the vessel with terrific force and the sufferings of those on board were very great. Two of the rescued are reported in a critical condition as the result of their exposure. There was little insurance on the vessel. The cargo was insured for $1,000.

HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 4.—Steamer Assyrian, which arrived this evening from Liverpool via St. Johns, N. F., met with heavy weather and fog after leaving St. Johns, which prolonged her voyage. She encountered a severe gale Sunday and a bad sea, which swept her decks repeatedly.

WHEN A WOMAN IS READY.

After Much Delay, She Objects to Her Husband's Slowness.

He—Are you ready, dear?

She (briskly)—Yes, all ready.

He—Good enough. Then I may turn the gas out?

She—One moment. Is my comb in straight? I don't believe my hair looks fit to be seen.

He—Oh, yes; very nice. Have you got everything?

She (decidedly)—Everything. Wait; don't put the light out. Let me see—what did I do with—oh, here it is. That's all.

He—Well then—

She—Harry! These are the wrong gloves. They're the old one ma sent me. Just think if I had not discovered the mistake! The right pair were in my pocket. Now, if you'll pin my veil, and take this wrap over your arm—don't lose it!

He—We can go I suppose?

She—Yes, now we can. By the way, I would better take my smelling salts; no telling what may happen!

He—Shall I turn the—

She—Turn it off. Oh-h-h, do wait an instant! My sandals! I almost forgot, and it is so damp. Will you get them out of the closet—left corner, on the shelf—and you'll have to put them on for me. I hate to ask you to kneel in your nice—Thanks, dear, you're so good!

He—Well, we're off!

She—At last! But stop; I haven't locked my desk, and that strange nurse girl——

He (desperately)—Oh, come on; the curtain will be up.

She (reproachfully)—I've been ready these 20 minutes.

He—You're not ready now.

She—Why, I'm waiting for you.

He—(in amazement)—For me?

She (patiently)—I'm waiting for you to put the gas out. We can't go and leave it blazing to the ceiling.—The Club.

United States Estimates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means Committee says a number of days may elapse before the Internal Revenue schedules will be agreed upon by the Democratic majority of the committee. The indications now are, he added, that the tariff schedules will be reported to the House within the next ten days, and that the Internal Revenue features will be reported separately and at a later date.

The official estimates sent to Congress to-day by Secretary Carlisle ask for $411,879,041 for the fiscal year 1895, as against $421,612,215 for 1894, and against $432,456,526 appropriated for 1894.

John Delfino Electrocuted.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 4.—John Delfino, who murdered Mrs. Caroline Gessel in Brooklyn on December 27, 1802, was executed by the electrical method in the State prison here to-day. He was apparently reconciled to his fate. Death was instantaneous.

A HARVEST FOR DEATH

Prof. Tyndall and Bishop Powers Pass Away.

MAJOR MCLENNAN'S FATHER DEAD.

David English, the Well-Known Printer, Dies After a Brief Illness Grief in New Brunswick for the Loss of a Popular Lieut.Governor—Sketch of Prof. Tyndall's Life.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Prof. Tyndall is dead. Several weeks ago Prof. Tyndall began to suffer severely from insomnia and rheumatism. He rallied early last week and seemed to be mending. There was no alarming change until this morning when he suddenly became very ill. Dr. Winstantry and Dr. Hutchinson, local practictioners, were called at once. They found Prof. Tyndall unconscious, and pronounced his condition critical. His friends and family were summoned to his bedside, and towards noon he rallied sufficiently to recognize them all. In the afternoon he became comatose. He did not regain consciousness, but grew slowly weaker until 6.30 o'clock, when he died, peacefully and painlessly. His physicians are unable to certify the cause of his death, and an inquest has been ordered. Dr. Buzzard, a London specialist, who was called to Hazlemere only to find Prof. Tyndall dying when he arrived, will have charge of the examination.

Prof. John Tyndall was born August 21st, 1820, in the village of Leighlan-bridge, near Carlow in Ireland. He received a good English education, and at the age of nineteen he joined the Ordnance Survey in the capacity of "civil assistant." In 1844 he engaged to a firm in Manchester and for about three years he was employed in engineering operations in connection with railways. In 1847 he accepted an appointment from Queenwood College, Hampton. In 1848 he studied in the University of Mazburg, Germany. He conducted investigations while there on which he afterwards published a book. He returned to England in 1851. In 1853, having been previously elected a fellow of the Royal Society, he was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and succeeded Farrady as superintendent. Professor Tyndale founded the scientific scholarships in Harvard and Columbia Colleges and in the University of Pennsylvaia, "in aid of students who devote themselves to original research." He was the author of many scientific works which occupy a prominent position in the literature of to-day. In 1876 he married the eldest daughter of Lord Claud Hamilton.

Roderick McLennan.

CORNWALL, Ont., Dec. 4.—Mr. Roderick McLennan of GlenDonald died on Sunday at the advanced age of 90 years and 16 days. The deceased was a veteran of 1837-38. He took an active interest in politics and all questions affecting the interests of the country, and was one of the leading men of the county. He was born in the "Glen" and resided there all his life. He was the father of Major R. R. McLennan, M.P., of Glengarry, and Angus R. McLennan, ex-Mayor of Cornwall. He leaves several other sons and daughters. The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, to St. Andrew's Cemetery, Williamstown.

BISHOP POWER OF JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Dec. 4.—The Catholic Bishop of St. John's Diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. Thomas Joseph Power, died to-day, his illness lasting only 24 hours. Though suffering from bronchitis for some time he was able to perform his priestly duties. He caught cold in the confessional on Saturday night, and an acute stage resulted yesterday, collapse and unconsciousness followed today. Decreased was one of the ablest prelates in North America. He was born at New Ross, Ireland, in 1830, and consecrated a bishop of the Diocese of Rome in 1870. Since his arrival here he has been an earnest worker for the Church, spreading religion and education through the country and the diocese rapidly advanced owing to his exertions. He was extremely popular with all denominations and his death will be widely regretted. Bishop Brennan, of Dallas, Texas, was recently appointed assistant-bishop here and will likely succeed him.

David English Dead.

David English, who had been seriously ill since last Tuesday, died yesterday evening at his residence, No. 45 Tupper Street. Mr. English had been troubled with bronchitis for some time past, and took to his bed last week. He was well known in Montreal as a commercial and theatrical printer. Mr. English was born in Peterboro, and was about fifty years of age, but he had been in this city for many years, and was at one time foreman of The Gazette job department He leaves a wife and four children, the oldest being seven and the youngest four. The funeral arrangements will not be decided upon until his relations in Peterboro, who have been notified, have been heard from.

GOVERNOR BOYD'S DEATH.

General Regret for a Popular Man's Demise.

(Special to The Herald.)

ST. JOHN, Dec. 4.—The very sudden death of Lieut.-Governor Boyd, is the all absorbing topic of conservation, and on every side can be heard sincere expressions of regret. Both in his private life and as a public man he was universally popular. His kindly disposition had endeared him to all. He was always ready to lend a helping hand to every good cause or deserving person—and all his acts of kindness were done in the most pleasant and cheerful manner. To-day flags are flying at half mast all over the city, and citizens are exhibiting the deepest sorrow at the Governor's unexpected death.

The exact cause of his death has not yet been ascertained by the physicians. The illness preceeding death, Dr. Bayard declerad, was neuralgia of the stomach, but he was inclined to the belief that death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel.

Mr. Boyd is the second governor of the province since Confederation who has died in office. The first was the Hon. E. B. Chandler, who died in 1880. The funeral will take place on Thursday.

The Italians to be Extradited.

Judge Dugas yesterday afternoon committed the Italian Liugi Feroni for extradition. The charge against the accused was for bringing $1200 of stolen money into Canada. The accused is willing to go back, and all that is wanting to complete the enquete is the necessary papers from Ottawa.

NO LIBERAL OPPOSITION.

Sir James Grant Likely to be Elected by Acclamation.

[Special to The Herald.]

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by J. N. Greenshields, Q.C., Montreal, arrived in the city at noon today. The Liberal leader, who was suffering from lumbago for a time, is now thoroughly recovered and looks in good health and spirits. Mr. Laurier attended a meeting of Liberals, which was held in the Reform Club rooms, in the afternoon. The meeting was called to discuss the question of putting a candidate in the field to oppose Sir James Grant.

In view of the general understanding in the first instance that there was to be no opposition in the way of allowing Mr. Macintosh to get the Lieut.-Governorship of the Northwest, by contesting the seat and the desirability of reserving all the strength of the party for the general elections, it was deemed best not to have a contest. A committee was therefore appointed to draft a resolution setting forth the reasons, the same to be submitted to a meeting of the Association to be regularly called for Wednesday evening. Mr. Laurier approved of the action of the meeting although he took no part in the proceedings. There is still talk of an independent being put in the field, but the chances are now that there will be no contest and Sir James Grant will be elected by acclamation.

Messrs. Laurier and Greenshields returned to Montreal.

The Journal to-night says in regard to East Lambton election: "The P. P. A. is a secret campaign against the Roman Catholic religion which is a Christian religion. It is an attempted boycott of fellow Christians because they are Christians of a different shade of faith. As such it is a deplorable movement and a contemptible movement, save where it is supported in ignorance or thoughtlessness of its true meaning. If the victory of Mr. McCallum in East Lambton is due chiefly to this movement which we do not imagine, it should be most unwelcome to Canadians of every shade of politics or creed. We prefer to believe, and the local circumstances warrant the belief that the result of the election is chiefly due to an almost accidental concentration of both Independent and Conservative opposition to the straight Liberal candidate.

ONTARIO REFORMERS.

South Norfolk and South Brant Electors Meet.

VICTORIA, Ont., Dec. 4.—At the Reform Convention held here to-day, W. A. Charlton was chosen by a unanimous vote to be the standard bearer for the South Norfolk Reformers at the next election for the Legislature. Delegates were present from all parts of the riding. Several speeches were delivered and the delegates hope to double Mr. Charlton's last majority when polling day comes. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Dec. 4.—The South Brant Reformers met in session here on Saturday, and elected the following officers for the ensuing years: President, C. B. Heyd; vice-president, Wm. Roddick: secretary, James T. Doyle; treasurer, S. G. Read; vice-presidents for the townships, Oakland, Thomas Mills; Tuscarora, Chief William Smith; Paris. M. Ryan; Onondaga, R. W. Hamilton; Burford, T. S. Rutherford; Brantford, Thomas Brooks. Resolutions were passed endorsing the platform of the Liberal party as declared by the convention last June, and expressing confidence in the leader of the Liberal party, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, also their continued confidence and esteem for W. Patterson, member for South Brant. Resolutions were also passed expressing continued confidence in the Government of Sir Oliver Mowat and their high esteem and confidence in the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Hon. A. S. Hardy, member for South Brant.

American Cheese Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Dec. 4.—Cheese sales on the board to-day were as follows: 186 boxes at 9⅞c; 1,300 do, 10c; 182 do, 10⅛c; 594 do, 10⅛c; 200 do, 10½c; 196 do, on commission. Butter was lower with no very particular buying demand, and that of a local nature. 45 packages of dairy butter boarded was disposed of at from 21c to 23c, the bulk selling at 22c.

UTICA, N.Y., Dec. 4.—Cheese sales today: 746 boxes at 10c, 40 do, 10⅛c, 255 do, 10⅛c; 185 do, 10⅜c; 287 do, 10½c; 142 do, do, 10⅜c; 134 do, 10⅞c; 250 do, 11⅛c; 50 do, 11½c; 215 do, on commission; 11 packages creamery butter at 24⅞c.

Unpardonable.

"Forgive him!" exclaimed the great orator. "No, sir! There are some things that a man can never forgive. If it were only an ordinary quarrel, I could forgive him; if we had had a stand-up-and-knock-down fight, I could forgive him; if he had slandered me, I might forget it, but some things man cannot forget, however hard he may try."

"Did you have a political argument with him?" asked the great politician.

"No; we're both on the same side of the political fence."

"Both fall in love with the same girl?" inquired the young lover.

"No; he never knew the girl I married."

"Tried to beat you by underhanded means in some business transaction possibly," suggested the business man.

"Never. I never had any business dealings with him. I'll tell you what it was though. I was making a speech one night—it was the effort of my life—and he was present. I had worked in a little heroics and come to the pathos. I could see that I carried the audience with me as I told the little story I had interpolated to illustrate the point I was making. There was hardly a sound in the vast auditorium. I could see that the people were hanging on every word, every syllable that I uttered. And at that moment—the very moment of my triumph"——

"Well?" asked all the others together as he hesitated.

"At that moment this man yelled 'Louder!'"—Chicago Record.

Marriage In Thibet.

The Thibetan eldest son is the principal member of the family. When he reaches a certain age, even his father and mother must step down and out and go into a small house, leaving him the main establishment. There he takes his bride. He is her "first man," so to speak, but along with him she takes as husbands all his brothers, be the number great or small. The more brothers he has, the more husbands she. The women all like it and declare they would not have it otherwise for the world. "We have three or four men to help us instead of one," they say. The stupidity and monotony of living with just one husband—European fashion—are appalling to them, and they pity their European sisters sincerely.

Here is their unanswerable logic: "If I had only one husband and he should die, I would be a widow. See?" It is the custom for all of her acquaintances to make a present of money to the Thibetan bride. With this she leases a field for herself, and its crops henceforth are for her own use exclusively. It is rather odd that polyandry was introduced among the Thibetans originally as an economic measure, so that the population should not outrun the means of subsistence.—Mrs. Isabella Bishop.

START WITH TROUBLE.

The Opening Row in the Chamber of Deputies.

A REQUEST FOR GENERAL AMNESTY.

M. Paschal Grousset Makes the Request and Gets Mad When Harsh Remarks Were Made About the People He Would Like to Set Free—Perier Presents His Program.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Intense interest was manifested to-day in the Chamber of Deputies regarding the declaration of the new Government. Nearly all the members were in their seats, and the galleries were packed.

Casimir-Perier, the premier, read the ministerial declaration. He said the result of the recent elections proved the inalienable attachment of the people of the Republic, the country's aversion to reaction and aversion to the Socialists who seek to overthrow the principles of the first revolution, including liberty of the individual and property rights. The Government intended to combat Socialism by real forms and the amelioration of the condition of the working classes. A Radical reform would be effected in the system of direct taxation which would be placed on a more just basis. (Cheers.)

The land laws would be recast and a pension fund established for the benefit of old and disabled workmen. The privileges of the Bank of France would be renewed, as the bank was essential to financial stability.

The Government would organize agricultural credit and insurance. It would oppose the separation of Church and State and a revision of the constitution. The home and foreign policy of the Government would be inspired by the dignity of a great nation able to defend its rights by pacific means. (Cheers.)

Paschal Grousset, Socialist, proposed that general amnesty be granted to all political, press and strike offenders, and made an impassioned speech. Grousset declared the Boulanger conspiracy would never have been undertaken had the republic done its duty.

M. Raynal, Minister of the Interior, spoke in opposition to the amnesty proposition. "The Government," he said, "did not believe that the hour had come to pass a sponge over the crime of treason to the fatherland."

Mr. Merry, Socialist, here sprang to his feet screaming—"You are a miserable wretch." An uproar followed. Merry refused to withdraw his words unless Raynal withdrew his imputation that the Boulangists were traitors, as he (Merry was formerly a Boulangist) said he considered Raynal's remarks personal. He denied that the Boulangists were anti-Patriots. They rather, he said, had sought to infuse patriotism into corrupt French politics. He then, as the Chamber had permitted him to make this explanation, withdrew the epithet "miserable wretch."

Raynal resumed his remarks. He said he was willing to leave history to judge whether the Boulangists merited to be called anti-patriots.

Applause at this point from the Opportunists caused an uproar among the Socialists.

Raynal declared he was not in favor of granting amnesty, as it would annul the action of justice and rehabilitate criminals.

M. Ernest Roche, a writer on L'Intransigeant, Henri Rochefort's paper, pathetically pleaded that though amnesty might be wrong from a judicial point of view, from which point M. Raynal looked at the subject, it would be an act of humanity. It would heal old quarrels. It was a measure of clemency that universal suffrage demanded, and it ought to have been proposed by the majority instead of by the Socialists minority in the Chamber. He concluded by declaring that the sentiments of the opponents of amnesty were anti-French and anti-Republican, and were animated by class rancor and class fear. He warned the Government to beware of the rejection of the amnesty proposal. It would, he declared, renew old strifes.

Grousset's proposal was rejected 257 to 226.

According to the gossip in the lobbies of the House the vote on the amnesty proposal in which the Government had a majority of only 31 is considered a moral defeat of the Cabinet and this too on very first vote taken since the new ministry went into office. The election of a president of the Chamber will take place to-morrow. M. Spuller, Minister of Education read the Government's declaration in the Senate which after transacting a little formal business adjourned.

By Wire and Cable.

BELGRADE, Dec. 4.—M. Gruitch is engaged in the formation of a Cabinet.

BIARRITZ, France, Dec. 4.—Princess Frederick of Hanover, whose illness at this place was announced Saturday, has had a sudden hemorrhage and is dying.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—M. Basille, Radical, will in the Chamber of Deputies interpellate M. Casimir-Perier, the Prime Minister, on the general policy of the new Government.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Andrew Stoddard, a painter whose home was in Rhodes Avenue, Chicago, fell from a train at the station at Dumfries, Scotland, on Saturday and was killed.

ROME, Dec. 4.—Signor Inghilleri and Signor Blasio have accepted positions in the Cabinet Signor Zanardelli is forming. Inghilleri, wil be Minister of Justice, and Blasio, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

DEC. 4.	ARRIVED AT	FROM
Edam	New York	Rotterdam
Elbe	Southampton	New York
Assyrian	Halifax	Glasgow
Trave	New York	Bremen
Berlin	New York	Southampton

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Rising Temperature and Light Falls of Snow.

TORONTO, Ont., December 4.—11 p.m.—The Eastern depression has moved over Newfoundland after giving a fresh gale in the Maritime Provinces. The storm in the Northwest has moved eastward and is now central near Port Arthur and is causing a south gale accompanied by snow over Lake Superior.

Minimum and maximum temperatures—Calgary, 34-48; Esquimalt, 44-50; Edmonton, 28-38; Battleford, 10-22; Qu'Appelle, 10-36; Port Arthur, 1 below, 26; Winnipeg, 14 below, 18; Toronto, 7-16; Kingston, 4 below, 12; Montreal, 23; Quebec, 2-10; Halifax, 34-38.

PROBABILITIES.

Lakes—Strong winds from to west, fair to cloudy, milder weather, light local falls of sleet or rain.

St. Lawrence—Fresh to strong southeast to southwest winds, fair to cloudy weather, rising temperature, light local falls of snow.

AT THE CITY HALL.

Discussion of the Municipal Borrowing Powers.

Alderman Smith Says the City's Business is Carried On in a Childish Manner—The Golf Club Grounds—East End C.P.R. Depot.

The City Council held a special meeting yesterday afternoon. First on the order of the day was a motion standing in the name of Ald. Robert, "to ratify and adopt on third reading the by-law to annex the territory of the town of Cote St. Louis to the city." At the outset of the proceedings Ald. Rainville raised a question of privilege. He had seen an item in a certain paper wherein it was stated that the Park Commissioners were taking measures to give a portion of Mount Royal Park, or to let it, to the Montreal Golf Club. He would like to know if it was true, and if the Commissioners had power to let any portion of the Park.

Ald. Cresse replied that the Golf Club had written asking for power to change their quarters to the other side of the Mountain, from Fletcher's Field. Before taking the matter into consideration they had thought it their duty to refer the matter to the City Attorney.

This answer did not satisfy Ald. Rainville. He considered there was an attempt to put this matter through without a reference to the council.

Ald. Wilson said that the golf club already had a lease, and only wanted to be permitted to move from one part of the park to another.

Ald. Rainville explained that he was willing to grant the golf club the permission they asked for, but he was not willing to let the committee do it, for he did not think they had the power. A draft deed had been prepared representing the Park Committee as Park Commissioners "which you are no more," he said, "since 1890, you were appointed a permanent committee. This deed was sent to the City Attorney.

Ald. Wilson—"I knew nothing about it."

Ald. Rainville—"But I have seen it."

A long discussion followed on the question of order. Ald. Cresse held that Ald. Rainville had no right to speak upon the merits of the question; but Ald. Rainville argued that on a question affecting the rights and privileges of the Council, he had the right to speak. He was allowed to read the following motion:

"Whereas an attempt is now being made on the part of the Mount Royal Park Committee to dispose of an important portion of the Park in favor of the Montreal Golf Club, and without the knowledge and consent of the council;

"And whereas a draft of the lease to that effect has been ordered and prepared and is already submitted to the City Attorney for approval, and which the said members signed as the Commissioners of Mount Royal Park, and arrogated to themselves the right to administer absolutely and independently, such public property;

"And whereas such commissioners of Mount Royal Park did not exist any more, and that in view of a resolution which this council adopted on the 10th February, 1890, the said park being now administered by a permanent committee;

"And whereas such an attempt on the part of the Mount Royal Park Committee constitutes an abuse of power which cannot be sanctioned, it is resolved that without deciding as to the merits of the question, and in the meantime declaring itself well disposed towards the Montreal Golf Club, the City Council believes it to be its duty to protest against the action of the committee on this matter, and it is resolved that no disposal of any portion of Mount Royal Park be granted by lease or otherwise, without the previous consent of the City Attorney."

"I am surprised," began Ald. Kennedy, "to see so much time taken up with a tuppeny ha'penny thing like this."

"Hear, hear," said Ald. Rainville.

"Well," said Ald. Kennedy, "I did not interrupt you when you were speaking. I hope you will do me the same politeness." He was proceeding to discuss the merits of the case when the Mayor reminded him that a point of order remained to be settled. His Worship then decided that Ald. Rainville's motion was in order, whereupon Ald. Wilson said that he for one had never arrogated to himself the title of Park Commissioner. He knew nothing of the document mentioned by Ald. Rainville.

Ald. Cresse—"The request was made us by the most important men of Montreal. The Golf Club is composed of the makers of the city of Montreal and of the Dominion of Canada, and they have a right to be treated like anybody else. I may say for my part that I will stand on the rights we have, and I think, with all due respect to Your Worship, that this discussion is out of order. As to the lease, there was no lease ever submitted to the committee."

Ald. Rainville—"I affirm that the lease was prepared in the name of the Park Commissioners, submitted to Mr. Roy, approved by him, returned to the notary for completion, and returned again to Mr. Ethier, who put it before the City Clerk."

Ald. Wilson—"Let the members of the committee pledge themselves that the matter will come before the City Council before it is disposed of, and stay this waste of time."

Ald. Rainville expressed his willingness to withdraw his motion.

Ald. Robert's motion, "that the by-law annexing Cote St. Louis be read a third time," was then presented.

Ald. Beausoleil asked if it was true that since the Council first voted in favor of the annexation of Cote St. Louis, that municipality had appointed two new officers

Ald. Robert replied that it was possible that certain appointments had been made, and for that the corporation of Cote St. Louis should take the responsibility.

Ald. Prefontaine—"A good deal has been said about the Montreal Water and Power Co. I think the Water Committee should look into this question as soon as possible so as to dispel any wrong ideas that may exist in the matter, and in that the rights of the city are properly protected."

The by-law then passed its third reading, after which the council proceeded to discuss charter amendments.

The first item discussed was No. 5, which reads as follows: "The right to issue debenture stock to the amount of 15 per cent. of the value of the real estate is restricted and limited to 12½ per cent. thereof."

Ald. Prefontaine attacked this vigorously. He urged that in order to carry out required improvements it would not do to restrict the city's borrowing powers at the present time. There was a great deal of paving and other work to be done in the outside wards. The margin which a 15 per cent. limit would give was absolutely necessary. It was very easy for people who were opposed to all improvements to say "reduce the borrowing powers." These kind of people had had all the improvements they wanted in their wards, and now they wanted to deny to wards like St. Louis, St. Mary's and others the advantages which they had themselves obtained. Montreal was not a city to lag behind in the march of progress. "Let us not be afraid," he concluded, "to spend what is absolutely necessary. It is the only way we see to get out of the difficulty which surrounds us."

Ald. Beausoleil considered that the proposed reduced limit gave every margin, that was necessary. A 15 per cent. limit would have the result of "driving to extravagance those who administered the city affairs." The reduced limit would on the contrary afford the taxpayers some protection against the exactions of aldermen."

Ald. Thompson then moved that the question be referred to the Finance Committee in order to ascertain what would be the result generally of a reduction of the city's borrowing powers."

This was carried on the following division: For—Leclerc, Bumbray, Desmarteau, Renault, Marsolais, Hurtubise, P. Dubuc, Brunet, A. Dubuc, Griffin, Perreault, Robert, Tansey, Germain, Thompson, Nolan, Conroy, Stevenson, Prefontaine, 19.

Against—Costigan, Smith, McBride, Farrell, Stearns, Beausoleil, Savignac, Wilson, Kennedy, Jeannotte, Hurteau, 11.

When the result was announced Ald. Smith stood up and protested against what he considered a childish way of doing business.

The clause respecting expropriation was amended, Ald. Beausoleil alone dissenting, to provide that three commissioners instead of five do the work, and that the power to appeal to the Court of Review be retained.

Section 8, respecting the Council's power to adopt by resolution a certain level and alignment, obligatory on interested proprietors, was adopted with the addition that the city be held responsible for all present levels, without affecting the rights of proprietors, and that the word "by-law" be substituted for "resolution."

THE EAST END C. P. R. DEPOT.

The Finance, Road and C. P. R. Rights Committee held a joint meeting in the Council Chamber at the City Hall yesterday morning to discuss the report recently presented to Council by the last named committee. The C. P. R. was represented by Mr. Thomas Tait, Assistant General Manager. The Mayor presided.

Mr. L. O. David read the order of the Council referring the matter to the three committees. His Worship then read the report of the special committee, already published. Its adoption was moved by Ald. Hurteau, seconded by Ald. Farrell. Ald. McBride wanted to know how much the whole affair would cost the city, and where the money would come from. Ald. Hurteau stated the facts of the case. The present value of the land which they proposed to give to the C. P. R. was $270,000, according to the assessment roll, but it was probable that the total cost would be about $400,000. In exchange the C.P.R. would give the city Belle Rive Park, valued at $80,000; the Commissioners Street property, $42,000; the Macdonald property, $28,000 ("More than that," said the Mayor), and besides that a little piece of land adjoining the Commissioners Street property, and a piece of land at the corner of Mignonne and Havre Streets. The company bound itself to erect a station, as stated in the report, fronting on Craig Street, same not to cost less than $350,000, of which the city was to contribute $150,000, The city would also make a bridge on Notre Dame street. The company would also undertake that as soon as they would have connection established between the new station and Windsor Station trains would pass from one station to another.

Ald. McBride—"Put the bridge at $150,000."

Ald. Hurteau—"No; the estimated cost is $75,000."

Ald. Wilson—"I beg your pardon. The engineer's estimate is $110,000."

Ald. Hurteau—"That has been changed."

Ald. McBride—"In round numbers, $500,000 is what it will cost the city. Where are you going to get the money?"

Ald. Hurteau—"That should come out of the loan. We could get the necessary authority from the Legislature."

Ald. McBride—"I cannot for the life of me see why we are in such a hurry to get this thing through. Had we not decided to stop all improvements? Why should we go on with this and neglect others equally important? It is not fair to other parts of the city. We want to see St. Antoine street widened and the Mountain street bridge built."

Ald. Kennedy concurred with Ald. McBride about the Mountain street crossing.

Ald. Hurteau replied that it had been decided to cease street widening for a time; but the present scheme did not come under that head. The city was in a good financial position just now, and they were justified in going on with an improvement which was so badly required. Regarding the Mountain Street crossing, they were in negotiation with the Grand Trunk and had hopes that they would be able to come to an arrangement with that company.

Ald. Beausoleil then proceeded to criticize the project. In the first place its execution would entail two years more of suffering to the people of Notre Dame street. The excavations necessary would cover an area two hundred and fifty feet square. Why not give the C.P.R. some land along the river side, and keep the station on Notre Dame Street?" This work should be coupled with the widening of Bonsecours Market. The estimated cost of the bridge the city would have to build was, it appeared, $75,000. The actual cost would be found to be more than $150,000. Add the $150,000 which the city would contribute for the new station, and the $400,000 for the expropriation; that would make $700,000 in all.

"We are running in the dark," he continued. "We are taking unknown responsibility, and the experience of the past shows that expropriation by civic commissioners costs, as a rule, four times what property is worth. Under our present expropriation law there is no limit to the amount which may be set down as the probable cost of that expropriation. It is true that the C. P. R. has got promises of sale from some proprietors. Will those promises be transferred to us? I do not see, however, why we should go into the expropriation business for the sake of the C.P.R. That company can expropriate any amount of land. They have full power, and generally they pay full prices and no more; whereas, the city always pays extravagant prices. If the amount will cover the cost of expropriation, why not give the C.P.R. the $400,000, and let them expropriate themselves? I do not believe $800,000 or a million will cover the cost of the expropriation."

Ald. Hurteau—"Two millions."

Ald Beausoleil—"Perhaps so. The expropriation laws have been called a piece of robbery, and there is no knowing how much money will have to be spent. If they will accept $400,000, vote $400,000 and let the C.P.R. use the railway law to expropriate the properties themselves. Rather pay $750,000 and be sure of getting what we want than go on in the dark."

Ald. Prefontaine proceeded to reply to Ald. Beausoleil. He had had little to do in this affair, he said, seeing that he had gone at the suggestion of Ald. Hurteau to see Mr. Shaughnessy on the matter. He knew that the C.P.R. had been trying to get some property at the East end of their present freight station on the other side of Notre Dame Street; but he knew also that they could never come to any satisfactory understanding with the proprietors. The difficulties were so great that they had been ready to throw up the whole thing and build their freight sheds on Belle Rive Park, which would have meant the loss of the only open space which the people of the East End had.

Ald. Prefontaine denied that the Railway Company could expropriate under the Railway Act as cheaply as the City could. He had been approached by proprietors anxious to take advantage of the city in connection with this expropriation. This showed the necessity for avoiding delay. Mr. Dalbec, who owns considerable property in the neighborhood in question, had told him that some of his tenants were anxious to take long leases of five or ten years, in the hope of thus securing claims against the city. He did not know whether Mr. Dalbec had made any of these leases, but others were likely to do so. He did not think that much of this property had changed hands lately, but speculators would be the ones to derive the benefit from delay. It was the intention of the C. P. R. to have these two stations put into communication by an overhead railway. All through trains will either run from the Viger Square depot and call at the Windsor Street one, or will leave the Windsor Street one and call at Viger Square en route.

Ald. Rainville enquired what guarantee the C.P.R. would give the city to perform its part of the contract. The East End, he said, had no cause to place too much confidence in the C.P.R. He did not know much about the country, but the city should be sure the company was bound down to perform its part of the contract.

Ald. Jeannotte accused Ald. Rainville of working against the interests of the East End and enlarged upon the necessity existing for the new station.

Ald. Rainville explained that he was not opposed to the scheme itself, but thought that the city should exact a guarantee from the company.

Ald. McBride, seconded by Ald. Kennedy, moved in amendment, "That the following be added to the resolution: 'That an amount to cover the cost of the bridge over the Mountain Street crossing of the G.T.R. be provided.'"

Ald. Savignac argued with Ald. Rainville that a guarantee should be exacted from the company.

Ald. Marsolais moved a sub-amendment, "That the plans and specifications submitted by the C. P. R. be referred to a subcommittee consisting of the Mayor, Ald. Prefontaine, Hurteau, Beausoleil, Clendinneng, Marsolais, Perreault, and Renault, for investigation, and, if necessary, modification."

Ald. Kennedy referred to the necessity of a bridge at Mountain street.

Ald. Prefontaine remarked that it takes a long time for the G.T.R. to act, owing to the Board of Directors meeting in London.

Ald. Kennedy—"It sometimes takes this Council a long time to act." (Laughter.)

Ald. Prefontaine, continuing, said that the question of the G.T.R. crossings had been referred to the same committee as had this C.P.R. station question under discussion. Only last week the committee had interviewed Mr. Seargeant, and urged him to submit some definite sort of a plan for a bridge at Mountain Street to the city.

Ald. Beausoleil moved: "That the City Attorney be instructed to prepare for this afternoon's meeting of the City Council a draft of the necessary legislation to authorize the city and the C. P. R. to come to an understanding regarding the terminal facilities to be afforded to the C. P. R. in the East End of the city, with such necessary powers to expropriate real estate, and to negotiate a loan if necessary, and also to arrange with the G. T. R. for a bridge on Mountain Street, and to secure the necessary legislation on the subject."

To Ald. Hurteau's motion a rider was added that "the report be accepted and referred to the City Council."

The motion, thus amended, was carried in the following division:

Yeas—Ald. Renault, Prefontaine, Griffin, Dubuc, Robert, Brunet, Kennedy, Hurteau, Savignac and Perreault.—10.

Nays—Ald. Marsolais, Beausolais, Wilson and McBride.—4.

THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

The Road Committee held a short meeting yesterday morning, when the pavement laying programme for next year was discussed. There were present: Ald. Prefontaine, Wilson, Kennedy, Griffin, Dubuc and Robert.

It was decided be accept Mitchison street from the Estate Bagg.

A very fine upright piano is now on view in L. E. N. Pratte's piano warerooms, No. 1676 Notre Dame Street. The case is in Brazilian rosewood, natural color, and has been manufactured at L. E. N. Pratte's factory. As to its musical qualities, it is only necessary to mention that it is an exact duplicate of the instrument sold and delivered last week to Prof. R. C. Pelletier, organist to St. Peter's Cathedral, for his personal use as well as that of his advanced pupils.

An Expert Pickpocket.

Two detectives, one from London and the other a Glasgow man, were discussing their professional experiences while prowling about the Anderston district of Glasgow. An argument ensued on the respective abilities of English and Scotch prigs, and the detective from London, on their parting at a corner, mentioned that if the London prigs, especially pickpockets were as harmless as their Scotch friends they would soon be cleared out. Taking this as an aspersion cast upon the cuteness of the Scotch police as well, the Glasgow man was nettled, and thirsted for revenge.

Looking around he espied a little fellow who had been dodging them for some time, and was known as an expert pickpocket. Crossing the street he addressed the small boy, and, pointing to the retreating figure of the English "teck," he asked the boy if he would know him again.

"Ay," replied the youth. "whit aboot it?"

"I want you to lift his ticker as soon as you can, for a lark."

"Ay, I see; a lark for you, or for me?"

"Both. I want you to lift it to give him a lesson. He swears no one in Glasgow could relieve him of it."

"Ay, it's a' right—see ony green?"

"Honour bright, Tommy. I'll give you half-a-crown when you deliver up the watch to me," said the detective.

"Ye will? And whit else?"

"Nothing else."

"Let's see, then. I'm to lift the ticker, and you're to pay half-a-croon fo't on the spot?" the boy asked.

"Yes, that's it."

"And wad ye ken't if ye seen't?"

"Among a thousand."

The small one, diving into his trousers pocket, triumphantly displayed the identical watch.

"Is that it, then?"

While receiving the promised reward he explained that he had secured it while the "gents were chaffin' aboot the prigs."

Sewing schools are not a bad idea. Girls generally are not too much stuck on the needle.

Language was given to lawyers for the purpose of confounding other people's thoughts.

LOOK AT THE SIZE of the ordinary pill. Think of all the trouble and disturbance that it causes you. Wouldn't you welcome something easier to take, and easier in its ways, if at the same time it did you more good? That is the case with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're the smallest in size, the mildest in action, but the most thorough and far-reaching in results. They follow nature's methods, and they give help that *lasts*. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

"If we can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing, we'll pay you $500 in cash." That is what is promised by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Doesn't it prove, better than any words could, that this is a remedy that *cures* Catarrh? Costs only 50 cents

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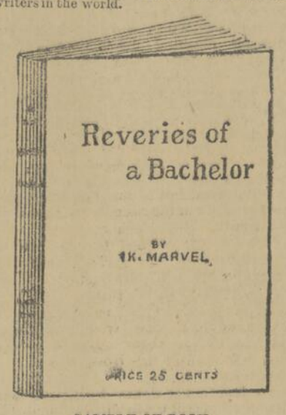

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"Lucile," by the second Lord Lytton, late Governor-General of India and British Ambassador at Paris, is a novel in verse, with rhymed couplets, cast somewhat in the mould of Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh."

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Though unlike the "Story of an African Farm," "Dreams" has many of the characteristics which made Miss Schreiner's early work famous. The book is both interesting and suggestive, and, besides its high meditative qualities, is rich in the discussion of those mental and moral problems which this clever writer delights to propound to herself and lay before the thoughtful reader.

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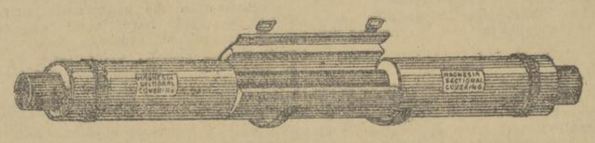

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WOMAN'S WEAR.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

TOILETS FOR DRESS OCCASIONS, FOR SCHOOL AND FOR PLAY.

The Tendency Is Toward More Sensible Fashions—A Wide Difference Between Boys' Dress Suits and School Suits—Comfortable Styles For the Little Tots.

The mode for children's dresses for some time past has followed the more sensible English fashions. This is noticed first in the shortening of the skirts, which, after the little maid has passed her third birthday, are no longer cut on the Kate Greenaway model, but are full and flowing and so short as to just cover the knee. Conservative mothers make the little dresses to reach midway between the knee and the top of the shoe. The children's department is an interesting one, especially that portion which includes a warm, light, soft cloth that is utilized for bonnets, caps, hats and cloaks, as well as coats and pelisses for infants—indeed, it is suitable to any age from 3 months to 12 years. The tan and golden cloths are used for coats, and there are some new washing fabrics intended for indoor and nursery wear. The picture garments are specially delightful for children, both boys and girls, and they are less costly than they used to be. Among them are the moor hats, mutch bonnets, pelisse gowns and wraps trimmed with fur. There is a new and cozy shape for sleeves, and some of the cloaks are made full and reach nearly to the feet, so cut that they wrap well round the small figures. Silk faced cloths in fawn, golden brown and gobelin blue are used for older girls. The cloaks in this are graceful in form and without frills. The furs most used are of golden brown tones.

PICTURESQUE HEADWEAR.

In boys' clothes a decided difference is noted this season between the toilets for school and for dress occasions. Never were the latter so elaborate or so effective in cut and style. For boys from 6 to 12 years, dark blue and black silk velvets are still popular, but suits from imported cheviots and cassimeres with rich silk bindings and buttons are readily accepted by way of variety. The constant brushing required by a velvet suit is an objection worthy consideration. The younger the boy the more charming the effect of a little cutaway coat and vest, but of course these are not suitable under 8 years old. The blouse silk shirts still are presented, and prettier than ever before.

Durability is the fashion and will receive from mothers a vote of thanks when the school suits of the winter are examined. The goods are rough and heavy, with double knees and seats. To patch the little trousers for Johnny will be one duty less hereafter. Almost all school suits are with double breasted short sack coats, large buttons and braid bound edges. Again, the "reefer" for winter topcoat is an especial fad, the wide rolling velvet collar lined with clan plaids from rich Scotch importations. For little fellows is the long skirt overcoat, double breasted and buttoned to the bottom. The capes are much smaller and all detachable. They are made from fancy cloths in shades of brown, grays, fawns, etc., English mixed goods. Many of them are heavily braided with flat silk galloons, silk buttons to match.

DRESSED FOR OUTDOOR EXERCISE.

As sensible mothers do not permit cold weather to interfere with their children's outdoor exercise, care must be taken that warm, comfortable wraps are provided. In addition to styles already described may be noted a pretty model for a little girl, consisting of a tan colored cloak and hood to match, both trimmed with black fur. The collar of this cloak is large enough to cover the shoulders, but does not go over the puffed sleeves. Brown boots and stockings harmonize with the whole dress.

For little tots just beginning to walk, a scarlet cloth coat and cap trimmed with black fur will be found both comfortable and becoming. Black cloth boots edged with fur may complete this costume. This dress will do for either a little boy or girl. For older boys in knickerbockers the newmarket coat with double cape, in light brown cloth, is popular. With this may be worn a brown velvet jockey cap and brown leather leggings. The empire hat in felt or fur affords a picturesque headgear for little girls and also a pretty contrast to the close hood. For boys there are all sorts of caps, more or less effective, that may be classed as picturesque headwear, both in commendation and in criticism. While the congress or elastic inset is the easiest of management, it has also the disadvantage that it exerts a continuous compression about the ankles, and thus in a degree corresponding to the tenseness of the rubber interferes with the circulation, while it is very likely to draw and disarrange the stocking. It is decidedly difficult to get buttons so arranged as to give a perfect fit to all parts of the foot and ankle and to get them securely fastened to the leather exactly opposite the buttonhole. But when this is done a method of fastening is provided which proves very satisfactory for all manner of service.

SELECTING OUR SHOES.

Their Relations to Health, Beauty and Comfort—Three Styles of Fastenings.

Within reasonable limits one is at liberty to consult one's own preference, convenience and comfort in the matter of footwear, without violation of the social law. The tendency of late is toward common sense in the selection of shoes. For each of the three styles of fastenings of high cut shoes something can be said

VARIOUS STYLES OF SHOES.

The lace has manifold advantages. It is quite liable to break, without any preliminary warning; it has a way of spontaneously untying, or of getting into a tangle which is even more difficult to manage; it is not easy to get the shoe adjusted smoothly and perfectly. Yet when this is done, when the knots are made secure and the fiber is so strong that there is no danger of breakage, the lace doubtless enables the wearer to get the most perfect fit attainable in either method and to adapt it to circumstances, making it more or less snug as occasion may require, or here tight and there yielding, if necessary to favor a sensitive part.

A great deal depends upon the judgment exercised in selecting shoes. On the one hand, it is for ordinary persons unwise to buy the fancy, high priced articles, which are temptingly displayed in the shop windows to attract the public. With the exception of being unique these have nothing to recommend them. It is advised in Good Housekeeping to get the standard serviceable goods that have been tested, which the merchant is ready to warrant, because he knows whereof he affirms. It is equally unwise to buy coarse, ill fitting, perishable shoes simply because they are cheap. While the initial cost may be a little less, a well made and well fitting article will wear much more than enough longer to compensate for the difference, to say nothing of the comfort to be enjoyed or the satisfaction always to be felt in the proprietorship of a desirable outfit.

For those who desire something out of the ordinary line, the shops now present such a variety of footwear as has never been exhibited before. There are shoes, slippers and boots of all colors, of endless variety of pattern. For street wear, the high cut shoe in straights, goats, calfskin, dongola kid and heavy French kid, afford a variety for selection. The most popular of all is perhaps the French kid. For house wear, many select a low cut shoe or slipper in light French kid or suede. For women's evening wear, shoes are generally made of material to match the gown.

A New Idea In Pincushions.

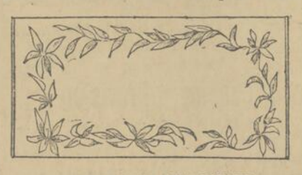
A new notion in pincushions is to make them flat, the size and shape of a square envelope. The pins are inserted at the edge. They are made of two pieces of cardboard covered with white silk and put together over a half inch stuffed bag of the same size. The address of the person for whom they are intended is written out first on tracing paper, then transferred to the silk and outlined. A stamp is put on one corner—it may be painted there if one is clever with a brush, or a genuine stamp affixed in the usual way. A ribbon loop is attached to one corner by which to hang them. The foregoing suggestion is made in the New York Times.

Clam Chowder.

Take a quart each of clams, onions and potatoes. Peel and slice the onions and potatoes very thin. Put in a kettle 6 thin slices of salt pork and fry until crisp. Then put in a layer of clams, one of potatoes, one of onions, seasoning with salt and pepper, until all the ingredients are used. Cover the top of the chowder with hardtack, pour in the clam liquor and fill up with water until the whole is just covered. Simmer for two hours. The clams may be chopped if preferred.

The Desirable Splasher.

For the washstand a splasher at the back to protect the wall is a necessity in well regulated households. To make one take a width of closely woven matting of the desired length and bind it across each end with a strip of linen



SPLASHER FOR A WASHSTAND.

about the same shade as the matting. Upon this paint in oil a running vine design in the shades of green, brown or red. A splasher of matting twice as long as the width of the matting will be found convenient if used as a carpet splasher in a bathroom. These matting splashers are inexpensive and more readily made than the embroidered linen ones and do not have to be laundered, an important item in many houses.

Some Difference.

Clara—Do you know people are actually beginning to call me an old maid?

Maude—you mean that you are just beginning to hear them—Vogue

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INDUSTRIAL ROOMS BAZAAR.

Plain and Fancy Goods Made by Poor Women Being Sold.

The ladies of the Industrial rooms are now holding their annual bazaar, in the Windsor Hall. The sale commenced yesterday afternoon and lasted up to ten o'clock in the evening. To-day, it is hoped that the attendance will be larger, as there is on hand nearly $2,500 worth of plain goods and $2,000 in fancy work, which it is necessary to dispose of. This is the work of poor people, women and girls, of the city who can get no other work. The ladies of Industrial Rooms provide the work and the poor creatures are at least enabled to earn enough to keep them from want.

Besides these goods there are many fancy articles and also cakes, candies and flowers. The hall, which has all the decorations of St. Andrew's ball still hanging, presents a very pretty appearance. At the end from the entrance stands a pretty buff pavilion adorned with chrysanthemums, where fancy articles are sold. This is the department of Christ Church Cathedral and is presided over by Mrs. Gilmour, Mrs. T. Gilmour and Miss Bancroft. The confectionery table, department of the American Presbyterian Church, is in charge of Mrs. Macfarlane and Mrs. Lyman. Miss Smith has charge of the home-made candy table which it is needless to say received a good share of patronage from the children. Mrs. A. G. Gault and Mrs. F. Adams are at the flower table, which is supported by the Church of St. James the Apostle. St. Andrew's Church has a stand for the sale of fancy articles, which is under the charge of Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Liddell and Mrs. Gilmour. Mrs. Gault and Mrs. J. Turnbull superintend the refreshment tables. Among other ladies taking an active part in the work are Mrs. J. McDougall, Mrs. A. Yuile, Miss McDougall, Miss Todd and Mrs. Beatty.

AFTER LONG YEARS.

PART THIRD.

CHAPTER III.

CONTINUED.

"That is my Madame Felicia. There is but one such face as that on earth. And, I repeat again, she never was in Canada."

"And I repeat she was!" she flashed out angrily. "Why do you contradict me? I know better! It is very impolite! She was in Canada! she was! she was! She lived there—I was born there—" She paused. In her excited vehemence she had betrayed herself. She clasped her hands and looked up at him wildly.

"I—I—didn't mean that!" she gasped. "I—I—did'nt mean anything!"

"No, of course not," Dennison responded, unable to repress a smile. What a child she evidently was, what a passionate, excitable, wilful child!

"Oh, take me to her!" she cried, with a sort of sob. "It is so late, so cold, so wet! I never was out at this time of night with a strange man before. What would Joan say? Ah, poor Joan!"

She sighed bitterly and clung to him, looking about at the unfamiliar scene, her eyes dusk with bewilderment and terror.

"Joan was your mother?" Terry insinuated; "no, by the bye, your foster-mother?"

"It does not matter to you what she was!" retorts Miss Kennedy, with a sudden return to sharpness. "Will you take me to Madame Felicia, or will you not?—there!"

"My dear child, Madame Felicia will be in bed."

"She will get up when she hears who I am. Oh! please take me to her house—only to her house. She will let me in. She will take care of me when she hears who I am."

"When she hears who you are," Terry thought, looking at the dark, passionate pleading, upturned face—at the large, dilated black eyes. "She was in Canada and you were born there! There is a story in the past, then, that madame keeps as a sealed book. I always thought so—I always thought there was more in her hatred of America then met the eye."

"Will you take me to her—say?" cried the girl, giving his arm an angry, impatient shake, "or are you a wicked man after all, like the Frenchman you knocked down?"

"A wicked man?" Terry repeated, laughing, and with a sort of pity in his face for this unsophisticated child. "My dear little girl, no. I am the incarnation of every domestic and Christian virtue, and I will take you to Madame Felicia instanter. We are near her house now—I only hope she will take you in. If she will not, some one else shall. Gracious powers!" he thought, "if this outspoken child had fallen into other hands."

The girl drew a long breath, and gave the arm she had so lately shaken a little, grateful squeeze.

"You are good. I am sorry I was so cross with you, but I hate to be contradicted. She will take care of me; don't you be afraid, and she will thank you too. What is your name?"

"Terry, mademoiselle."

"Terry what?"

"Terry Dennison; and yours you say is Gordon Kennedy? An odd name for a young lady."

"Yes, isn't it? But the Gordon was after my father, and the Kennedy was Joan. Joan always called me Donny, for short."

"The Kennedy was after Joan, was it? That's odd too. Had your father no other name than Gordon? was that his family name?"

"I wish you wouldn't ask me so many questions!" was Miss Kennedy's answer, with still another return to sharpness. "It is awfully impolite to ask questions. My name is Gordon Kennedy, and I want to go to Madame Felicia—that's enough for you to know."

"I beg your pardon, mademoiselle," Terry said, laughing; "I stand rebuked. I won't offend again. Here we are at Felicia's. and lights are burning yet. Stand here; I will inquire at the loge if madame is to be seen."

He left her and hastened to make inquiries. The household of madame had not yet retired—madame's chasseur, in gorgeous livery, was produced, who in voluble French declared it to be utterly impossible to disarrange madame at that hour.

"Call madame's maid," Dennison said authoritatively: "it's a matter of the utmost importance to madame herself. I will explaine to her."

The maid was reluctantly summoned. Dennison hastened back to his waiting protegee.

"Have you anything—a note, a token to send to madame that will prove your identity? She will not see you else," he explained.

The girl produced from her pocket a small sealed packet, and put it confidently in his hand.

"Joan gave me that before she died," she said. "She told me to give it to Madame Felicia when I met her. You send it to her, and all will be right."

The femme de chambre appeared sleepy and sulky. Madame could see no one at such an hour. Madame had already retired—she could not dream of disturbing madame. Monsieur's business must wait until to-morrow. Monsieur cut short the flow of French eloquence by slipping a glittering Napoleon in one hand the packet in the other.

"Give Madame that, with Mr. Dennison's compliments. Tell her that the young lady—Gordon Kennedy—is here, just arrived from Scotland, and waiting to see her."

The Frenchwoman vanished. In silence, Dennison and the young girl stood and waited. How would it end?

Would madame receive her? Or would she treat her as an impostor, and send her away? His own pulse quickened a little with the suspense. Five, ten, fifteen minutes, and the maid did not appear.

"Are you cold?" Terry asked very gently, as the girl gave an irrepressible shiver from head to foot.

She looked at him, with those sombre, spectral dark eyes, so like, yet so unlike Felicia's own.

"I am afraid," she answered, her teeth chattering. "I don't know! what if she will not receive me after all? She is a great lady—I am so poor so wretched. She may not want me. Oh, if she does not, what will become of me?"

"I will care for you," he answered kindly. "My dear child dont tremble so. Ah! here comes the woman now."

The maid returned, curiosity painted on every feature of her face.

"Madame would see mademoiselle. Mademoiselle was to come to madame at once."

With a little cry of joy the girl sprang forward.

"I knew she would! I knew she would!" she said with a sob. Then she reached out both hands to Dennison. "You were so good! I will never forget you—never! I thank you with all my heart!"

He pressed the little cold hands kindly, and watched her out of sight. Then he started at a rapid pace for his hotel.

"So!" he thought; "an odd adventure, surely! I seem destined to be mixed up in Madame Felicia's affairs. Will she be grateful or the reverse, for this night's work, I wonder? That girl's maternity is written in her face—although, of course she might be Felicia's sister. I wish I could get a hold upon her of any sort, yes, of any sort, that would make her hear to reason about Dynely. Come what may, I don't care how, he must be freed from her thrall."

He had reached his hotel. It was past two now. But few lights burned—Eric's rooms were in darkness,

Rather fagged, Terry made his way to his own sky-parlor, and soon forgot his first eventful Paris evening in sound fatigued sleep.

CHAPTER IV.

DONNY.

The departure of Lord Dynely and Dennison was the signal for the departure of the rest of madame's guests, half an hour later and the lights were fled the garlands dead, and Felicia was alone in her own pretty, rose-hung, gas lit drawing-room. She lay back in the soft depths of her fauteuil, a half-smile on her lips, too luxuriously indolent as yet even to make the exertion of retiring. The picture "How the Night Fell" was the object upon which her long, lazy eyes rested, while that well satisfied smile curled her thin red lips.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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BIRTHS.

DUBE—On the 28th ult., at 60 St. Louis st. the wife of David Dube, of a daughter. 291

DUSSAULT—On the 30th ult., at 329 Cadieux street, the wife of Honre Dussault, grocer of a daughter. 291

HOERNER—On November 23th, at 68 Prince Arthur street, the wife of David J. Hoerner, of a daughter. 291

GERVAIS—On the 1st December, 1893, at No. 39 Napoleon Street, St. Cunegonde, Montreal, the wife of Alfred Gervais, of a daughter. 291

MARRIAGES.

LAMPMAN-SCHRAM—On November 27, at Basingstoke, Calstor Township, by the Rev. W. H. Garnham, B. A., Mr. Robert M. Lampman, to Miss Amanda Schram. 291

PHILPOTT-HILLIER—By the Rev. Father Quinlivan, at St. Patrick's Church, 30th November, 1893, William N. Philpott, youngest son of Nehemiah Philpott, D. C. C., of Gloucestershire, Eng., to Alice Maud, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Hillier, Esq., of Quebec. (English papers please copy, Gloucester Journal.) 291

LAMBERT-CANNON—In Kingston, Nov. 28, by the Rev. Father Neville, Michael Lambert to Mary J., youngest daughter of Mrs. David Cannon. 291

DEATHS.

LOGAN.—Suddenly, at Windsor Mills, on Dec. 2nd, Thomas Logan, President of the Canada Paper Co. Date of funeral later. 289

Funeral will leave his late residence, 3125 St. Catherine Street, Cote St. Antoine, at 8.30 a.m. Wednesday, December 6, to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

HUTCHISON—At Ottawa, on December 1st, Helen Campbell Hall, aged 84 years, widow of the late William Hutchison, and mother of Alex. C., and J. H. Hutchison, of this city. Funeral from the residence of C. A. Hutchison, 3151 St. Catherine street, to Mount Royal Cemetery on Tuesday, December 5th, at two o'clock p. m. 290

BROUILLETTE—On the 1st inst., at 14 Parker street, Eugene, son of Adrien Brouillette, aged six years. 291

WRIGHT—At Toronto, Ont., on November 26, Maria Phœbe Zwick, wife of Henry H. Wright, M. D. 291

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Ask your grocer for it, and take no substitute. McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND the only genuine.

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ANY MISTAKE

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BUY MANTLES
BUY MANTLES

OR

WINTER JACKETS
WINTER JACKETS

THE

LARGEST STOCK
LARGEST STOCK

AND

BEST VALUE
BEST VALUE

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NOTRE DAME STREET

A CHEAP SALE
A CHEAP SALE

OF WINTER

MANTLES AND JACKETS
MANTLES AND JACKETS

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ALL DECEMBER
ALL DECEMBER

EVERY

WINTER JACKET
WINTER JACKET

AND EVERY

WINTER MANTLE
WINTER MANTLE

IN THE STORE IS

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FOR THIS

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Of the best makes in all sizes at clearing prices

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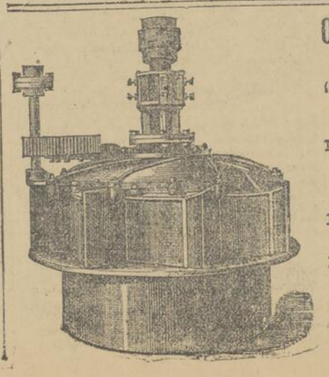

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3.	" " " "	57
2.	" " " "	69

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The above prices include admission to swimming bath.

These classes are formed in winter (with temperature of air and water suitable to avoid colds) for the benefit of parties who desire to learn otherwise than during the boating and bathing season.

It is expected that ladies will provide their own costumes.

Costumes cared for at 25c a month.

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E. G. O'CONNOR, Sec-Treasurer.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 5.

THE PROTESTANT PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The Protestant Protective Association gets little mercy from the press, English and French, Liberal and Conservative. The Gazette of this city agrees substantially with The Herald in its estimate of the danger to the country of a successful propaganda of this sort. "With Mr. Edgar, M.P.," it says, "we believe it were better that Conservatives and Liberals should be for years to come excluded from power at Toronto and Ottawa respectively, than that the principles of the P. P. A. should be allowed to prevail in our political affairs." The Toronto Globe in its comment on the East Lambton result says: "It, however, the battle of religious equality and justice is to be fought over again, there ought to be no doubt about the side on which Liberals in this province and Dominion shall be found. They cannot, without sacrificing everything of Liberalism but its name, make any compromise with such an organization as the P.P.A., though every conflict should result in a temporary defeat, though every constituency in Ontario should follow the example of East Lambton. As to the final triumph of Liberalism we have no misgivings."

The Ottawa Journal, which was certainly the most conscientious organ of the Equal Rights movement, has nothing but contempt for the P.P.A. It says:

"The Protestant Protective Association is a mistaken institution and can do only harm in Canada. It is not content with defence; it is aggresive. Its principle is in brief the boycotting of Roman Catholics. The boycott is a cowardly weapon under almost all circumstances; in a country like Canada, its attempted use against Catholics by Protestants is both cowardly and senseless. The Equal Rights movement, which was an open and courageous fight against what its members believed to be a campaign by ultramontane Catholics for special privileges in the courts and schools was a movement in which honorable men could honorably engage; there was no secresy, and the principle of the fight was opposition not to the Roman Catholic religion, but to what was believed to be Roman Catholic polity, as illustrated by the Jesuit Estates Act in Quebec. Protestants could honorably fight such a polity precisely as they could fight a similar polity in any Protestant church—as they did fight such a Protestant polity in many a page of English and Scottish history. But the Protestant Protective Association is a different idea. It is a secret campaign against the Roman Catholic religion, which is a Christian religion. It is an attempted boycott of fellow citizens because they are Christians of a different shade of faith. As such it is a deplorable movement, and a contemptible movement save where it is supported in ignorance or thoughtlessness of its true meaning.

These opinions we believe to be representative of the great mass of the people. It would be intolerable that at this stage of the world's history, and in free Canada, there should be any general approval of an organization with the principles of the Middle Ages, and the methods of the Molly Maguires. The oath of the Canadian society is probably identical with that of the American Protective Association, which is as follows:

I do most solemly promise and swear that I will not allow any one a member of the Roman Catholic church to becoming a member of this order, I knowing him to be such; that I will use my influence to promote the interests of all Protestants everywhere in the world; that I will not employ a Roman Catholic in any capacity if I can procure the services of a Protestant; that I will not aid in building, or by maintaining by my resources any Roman Catholic church or institution of their sect or creed whatsoever, but will do all my power to retard and break down the power of the Pope; that I will not enter into any controversy with a Roman Catholic upon the subject of this order, nor will I enter into any agreement with a Roman Catholic to strike or create a disturbance, whereby the Roman Catholic employees may undermine and replace Protestants; that in all grievances I will seek only Protestants and counsel with them, to the exclusion of all Roman Catholics, and will not make known to them anything of any nature matured at such conferences; that I will not countenance the nomination in any caucus or convention of a Roman Catholic for any office in the gift of the American people, and that I will not vote for nor counsel others to vote for any Roman Catholic, but will only vote for Protestants; that I will endeavor at all times to place the political positions of this government in the hands of Protestants. To all of which I do most solemnly promise and swear, so help me God, Amen.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR BOYD, of New Brunswick, was not permitted to long enjoy the honors of the distinguished position to which he was appointed only some two months ago. Mr. Boyd was in the first place a very successful merchant who fought his way to affluence on an original capital of only industry and ability. Uniting public spirit with assiduity in his private business he naturally became prominent in political affairs, and from 1880 to a very recent period was one of the leading members of the Canadian Senate. He was a man of the most amiable and kindly disposition, who made friends of all he met; and when the Dominion Government cut the Gordian knot of the New Bruuswick governorship by his appointment, it was at once acclaimed as an excellent one. He had just entered on the duties of a very important office, and doubtless looked forward to many years of pleasant service to the province with whose interests he had always been identified, when with awful suddenness, he was summoned hence. Such is life!

THE BRITISH FLEET.

When the destinies of Great Britain are under the direction of a Liberal Government it is the habit of Conservative panic-mongers to set on foot a naval panic and for same time past the people of the United Kingdom have been terrified by the statement that, as the combined French and Russian fleets were stronger than the British, the British supremacy of the seas was at an end. A correspondent of the London Daily News who calls himself "A Liberal Reformer," seeks to allay the terror by ridiculing the statement. He says:

Since 1889 Great Britain has sent afloat nineteen new first-class battleships, with a gross tonnage of 201,750 tons; whilst in the same period France and Russia together have only launched fourteen such ships, with a gross tonnage of 121,675 tons. It is true that when the eighteen ships now on paper in the Naval Offices at Paris and St. Petersburg have been completed and launched, the porportionate increase of their fleets overours will be as stated in your contemporary, provided the English Admiralty does not make any attempt to extend its building programme. But then it is matter of common knowledge, derived from the speeches of Lord Spencer and Mr. Morley, as well as from more reconditе sources, that our Admiralty has not the slightest intention of sitting still, and that at this moment it is considering a new programme of ship-building. If that programme should, as I hope it will, increase the strength of our Navy in porporation to that of France and Russia at the rate which has been maintained from 1889 down to the hour at which I write, the veriest panic-monger amongst us ought to be reassured.

As the correspondent puts it "The panic-mongers are abroad, and venerable admirals are joining juvenile politicians in their attempts to prove that the British fleet, if it has not already gone to the dogs, is at least on its way to them." The scare has been aggravated by Sir Ashmead Bartlett's "fussy activity" in the House, and by Arnold Forster's statement that Mr. Gladstone has pledged himself to the view that the fleet is in no need of strengthening. Mr. Gladstone of course has pledged himself to nothing of the kind. What he has said is that the fleet is fit to perform the duties at present laid on it, but he has said nothing to imply that it would not be improved to meet additional requirements.

The Daily News gives considerable prominence to the letter, denies that the scare is warranted by the fact and expresses its assurance that the Government will not neglect the maintenance of British naval supremacy. It says:

It is somewhat strange that there ever should be, or could be, a real naval panic in England. There is no subject admitting of discussion at all among reasonable men about which we are, as a people, more thoroughly agreed than that of the necessity of our keeping up a great navy. We may differ about Home Rule; we may disagree as to the Church Establishments; we may quarrel over Chartered Companies; but we are almost unanimous as to the paramount importance, for our own security and Europe's peace, of a policy which enables us to hold the command of the seas.

No trick is too dirty for the Tory out of office, but the stirring up of such a scare is rather nasty politics. It is probable, however, that even after Home Rule, Parish councils, "one man one vote" and what The News calls "other such terrible things" have been choked down the unwilling throat of the squealing British Tory, Britannia will continue to rule the waves.

A WORD TO WORKINGMEN.

For the workingmen of the continent, Mr. Cleveland's message has an especial interest. He points them to the inevitable results of protection. "The sharp competition and active struggle of the manufacturers," he says, in effect, "to meet the limited demand for their goods, lead unerringly to inflation, over-production and stagnation." And he adds in terms that are worthy of close consideration by wage earners: "Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, permitted by free raw materials is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation."

DOESN'T SIR JOHN THOMPSON know that he is talking the wildest kind of nonsense when he says, as he did at the Pictou celebration, that "a great number of Liberal manufacturers want a free market in order to move their factories to the States to employ cheap labor and flood Canada?" He should leave that kind of romancing to Sir Charles Hibbert from whom it comes naturally.

No Banquet for Sir John.

The Quebec Telegraph does not approve of the proposition to tender Sir John Thompson and the younger Tupper a dinner in that city. It says: Of course, any body of citizens, who find something to admire in Sir John Thompson and his colleagues, are perfectly free to sycophantically dine and wine the Ministers to their heart's content. But it should always be understood that they do so solely in their own behalf, and not in the name and with the wish of the population of Quebec. To even invite the latter to take part in a demonstration of the kind at such a moment as the present, with two of their leading fellow townsmen languishing in jail at Ottawa, while the beneficiaries of their wrong-doing are being feasted, seems like adding insult to injury. Moreover, Quebec is the last city in the Dominion which has cause to honor any member of the present Ottawa Rump. Its people cannot forget the broken pledges of that precious combination, its brutal treatment of the unfortunate victims of the Champlain Street landslide, its closing of their Marine Hospital, and the abolition of their river police, and the thousand and one other injuries and indignities to which they have been subjected, including the million of dollars stolen from their Harbor Works.

Staple Marks.

Bock y Ca, Legitimidad, Murias' Manual Garcia, Corona, all staple brands, full weight and size, at two for 25 cts, at Hirsch's Havana Cigar depot, opposite Post office.

FRENCH PRESS.

THE REPTILE FUNDS OF 1887.

L'Electeur of Quebec reproduced in connection with the Connolly-McGreevy trial the list of names, originally published in the Toronto Globe about 18 months ago, of those for whose benefit the reptile fund of 1887 was spent. Among them was that of J. A. Gagne, the defeated Conservative candidate for Chicoutimi. It appeared from the receipts signed by the firm of Price Brothers and others that the sum of $2,250 was spent in Chicoutimi and as Mr. Gagne obtained 1,122 votes it was an average of $2 per head. Mr. Gagne made no protest or denial when these receipts were first published. On the last publication a few days ago L'Electeur added that the candidate had himself received the money from Mr. McGreevy. Mr. Gagne, who after the election became a judge, writes indignantly that he never received a cent from Mr. McGreevy or from anyone in his name and that as far as he knows none of those who worked for him in 1887 received anything from Mr. McGreevy. The judge adds "I have no intention of discussing here the question as to whether those who in the federal election of 1887 received even directly money from Mr. McGreevy, who was the treasurer of the conservative committee, ought to be for that reason considered as criminals. It is not necessary to be a lawyer to discuss this question: it is sufficient to have a little common sense." The judge threatens a libel suit unless he is set right before the public and especially the people of Chicoutimi and Saguenay. L'Electeur accepts the statement of Judge Gagne that he had no knowledge of this money but points out that the receipts always said that the different sums were "to be placed to the credit of Mr. Gagne, Chicoutimi." The firm of Price Brothers is too well known to allow it to be supposed that the sums were not placed to his credit. L'Electeur concludes: "The judge says that it is not necessary to be a lawyer but that common sense is sufficient to declare that those who received these monies even directly are not criminals. We shall not discuss this point now with the learned magistrate. We leave it to the Attorney-General of Ontario to decide whether those who shared these monies are not as criminal as those who gave them."

THE EAST LAMBTON ELECTION.

Le Monde, under the heading "The Conquences of Castorism," says: "The result of this election has caused disagreeable surprise from one end of the country to the other; it is a brilliant triumph for intolerance and fanaticism over the sacred ideas of union and patriotic understanding which ought to be current in this country. The Protestant Protective Association is a society of selfish and wicked sectarians whose principal aim is to prevent Catholics from obtaining public honors and employment, in which it has been only too successful so far. The Herald, this morning, could not help saying that the result of the election in East Lambton is a disgrace and a calamity for the electoral division, and even for the Province of Ontario. Assuredly, if a Catholic association, organized on the basis of the P.A.A., had won in a county of our province a triumph like that won up there last Saturday, The Mail, and people of that kind, would have proposed again to reconquer Quebec. It must not be forgotten that all this has been caused by the Castor Ultramontane party. Its excesses of language, its rash provocations, its insolent irreconciliable attitude, have provoked analogous excesses in the other provinces. He who sows the wind reaps the whirlwind."

La Patrie says: "As the Conservatives did not place a candidate in nomination, it is easy to see who elected the candidate of the P.P.A., they were the Tories. Besides, see in what terms the St. Thomas Times, a Tory journal, expresses itself regarding the future role of the P.P.A. 'Is there a single subject in his senses who does not understand that it is necessary at any price to cause the French element of the nation to disappear? Those who speak of the loyalty of French-Canadians are grossly ignorant or arrant humbugs." With the Orangemen and the P.P.A.'s in the Tory ranks, we are all right!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

The D.C.T.A. Elections.

To the Editor of The Herald.

SIR,—The letter which appeared in your issue of Saturday last, signed by George L. Cains and Fred Hughes, as a repudiation of Mr. Lawrence A. Wilson's declaration is practically an admission, for these gentlemen state their object in calling upon Mr. Wilson was to make the proceedings at the annual meeting harmonious, and suggested that if Mr. Wilson were willing to retire at that time they thought the Board would certainly be disposed to elect him a Director for the unexpired year of Mr. Watson' term of office. This declaration of promise was a shuffling method of no effect to cause Mr. Wilson's retirement, as both these gentlemen are perfectly well aware they were going beyond their province to make a promise they knew they had no right to make, as it was impossible to fulfill because the members are the electorate. It is for this underhanded admitted attempt to interfere or take away every member's right to elect the man of their choice, individual action should be taken by every member to see by his vote that this kind of dictatorship is abolished. How can the Association continue to maintain its high position of integrity and respectability when men holding office reduce themselves to such a low level as to make, or attempt to make, a bargain for the specific purpose of gaining their own ends?

As a member of the association, still having faith in and jealous of the good name of the institution, I desire to enter my protest against such under-handed work, and I call the special attention of every member who desires the continued prosperity of the association to show on the 8th of December they are not men subject to the will and influence of those who, admittedly sought for results upon promises they had no right to make.

ONE OF THE MEMBERS.

December 4th, 1893.

Phœnix Assurance Company.

To the Editor of The Herald.

SIR,—Having observed repeated reference in the city papers lately to a suit of Clement vs. the Phœnix Insurance Co., we beg to say that although the plaintiff, Mr. Clement, was for some years in our employment, the suit referred to is not against the Phœnix Assurance Co., of London, but against another office of similar name with which he was more recently connected.

By kindly giving publicity to this you will much oblige,

PATERSON & SON,
General Agents,
Phœnix Assurance Co., of London.

Montreal, Dec. 4th.

Hands off the Decalogue.

Hamilton Times.—The Toronto World has another grievance, although it is not one that can properly be called new. It thinks "it is unfortunate the Ten Commandments were not delivered with greater definiteness and precision." The member for East York should content himself with regulating the Canadian railway rates, the solar system and the stereotype duty, and keep his hands off the decalogue.

Distinctly Libelous.

Chicago Record.—Montreal was lively for once in its history, but it took an earthquake to do it.

COTE ST. ANTOINE.

Breezy Meeting of the Council Last Night.

The usual meeting of the Cote St. Antoine Town Council was held last night in the Town Hall, Greene Avenue: Present Mayor Hutchison, Councillors Ramsay, McCormick, Ellicott, Walker, McLeod, Evans, Ross, and Greig.

ASSESSMENTS FOR DRAINAGE.

Mayor Hutchison stated that Mr. Greig and himself had been going over the assessment roll for the drainage scheme, which was in the hands of Mr. Dunlop. It presented a difficult problem.

Asked why the assessment had not been struck at once, the Mayor replied that the subject was a difficult one to explain. A by-law had been passed, of which a portion was local. There had been expended under the part of which the council were cognizant $142,000. Of this the council thought that $50,000 should be borne by the whole town. There was $31,000 for the Glen bridge which should be put on the whole town. This was on the land, independent of the buildings. There was $20,350 over certain lands in the west end of the town, and $10,000 frontage on the Glen Road. There were three different assessments, and there was nothing in the by-law to show how the crossings and intersections should be dealt with. There was also the question of a property which had a side frontage as well as a main frontage. The tax was payable in forty years on the valuation roll, which would vary each year. The whole problem was bristling with difficulties, and the council wanted to put it on a sound basis.

Mr. Evans considered that the council should send out the accounts for the frontage tax at once. He made a motion to that effect, which was seconded by Mr. Ross.

Mr. Greig said the council should get a good man to go over the matter. The Finance Committee had considered the whole thing carefully.

Mr. Ramsay complained that matters had dragged too much already, and the reason was that the council had not got the proper apparatus there for doing their work. There was a lack of proper book-keeping and accounts.

Mr. Evans produced a resolution passed in July last ordering that accounts for the the frontage rate should be sent out at once.

Mayor Hutchison objected that Council must let a man know the entire amount he was liable for, which they could not do yet.

The following resolution was put to the meeting and carried by a majority of three to one: That the amount chargeable to proprietors for drain opposite their properties be at once calculated and accounts rendered forthwith.

The Mayor complained that so many councillors had not voted, and expressed his determination to let the matter alone after this. It was not fair to come there to find fault, and then shirk responsibility.

Mr. Evans—"So far as I am concerned I don't shirk anything."

After extending the time for payment of the frontage rates to January 2nd, the matter dropped.

PROPOSED NEW OFFICER.

Mr. Ross brought in a motion to the effect that the Council considered that an officer to take charge of finances, etc, should be appointed, and that the Finance Committee be instructed to consider and report as to duties, salary, etc. He considered Mr. Rollin had all he could do as secretary-treasurer. Mr. Ramsay seconded the resolution, which met with unanimous approval.

Mr. T. C. Bulmer appeared before the council and stated that the Montreal water pumping station was used as a rendezvous both by the policemen of the town and others, and liquor was brought there. He pointed out the danger of this, and said that he only came in the interests of the town, not as a reflection on the Police Committee. He asked that this and other charges he made be investigated by a committee of the whole council.

Mayor Hutchison said that anyone with a grievance against the town found a friend in Mr. Bulmer. In the case of a man charged with arson the accused man's counsel stated that he was with his sick mother, when as a matter of fact he was in his (Mr. Bulmer's) house.

Mr. Bulmer—"I give that an emphatic denial. You state what is not true."

Mr. Ross—"It is a good case of libel."

Mr. Bulmer—"You know I never brought an action against any one for such a thing."

The Mayor asked for a charge in writing, which was handed to him.

Mr. Bulmer—"If this investigation is not held under your direction, depend on it, it will be held."

The Mayor—"We find criminals flock to you for support."

Mr. Bulmer—"If you are a man you will name them, and take the consequences. I am sorry you should have said what you did about me, for I don't think you believe it true."

The Mayor—"Put your charge in writing and make an affidavit."

Mr. Bulmer (handing him a paper)—"Do you refuse to take this?"

The Mayor—"No, but make an affidavit."

Mr. Bulmer—"Depend on it, it will be investigated. I don't let things go that way."

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE STREET RAILWAY.

Several members of the Council complained of the street car service. It was alleged that all the cars did not make the full trip, that a motor man had allowed his car to go on at a high speed while he was inside the car, that another motor man had been seen running by the side of his car to keep warm, and that some cars did not carry head lights.

The engineer was instructed to see that the by-law was carried out.

The Council adjourned after considering reports of committees.

EUROPEAN ARMY AFFAIRS.

A Belgian Paper on the New German Camp.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4.—The Independence Belge publishes an article with a map, explaining the formation of the German permanent camp near Malmedy, in Rhenish Prussia, near the Belgian frontier. This camp is intended to be the point of concentration for eight army corps, the battalions of which are stationed at Cologne, Coblenz and Treves. The paper says that practice with the German arms necessitates the camp being made in the fort of Apolgon, every side of which measures three miles. This is to avoid the wounding of passers-by. Besides this, great plains are required for the manœuvres of the artillery, cavalry and infantry. At Malmedy land costs little. The camp will be fitted with barracks and arranged for field gun practice.

The paper adds that probably Germany has no intention to use the position to violate Belgian neutrality. If such a violation did occur the Belgians could not effectively resist the German forces traversing Luxemburg, Belgium and the United forces coming from Metz. The Independence Belge expresses greater confidence in France not violating Belgian territory, as a French army coming north would be isolated while marching through Belgian doors to the Eastern frontier of Germany.

VESSELS IN TROUBLE.

Steamer Cape Breton's Cargo Badly Damaged.

HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 4.—Advices from St. Johns, Newfoundland, by mail says schooner Savard, bound from there to Montreal with a cargo of herring, has arrived at St. Pierre in damaged condition, and was obliged to jettison part of her cargo. Steamer Cape Breton, at St. Johns from Montreal, reports heavy weather. Her cargo shifted and of 200 puncheons on board half were broken, the contents going over a lot of hay, damaging it.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Decreased Rentals. But Increasing Membership.

The annual meeting of the Mechanics' Institute was held last night. The president, Jno. Harper, presided. Present, H. Lampard, J. B. Young, S. White, C. Stevenson, T. Bockay, M. C. Fold, Wm. Stewart, Mr. Stanley, Wm. Roberts, F. Murray, R. English, Jas. Brown, Jas. Moore. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. The notice of motion of Mr. Rutherford was read and left in the hands of the incoming committee, on motion of H. Lampard, seconded by P. Collins, that the incoming committee report to a special meeting of the Institute as soon as possible.

The 54th annual report of the Institute was read and indicated a falling off of rentals, but an increase in membership. That by borrowing $9000 on the same term as the original loan, the amount of $5500 had been paid off, loaned by Jas. Moore, the balance being reserved for altering the motor of the elevator.

The membership increased as follows: Corresponding, 9; honorary, 12; life, 308; in first class, 66; second class, 212; third class, 71; members elected in 1892 were 122; in 1893, 142, showing an increase of 20 members.

The financial report was thoroughly satisfactory, as was also that of the Library Committee. The library report showed that the demand for current literature was superseding standard works and that the supply had to be thereby regulated. Reference was fittingly made to the loss of several life members by death, mentioning the names of John Austell and David Brown, late past-presidents of the Institute, John Lovell and Dr. J. Sterry Hunt.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the auditors, Messrs. Thos. Spurrier and Chas. J. Binnore. It may be mentioned that the annual report stated that 180 books had been added to the library, at a cost of $200; the members using the library numbered 412, as against 525 last year. The branch at Point St. Charles was announced to be still unsold, although a portion was rented to the Salvation Army.

The annual election of officers came next. All last year's officers were unanimously re-elected, viz.: President, Jno. Harper; V.-P., Jno. Gow; Jas A. Harte, Treasurer; Jas. Brown, Secretary. The following were elected to serve on the general committee: H. Lampard, M. Dougall, A. Cowen, W. McDonald, S. White.

It was decided to hold the election of sub-committees at the end of this week. These includes finance, house, library and room, lecture and class, and membership. A vote of thanks was moved to the officers of the institute, as well as to the scrutineers, and the meeting adjourned.

ROUGH ON THE HUSBAND.

What Mrs. Shatford Says About Mr. J. D. Shatford.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 4.—The application of J. D. Shatford for the custody of his two children, now in charge of Mrs. Shatford, came before Judge Tuck to-day. Mrs. Shatford's affidavit says her husband was not a fit person to have custody of the children, stating that Shatford objected to the children being brought up in any church, and gave them money to stay away from Sunday school; that he favored atheism and infidelity and said preachers were all morally bad; that Shatford struck and knocked her down and pulled her about the room by her limbs, leaving black and blue marks on her person and limbs; that he used vulgar, profane and irreligious language before the children; that when it was proposed to say grace at meals he had said: "Grace before meat, grace before man, eat away devils as fast as you can." In addition to all this he refused to give her pocket money. Mrs. Shatford recited facts as to her husband's failure, the Criminal charges made against him, etc., and how finally he stealthily escaped from St. John in woman's clothes, leaving her without a cent of money. According to Mrs. Shatford, Mr. Shatford, sr., came over from Halifax and paid $1600 to secure the release of Mr. Shatford, jr., when criminal proceedings against him had been started. Her husband's liabilities, she said, were $20,000. His assets were nil, and she believes he is now no better off. She told him Shatford's father said that he (Jefferson Davis Shatford) was a thief and forger and that the penitentiary stared him in the face. She told, too, how Shatford went to New Orleans, where he lived under an assumed name, and afterwards went to Chicago under an assumed name; how the letters he sent here were addressed to her sister Rosa, because he feared they might lead to his discovery and extradition. After some further affidavits, the hearing was postponed until next Monday to allow Shatford to answer affidavits.

May Go to Scotland.

The Scottish papers are mentioning the name of Prof. John Watson, of Queen's University, Kingston, in connection with the chair of Moral Philosophy in Glasgow University, left vacant by the selection of Prof. Edward Caird to be master of Balliol College Oxford.

Correct: Observatory: Time
— AT —
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1741 NOTRE DAME SREET.

Just received per SS. Sardinian, a large consignment of
FINE STERLING SILVER GOODS,
Suitable for Wedding Presents.
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FOR SALE—DOOR PLATES, BEVELED edge plate glass, brass or nickel, engraved to order, $1.50 up. Brass signs of all kinds. S. H. Martel, 673 Craig street, Montreal.

FOR FIRST-CLASS FOOTWEAR FAULTLESS FIT and FINEST FINISH, in FOREMOST FASHIONS, at FAIREST FIGURES FIND GRANBY RUBBERS and OVERSHOES
THEY WEAR LIKE IRON.

AUCTION SALES.

By Benning and Barsalou.

IMPORTANT SALE
—OF—
Fancy Goods, Small Wares, Cutlery, Glassware, Plush Goods, Toys, Jewelry, Dolls Etc., Etc.
AT AUCTION.
The subscribers have received instruction from a Wholesale House to sell at their salesrooms,
86 and 88 St. Peter St.,
On Tuesday, December 5th,
and the following days, the balance of a wholesale stock of Fancy Goods, consisting of Plush Goods, China Goods, Dolls, Toys, Ornaments, Brushes, Combs, Work Boxes, Block Games, Stationery, Jewelry, Photo-Frames, Shell Goods, and Holiday Goods, etc., etc.
The whole without reserve.
Sale each day at ten o'clock a. m.
BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

Trade Sale
Of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, Scotch Linen, Boots and Shoes, Etc., Etc.,
AT AUCTION.
he subscribers have received instructions from several manufacturers and importers to sell at their stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th DECEMBER, in lots suitable to the wants of the city and country trade, a large assortment of Dry Goods, suited to the Fall and Winter trade, comprising 300 pieces Assorted Tweeds, Coatings, Naps, Serges; 200 pieces Dress Goods, Flannels, Blanket Cloths; 300 pieces Prints, Linings, Winceys, Ginghams; 200 pieces Table Linens, Crash, Shoe Duck; 2,000 dozens Assorted Linen Towels, Table Cloths; 500 dozen Braces; 150 dozen Shirts and Drawers; Umbrellas, Gloves, Ties Shirts and Collars, Curtains, Yarns, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Shawls, Braids, Notions, and a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Plushes, Silks, Cashmeres, English and Scotch Tweeds, Dress Goods, Muslins, Jerseys, Circulars, Underwear, Men's Ladies' and Children's, and a variety of other goods.
100 lots Ready-Made Clothing.
Also a consignment of Boots and Shoes and a variety of other goods.
All the above goods are new and attractive, and will be sold without reserve.
Sale at TEN a.m.
BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

By HUTCHINS & BROWN.

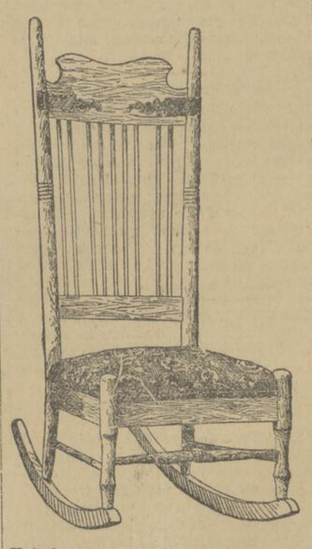
FOR SALE,
BY HUTCHINS & BROWN.

A nice Brick Residence, corner of Sherbrooke Street, with large lot for additional building; a bargain at.	$16,000
Fine Stone Residence, 13 rooms, and hot water heat, on University St.	9,500
Elegant Stone Residence, large pleasant rooms, and all modern conveniences, Mackay street	11,000
Fine Stone Residence, 13 rooms, billiard room, and a most comfortable home, Mackay Street	8,000
An elegant new Brick Residence, large lot, St. Catherine Street West.	20,000
A very elegant new Brown Stone Residence, on Dorchester Street West.	20,000
A solid Brick Cottage, large lot, Fullum Street	6,000
3 nice Brick Cottages, Fullum St., for	4,500
A nice Stone Cottage, 6 rooms, on Cadieux Street, for	2,000
2 solid Brick Tenements, Richmond Square	5,500
2 fine Stone Tenements, on St. Denis St.	6,000
6 Stone Tenements, corner of Berri St.	8,000

And large number of additional blocks of tenement and many small houses in all parts of the city. Call for particulars.
HUTCHINS & BROWN,
New York Life Building.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS.
We offer for sale some very fine lots suitable for factories, near C. P. R., on Notre Dame and Fullum Streets, and several fine lots on corner of Mance Street, Park Avenue and elsewhere.
HUTCHINS & BROWN
New York Life Building.

SOLID OAK



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Renaud, King & Patterson, Furniture AND Bedding
652 CRAIG STREET.
P.S.—A very choice assortment of FANCY FURNITURE for Xmas. Low Prices for CASH.

For Finest Cuts and Best Quality of Fresh, Smoked and Salt
MEATS
Or for Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Cheese at Lowest Prices, call at or ring up the nearest store of the
Laing Packing AND Provision Co.
West End Retail Store, 224 Bleury, corner Berthelet. Tel. 3018.
Central Retail Store, 1620 St. Catherine, corner St. Hubert. Tel. 6309.
East End Retail Store, 811 St. Catherine St Tel. 6036.
Telephone orders promptly attended to

NEW ARRIVALS
Lately received, ex-Steamship from Birmingham, England, a large consignment of Iron, Iron and Brass, and all Brass Children's Cribs, Swing Cots, Bedsteads and Invalid Chair Frames, convertible into Beds or Easy Chairs. The above are now opened out and comprise a fine selection, which may be seen in our large showrooms. OWEN McGARVEY & SON, 1849, 1851 and 1853 Notre Dame Street, corner of McGill Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE QUEEN'S.
THIS WEEK — To-night, 8.15. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday, 2.15.
First Time in Montreal
L'ENFANT PRODIGUE
(The Prodigal Son)
A Musical Play Without Words, by the Famous Original Paris Company.
Note — For this exceptional engagement, Prices $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c and 25c. Seats now on sale at Theatre, N. Y. Piano Co., Sheppard's and Hotels. Next Week—JOHN DREW, in the Masked Ball, Monday Evening, Dec. 11, PRESS NIGHT.

THEATRE : ROYAL
Afternoon and Evening—WEEK Commencing Dec. 4.
WEBER & FIELD'S OWN COMPANY
Positively the Largest and Strongest Vaudeville attraction on earth, consisting of the following well-known artists:
Mlle. Paquette, eccentric French dancer and singer; McIntyre & Heath, James F. Hoey, Mache & Masand, Marion & Bell, the Fansons and Weber & Fields, the German Senators
Prices 10, 20 and 30c; reserved seats 10c extra, plan at Theatre from 9 a. m., to 10 p. m.
Coming—THE IVY LEAF.

OPERA FRANCAIS,
M. R. SALLARD, - Manager.
Monday, Dec. 4—The Chimes of Normandy, (1st act); L'Etincelle, La Peruque
Tuesday — Les Surprises du Divorce.
Wednesday—Carmen. Thursday—10th Gala Soiree—Le Maitre de Forge. Friday—Carmen. Saturday—Le Maitre de Forge. Saturday Matinee—Josephine Vendue Par Ses Sœurs. Tickets at Theatre, also at Hardy's, 1637 Notre Dame Street. Popular prices.
Wednesday the 6th of September the above Company will produce the well-known Comic Opera CARMEN, written by Bizet. On this occasion the public will hear the children's chorus in the 1st act, a part that has never been introduced by any other company either in Montreal or the United States. It will be one of the leading attractions of the evening performance.

The Art Association of Montreal.
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
NEW GALLERY NOW OPEN.
Loan Exhibition of Paintings, including THE COMMUNICANTS.
9 a. m., to 6 p. m. 8 to 10 p. m.
ADMISSION - - - 25c

FANCY FAIR OF THE SEASON!
Under the patronage of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL and the COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN, Temple Emanu-El.
TO-NIGHT AT 8
Doors open at 7.30.
The Fair to-night will be opened by Dr. Johnson, of McGill. Students are invited.
Music by Police Band.

MARTEAU CONCERT
MR. RUDOLPH ARONSON begs to announce that there will be One Concert only on
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12th
The Second Concert will take place later in the season, the date of which will be duly announced. Programmes of the approaching event can now be had at the music stores.
Box plan open at George J. Sheppard's 2274 St. Catherine Street.
Reserved Seats $1.00 and $1.50 each.

DANCING!
THIRD NEW CLASS
OF THE SEASON FOR
Beginners in Dancing
—AT—
Prof. Durkee's Academy
This class will commence MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, DEC. 4th and 7th
Remember that it will be for Beginners only, and that it will be strictly private, as no spectators will be admitted to it.
Begin at the beginning! Make arrangements in advance!
Academy open afternoon and evening.
If you wish to visit classes before joining you are cordially invited to do so any Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday or Saturday evening.
2269 St. Catherine Street.

The Society of Arts
OF CANADA, (Limited.)
CAPITAL STOCK $100,000
A Society established with a view to disseminate the taste for Arts, to encourage and help Artists.
Incorporated by Letters Patent, of the Government of Canada the 27th February, 1893.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS
Nos. 1666 & 1668 Notre Dame St., Montreal,
EXHIBITION AND SALE
ADMISSION FREE.
From 10 o'clock a.m. to 4 p.m.
The only chance in this country to purchase works of masters.
All the paintings are originals, mostly from the French school, the leading modern school.
Eminent artists such as Francais, Rochegrosse, Aublet, Baran, Pezant, Petitjean, Marius Roy, Scherrer, Sauzay, and a great many others, are members of this society.
Ask for Catalogue and Circular.
H. A. A. BRAULT,
Director.

Christmas Presents,
Wedding Presents,
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Art Pottery, Electro Plate, Sterling Silver Novelties, The new Cauldon Ware in Five O'clock dainty Cups and Saucers, etc., very choice.
Opera Glasses, Carriage Clocks, Fans Lamps, etc.
Spoons and Forks of Superior Quality, Rodger's Cutlery.
—A CALL SOLICITED—
WATSON & DICKSON,
1791 NOTRE DAME,
Corner of St. Peter St.

SPORTING WORLD.

Is the American Game of Football a Brutal One?

Experts and Others Say that It Is Not – Annual Meetings of the Thistle and Montreal Curling Clubs—The Garrison Artillery Association Flourishing.

With the exception of baseball, there is no game in the United States, which, to-day, is exciting more enthusiasm than football, particularly those games played between different colleges. The question now is springing up, and agitating the minds of many followers of the game, as to whether after all, the game as played to-day is brutal or not? Some even go so far as to say that modern American football is one not much better than prize fighting.

The Board of Overseers of Harvard University has recently appointed a commission to collect statistics and thoroughly investigate the game of football, and if practicable, suggest changes that may benefit the game.

The Boston Herald is investigating the matter, and has gathered opinions from various sources as to football, its dangers, etc. These opinions are from men who have played the game, from professors, trainers, business men and others. From these the consensus of opinion seems to be that the game is a good one and should be retained.

A Sensible Proposition.

The Toronto Empire of yesterday contains a letter signed by an enthusiast of old Rugby suggesting changes that might be made in the schedule of games. The letter, which appears below, is full of common sense and should meet with the approval of the executive. The Quebec Union might also profit by what is suggested. The letter in full is: "As the Rugby football season is now over, and the annual meeting will, I suppose, soon be held for the purpose of considering any possible improvements, I trust you will find space for the following suggestion: The present method of contesting for the championship is not altogether satisfactory. It would be a manifest improvement to have the schedule as it is in lacrosse, i.e., each club play home and home games with every other club; the championship going to the club having the greatest number of wins. Of course this suggestion is open to objections, but any apparent disadvantages are so trivial when compared with the advantages that would ensue from the new way that they can well be overlooked. The two Ottawa clubs meditate joining the Quebec union, thus leaving us with seven clubs. Now if the two weakest of these, Trinity and R.M.C., were dropped it would only necessitate each of the remaining clubs playing eight games—a number quite within the possibilities. It is a fact, I think, that Queen's this year played that exact number to win the championship. The disadvantages of the present method are very numerous, and also the cause of much complaint. Good clubs are knocked out early in the rounds, and their members cease to play since their chance is gone. Sometimes this occurs within two weeks of the beginning of the season. The result must be injurious to football in Canada. Then again no club knows its position at the end of the season, but the champions. The other clubs are all equal since none of them can claim second place. There would be no more disputes as to where games were to be played; each club would know when and where it had to play. Other advantages that are at once apparent on consideration would accrue by the adoption of this method.

ATHLETIC.

The Garrison Artillery Progressing.

Everything is "couleur de rose" in the Garrison Artillery camp, despite the announcement in an evening paper, and it is most evident that the twinkling orb has been imposed upon. There is no intention of forming a new association or anything of that sort. The intention of those officers who have the welfare of the battalion at heart is to amalgamate the different clubs of the corps under one head, on lines similar to the M.A.A.A. A most enthusiastic meeting was held in the Drill Hall last night, at which Colonel Cole occupied the chair. The vice chairs were taken by Captains Reid and McEwan, Sergt. Major Jones was in his place as secretary. The attendance numbered about 60, and every one was most enthusiastic concerning the new plan. Every one in authority disclaimed any connection with the formation of a new association, and decided on amalgamation by an unanimous vote. The new regime will have Col. Cole as hon. president, and the field officers as vice-presidents. The meeting adjourned to the 18th for election of officers. In the meantime the companies will have an opportunity of talking the matter over.

This is the 23rd year of the existence of the M.G.A. Snowshoe Club., and on Wednesday next will hold their first tramp.

At any rate the Garrison is all right, and the proposed plan is a splendid one.

CURLING.

The Montreal Club's Meeting.

A special annual meeting of the Montreal Curling Club was held last night in the rink for the purpose of electing skips for the season and the transaction of other business. The skips elected were: Wm. Abbott, G. H. McHenry, S. A. McMurty, A. F. Riddell, C. E. Smyth, F. Stancliffe, R. W. Tyre, D. Williamson, Rev. John Williamson, H. D. Suckling, C. H. Whitelaw, W. I. Fenwick.

The Committee of Election was chosen as follows: R. White, C. C. Newton, F. Stancliffe.

R. W. Tyre and James Williamson will again be the delegates to the Branch.

The Rink Committee elected comprise C. C. Newton, D. Williamson, Lieut.-Col. Gardner and Dr. Ibbotson. A. I. Hubbard will be the Secretary. Chaplain, Rev. A. J. Mowat.

The Thistle's Meet.

The usual fall meeting of the Montreal Thistle Curling Club took place last night in the club house on St. Monique street. There were about 30 members present, Mr. Alex. Mitchell, the president in the chair. A resolution moved by Judge Archibald seconded by Mr. George Brush was adopted expressing regret at the death of Mr. Fred T. Campbell, putting on record the club's appreciation of his many estimable qualities and sympathising with the relatives in their bereavement. Mr. David Kinghorn was unanimously elected skip to fill the place left vacant by Mr. Campbell's death. Mr. A. E. Smith, the secretary of the club, intimated his wish to offer a trophy for competition among the city clubs. The matter was referred to the Branch and a resolution was adopted thanking Mr. Smith for his generosity.

TURF.

The Ottawa Races.

[Special to The Herald.]

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—The program for the winter trotting races of the new club has just been announced. The dates of the meeting are February 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, and every event is open to trotters and pacers. The track will be constructed as soon as weather permits. The events will be:

February 10—Electric Railway stakes, $10 each with $10 each extra for starters, $150, $50 and $25.

Tuesday, February 13—$175, 2.37 class; $225, 2.27 class (entrance refunded to winner of fastest heat if as good as 2.32).

Wednesday, February 14—Reserved, $325, free-for-all ($25 added to winner if he beats 2.30, each heat and mark reached here at three meetings only since 1885).

Thursday, February 15—$175, 2.45 class; $225, 2.32 class.

Friday, February 16—$225, 2.22 class (entrance added to first money if winner averages 2.30); five mile stakes of $15 each, with $100 added.

BASEBALL.

The Granite Club's Concert.

On Thursday evening the Granite Baseball Club will hold its second annual concert in the St. Henri Town Hall. The team this year won the championship of the league, losing only one game out of six played, and the club's friends have not been slow in coming forward to make the concert a success. A very attractive program has been arranged, and below will be found the names of the contributors, Scotch String Quartette, under the direction of Prof. Cathcart Wallace, Edwin Varney, Miss Walker, John Dupuis, Montreal Male Quartette, W. V. Robinson, W. A. Hastie, A. Roy, J. Stewart Blanford. Miss J. Rielly will be the accompanist. Tickets have been placed at a reasonable price and it is hoped that the champions will have a full house.

THE SNOWSHOE.

Orient's First Tramp.

The Orient Snowshoe Club will hold its first tramp of the season on Friday evening, leaving the club rooms at eight o'clock sharp.

The Holly Club's Program.

At a committee meeting of the Holly Snowshoe Club held in their new club room last evening, the following fixtures were made for the season 1893-94:

1st Bonnet hop	26 December
Tramp to Back River	6 January.
Green race	9 "
Open race	13 "
Club race	16 "
Tramp to Lachine	20 "
2nd bonnet hop	23 "
Tramp to Lachine	10 February
Veterans' night	13 "
Grand ladies' night	20 "

STAGE AND PLATFORM.

"L'Enfant Prodigue" a Great Success—Weber and Field—Concerts.

"L'Enfant Prodigue," which was presented at the Queen's last night, is a wonderful performance. It is a musical play without words. It tells a simple story of life; and all the human feelings are expressed so perfectly in pantomime that words are not only unnecessary but would really jar on the symmetry and perfection of the representation. The musical setting fits in perfectly with the acting, the whole blending into an artistic performance worthy of the warmest praise. It is a very human play. The story, with its variations, is common enough in life—it is the old, old tale of the prodigal son. Pierrot, junior, the son of kindly and jovial parents, is in love with Phrynette, a laundry maid; she offers to run away with him if he has money, and he yields to temptation, steals his father's earnings and goes away with her. The money gone in riotous living in Paris, Phrynette deserts him for a hideous old man blessed with a title and plenty of money, and Pierrot, junior, becomes a homeless wanderer, finally staggering into the house of his parents, famished and half frozen, on Christmas Day, to be received with the tenderest of pardons by his mother. His father is obdurate, but on Pierrot joining a regiment which is marching to the boundary he relents and gives his blessing. The acting of every member of the company is all but perfect; the critic can only applaud. The return of the prodigal son, and his welcome by his mother in the final act was a piece of dumb show acting which wet a good many eyelids. Particularly expressive was the acting of Mlle Roy, who played the part of the heartless Phrynette. The company is identical with the one which produced the play in Paris, and comprises Mlle Pilar Morin (Pierrot Junior), Madame Eugene Bade (Madame Pierrot), Mlle Roy (Phrynette), M. Courtes (Pierrot senior), M. Dallen (the baron), M. Buckland (the servant).

The music is very well interpreted by a good orchestra, under the baton of Barber Johns. Most of the accompanying is done by the pianist, M. Aime Lachaume. The play will be repeated every night this week, and no one will make any mistake in going to see it. There was a good audience last night composed very largely of French Canadian citizens, who were naturally attracted by the presence of a Parisian company.

WEBER AND FIELDS CO.

There is another week of variety entertainment in store for the patrons of Theatre Royal for yesterday Weber and Field's Company opened a week's engagement. The company is a very strong one, there not being a weak turn in the whole cast. One of the features is the appearance for the first time in Montreal of Mlle. Paquerette, a French eccentrique from Paris. She is very clever and was yesterday give a very cordial reception; the crowded house thoroughly appreciating her work. The songs are all in French, and they are sung and acted with a mirthful grace and "abandon." The chansons are the first on the program, and they give a laughable skit entitled "Scenes in a School Room." Following them comes the ever popular Johnny Carroll, and he was given a reception which showed that he had a hold on the patrons of the Royal. His songs were well rendered. Weber and Fields have improved their part a great deal and made it

PAQUERETTE.

even more funny than ever. The game of pool was most comical. They were recalled several times. Marion and Belle appeared as novelty artists and sang acceptably some of their original songs. The selections of McIntyre and Heath, black-faced comedians, were long, but not tiresome. James F. Hoey, "Young Mule, Brother to Old Horse" was very funny, and his "foolishness" also bears the stamp of originality. Time and time again was he encored. Abachi and Masand are two wonderful acrobats. The afterpiece of a variety show is generally "no good," but this week the absurdity was more than passable. The fact that the crowd waited through it all should show that the piece which is entitled "One Price Only" was above the average.

"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE."

The French Opera opened what promises to be a very brilliant week of entertainment last evening with Planchet's charming "Chimes of Normandy." The company gave this opera early in their engagement here, but since then they have improved in every way, having, as it were, become used to one another, and so advancing in excellence in both individual and ensemble work. The production last evening, and the work done by the company for some weeks past, had merited a great deal of praise, and although they have received patronage and notice in the French quarter and by the French press, yet they, none the less, afford a particular attraction to all English - speaking (but French understanding) people who are sufficiently cosmopolitan in their tastes to appreciate a performance, which is at the same time artistic as a piece of work and a revelation of an entirely new vista of scene, motion and life, moving at the impulse of a temperament widely different from their own. The work of the present French company would put a blush on many of the English companies that come here with a flourish of trumpets, and their orchestra is certainly exceptionally fine for a Montreal theatre. The repertoire for this week includes "Les Surpris du Divorce," "Carmen," "Le Maitre de Forges," "Josephine Vendue," etc.

MARTEAU CONCERT.

Rudolph Aronson announces that there will be only one Marteau concert next week, which will take place on Tuesday, December 12th. The second concert will be given later on in the season. Mr. Marteau will be assisted by Mme. Rosa Linde, one of the best contralto singers of the present day; E. M. Thouert, the pianist, and J. Stewart Blanford, lyric tenor. Marteau

HENRI MARTEAU.

will play Mendelssohn's Concerto, Introduction et Rondo Capriciose, by Saint-Saens; Vision de Jeanne D'Arc, dedicated to him by the late great composer, Gounod; Serenade, by Pierni; Meditation, by Masseault; Polonaise, by Vieuxtemps. Programs are now out and can be had at all the music stores.

A BIG I.O.O.F. CONCERT.

There was a crowded house at the Oddfellows' Vocal and Instrumental Entertainment, given in the Victoria Rifles Armory last evening, under the auspices of the Duke of Edinburgh Lodge, No. 4, I.O.O.F. An excellent program of nineteen numbers furnished amusement for the vast audience. The following local talent appeared: Horace W. Rayner, Miss Corneil, Cathcart Wallace, and Jas. Hardman, Miss Reyner, S. Dunn, Frank C. Roe, the Arden Musical Quartette, Bowie and Kaufman, Jas. Dougherty and Prof. C. F. E. Fiset, whose guitar solos were much admired.

A DRAWING ROOM RECITAL.

A fashionable drawing room recital was given last night at St. Andrew's Home by Belle Rose Emslie, A.T.C.M. Miss Emslie is from Edinburgh, Scotland, and is a past graduate of Toronto Conservatory of Elocution, and acquitted herself last night in a manner consistent with her education. W. W. Ogilvie presided. As admission was only by program, the audience was select. Belle Rose Emslie contributed "The Charcoal Man" by Trawbridge, "Aux Italians" by Owen Meredith; "The Elf Child" by Whitcomb Riely; Soliloquy of Charles Edward by Aytoun; "Saunders McGlashan" by Kennedy; "The Usual Way" and "Spice Box." Miss Bain sang "Auld Robin Grey" and "A Summer Shower," while Miss Mitchell contributed choice piano solos.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

A new version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be given in the Vic's Armory Hall on Saturday afternoon and evening. There will appear on the stage a real live donkey, dogs and monkey. Last year when a performance was given by the same company large numbers were turned away from the doors, the hall being so crowded.

BREVITIES.

About 200 time-expired soldiers from Vancouver, B.C., came in to Montreal Junction yesterday on their return home to England, via Halifax.

A solemn requiem mass will be chanted in the chapel of the Sacred Heart, Notre Dame, at 9.30 a.m., on Monday, for the soul of Marshal MacMahon,

No. 1 Troop of the Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars will give a dinner on Thursday evening in their mess room.

The officers of the 65th Rifles are distributing new uniforms amongst the men this week. It is expected that a military night will be given at the Theatre Francais shortly.

A social and dance will be given in the Drill Hall by the sergeants of the Montreal Garrison Artillery on Friday evening, in aid of the ambulance corps. A large attendance is expected.

HON. WILFRID LAURIER.

How to Get The Herald's Fine Portrait.

The Herald has published a fine portrait of the Hon. Mr. Laurier. It is printed by the zinc-etching process, on superior paper, and is 18 by 24 inches in size.

Thousands of these portraits have been distributed throughout Canada, and have given unbounded satisfaction. The Herald is in receipt of hundreds of letters in commendation of this portrait, which is unanimously voted to be the best likeness of the Liberal leader ever published.

Readers of The Herald can secure this portrait by sending in their names and addresses with two three-cent stamps to pay for tubing and mailing.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper 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 labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co. (LTD.), Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

POINT ST. CHARLES NEWS.

A Lecture on Hawthorne by Mr. Oxley—Sermon by Bishop Sullivan.

An excellent lecture on "The prose poet of Puritanism," Nathaniel Hawthorne, was delivered by Mr. J. Macdonald Oxley, at the meeting of St. Matthew's Literary Association on Thursday evening. Mr. Donald Fraser presided, and there was a fair attandance of members. The estimate of Hawthorne was a highly sympathetic one, and the criticism of his work keen, vigorous, and appreciative. Mr. Oxley's lecture was calculated to inspire in his audience the same enthusiasm as he himself evidently felt for the American romancer. Extracts from some of Hawthorne's books, notably "The Scarlet Letter," "The House with the Seven Gables," and "The Marble Faun," enhanced the interest of the lecture, and served as examples of his style and characteristics. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer on the motion of Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, seconded by Mr. D. T. McLaren. In acknowledging the vote Mr. Oxley referred to the fact that The Herald had placed within reach of its readers a cheap edition of several of Hawthorne's books, among others.

SCOTCH CONCERT IN O'BRIEN HALL.

St. Andrew's day was honored in the Point on Friday evg., when a Scotch concert was given in O'Brien Hall. The concert, which owes its success in great part to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. R. Donaldson, Senr., was one of the best given there for a long time, the list of artistes including some of the best known talent in the city. Rev. T. Hall, pastor of the Congregational church, occupied the chair, and made a few brief remarks. The programme was characteristically Scotch, and carried with it a breeze from the Highland moors and hills. Most of the items were encored. Miss Ella Walker was undoubtedly the chief figure in the programme. Her songs were rendered with all the sweetness of expression and artistic finish for which she is famous. Mr. T. de G. Stewart was in fine voice, and his tenor songs were greatly appreciated. The concerted music rendered by the Donaldson Quartette (Misses M. and J. and Messrs. R. and A. Donaldson,) was very fine, and their selections were heartily encored. Mr. Donald Robertson's comic songs were a feature of the evening. "The Laird of Cockpen" being especially enjoyed. Miss Jessie Stewart recited "Jessie's Dream" in a charming manner. Mr. Cathcart Wallace's violin solos were marked by the brilliancy of execution and delicacy of touch so familiar to concert goers. The accompaniments were played by Miss Donaldson.

THE ARGYLE'S FIRST TRAMP.

A light fall of snow covered the slopes of the mountain just in time for the first tramp of the Argyle S. S. Club on Friday evening. A large number of the members, both old and young, assembled at the familiar rendez-vous at the corner of Wellington and Magdalen streets. Among those who turned out were: Messrs. R. S. Kellie, W. D. Mason, H. Ivison, R. Starke, Robert Kell, C. Crutchlow, W. Burry, R. McLean, J. Ogilvie, D. Scott, Geo. Barridge, W. Wilson, Dr. R. J. Wilson, Jas. Cuthbert, Stewart W. Cuthbert, A. A. Cuthbert, M. O'Brien, Fred W. Berridge, A. Fraser, Gesner, John Cuthbert. The boys tramped to the Athletic Club House, where a pleasant evening was spent with songs, games, and music. Mr. R. S. Kellie, vice-president, who occupied the chair in the absence of the president, Mr A. Donaldson, offered a handsome present to the member who attends most tramps during the winter. Mr. Kellie also announced, amidst cheers, that the club had received permission this winter again to hold the amateur cross-country steeplechase to Lachine.

SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF ALGOMA.

The pulpit of Grace Church was occupied Sunday morning by the Lord Bishop of Algoma, (Dr. Sullivan). Morning prayer was read by the rector, Rev. Dr. Ker, and the lessons were read by the Hon. Judge Macdonald. His Lordship preached an eloquent sermon from the words: "And Jesus went in and out among the people." In the course of his address, which was practical and helpful, he made some references to the work of the church in the large and scattered episcopal province over which he presides. He mentioned that the Prayer Book has been translated into the Ojibway dialect, with the exception of the Athanasian creed. A number of instances were given of the hardships undergone by some of the missionaries in the back country.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.

A series of evangelistic services, under the auspices of the Pt. St. Charles Christian Endeavor Societies, was commenced yesterday morning in St. Matthew's Presbyterian church by a sunrise prayer meeting. The services will be continued every evening during the week in St. Matthew's and Centenary Methodist church.

ABOUT FOOT-BALL.

Definitions of the Distinguishing Features of the Lively Game.

In England the Rugby game is known as the "Rugger" and the Association game as the "Socker."

Rugby—A feat of strength. Association—A strength of feet.

Between foot-ball under Rugby and Association rules.

This very striking difference at once you plainly see;
By hand, not foot, is Rugby played, requiring thirty fools;
Tother but two-and-twenty takes, who should quite handless be.

Rugby—A kick at the ball, a grab, a run, a scrimmage, mud and several broken limbs.

Association—A kick at the ball, a heave with the chest, a charge, mud and numerous broken bones and black eyes.

Players in this game kick the ball,
In that they kick and also "chuck" it;
But kick each other most of all
In both, besides sometimes "the bucket."

Rugby—Handling, hauling, mauling, sprawling, kicking, dashing, flashing and crashing.

Rugger—Hug her, pass her, drop her,
Touch her down and pick her up.
Socker—Knock her, hands off, stop her,
Dribble through and pick her up.

Rugby's running rough and ready,
Tough and tumble, tug or fall;
Blustering, bouncing, bouts unsteady,
Breaking bones, and that's foot-ball.

Association's most amusing,
Passing pretty, safer much;
Skilful sidesmen shots refusing,
If with hands the ball you touch.

RUGBY.

Dashing, slashing, bashing, smashing.
Broken kneecaps, shin-bones, too;
Splints and plasters follow after,
Kicks and bruises, black or blue.

ASSOCIATION.

Not so rough this game, admitted—
Milder form of dislocation;
Accidental kicks or bruises—
All one needs is embrocation.
—London Truth.

Much of the stuff called "conversation" had best be kept out of the reach of the garbage collector.

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CALLING IN CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

No. 195—In the matter of Arthur Dudemaine, of the City of Montreal, said district and there doing business as hotel-keeper under the name and firm of "Dudemaine and Cie," with Godfrey V. R. Lafontaine his commanditaire, insolvent.

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

Montreal, December 4th, 1893.

H. COLLARD, Deputy Protonotary, S.C.

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

No. 196.—In the matter of GEORGE JAMES BROWN and ROBERT GEORGE BROWN, both of the City and District of Montreal, merchants and co-partners there, doing business together under the name of "George Brown & Sons," Insolvents.

The creditors of said insolvents are hereby ordered to appear before one of the judges of this Court, in the court room for insolvency matter, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the twelfth day of December instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator to the property of the said insolvent, and on such other matters as may be lawfully submitted to them.

Montreal, 2nd December, 1893.

H. COLLARD, Deputy-Protonotary, S.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 9998. Circuit Court. Liboire Papillon, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Saucier, Defendant, Maitre Calixte LeBeuf, Advocate, Distrayant. On the 15th day of December, 1893, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Plaintiff, No. 283 Panet Street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Plaintiff, seized in this cause, consisting of household effects, etc. Terms of sale, cash. M. J. A. DeCelles, B. S. C. Montreal, Dec. 5th, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, No. 8853, Circuit Court. A. J. Chaput, Plaintiff, versus Chas. Lafond et al, Defendants. On the 15th day of December, 1893, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of Charles Lafond, No. 62 Drolet street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household goods. Terms cash. Jos. Beux. B.S.C. Montreal, 4th Dec., 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 1402 Superior Court. J. Virtue et al, of Montreal, bottlers, plaintiffs, versus George Murray, of the same place, gentleman, defendant. On the 14th day of December, 1893, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said defendant, No. 65 Aylmer Street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano, books, etc. A. Laverdune, B.S.C. Montreal, Dec. 4th, 1893.

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DRAMATIC NEWS.

The "Princess Nicotine" is a Bare-faced Appropriation.

The Human Side of Adelina Patti's Nature—Miss Eleanor Mayo's Great Hit in Opera—The "Big Head" Among Actors—Clyde Fitch's "An American Duchess."

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The late lamented Noah Webster, in his very excellent dictionary, defined the word "swipe" as meaning a sweeping blow, but in the vernacular of the Bowery boy it is applied to the appropriating of property which belongs to another. In that sense I may use the term

MISS RUSSELL IN "PRINCESS NICOTINE."

in speaking of the new opera, "Princess Nicotine," which Charles A. Byrne and Louis Harrison wrote, and in which Miss Lillian Russell has made her reappearance at the Casino. The so called authors have stolen almost bodily the charming Spanish story entitled "The Three Cornered Hat" without a word of credit, and have dubbed it a comic opera.

The original story is quite interesting, but the attempt of Byrne and Harrison to adapt it to musical stage use has robbed it of its humor and supplied nothing in its place.

It would be difficult to describe the plot of the alleged opera. It is a jumble and a tangle of all sorts of impossibilities. It is true that much scope is given to Miss Russell to put her personal charms and her voice in evidence. As to the charms she succeeded. The voice was also in evidence, but as much as it may pain her thousands of admirers to know it candor compels the admission that it is not as sweet or as powerful or as true as it once was.

W. W. Furst is the composer of the music of "Princess Nicotine," and to say that it is his best musical work which has ever been submitted to the public is to do but scant justice to this excellent musician.

Many of the melodies are charming, and some of them will become popular with the masses. Several of the choruses are quite elaborate and are given beautiful treatment, while the orchestration in many spots is worthy of Sir Arthur Sullivan's best moments.

The music labors under the great disadvantage of standing out at such a distance from its execrably poor setting that it is not appreciated by most persons as much as it should be.

The cast is a fairly good one, although Perry Averill, despite his sweet tenor voice, makes a very woodeny and, beside Miss Russell's ample figure, a very insignificant hero. The choruses are well drilled, the people are handsomely costumed, and altogether the production is an exceedingly elaborate one. If failure should blight this venture, it will not be the fault of the new lessees of the Casino, Messrs. Canary and Lederer, who have done all that any one could do to insure the success of the enterprise.

"Princess Nicotine" may, in spite of all drawbacks, develop into one of the hits of the season, but I doubt it greatly.

Americans seem to have a habit of being on the alert to find the slightest falling off in the work of the world's recognizedly great artists. For some reason or other, presumably because her contracts with her managers will not permit her to sing for charity in this country, that peerless queen of song, Adelina Patti, seems to have earned the undying enmity of a coterie of New York critics.

One of the favored claims of this clique is that Patti is no longer able to sing the high notes which gave her her worldwide reputation.

When she appeared a couple of weeks ago at a matinee in this city, one wise writer declared that she had sung a selection from

MISS ELEANOR MAYO.

the "Barber of Seville" a key below the one in which it was written. On its face this statement was an absurdity, but some persons believed it nevertheless. As a matter of fact, the selection in question is written in E and Mme. Patti sang it in F.

On the same day the great diva was criticised for having been in a bad humor. In reality, when she retired to her dressing room, she burst into tears, induced by the severe pain caused by the effort made in singing with the terrible cold from which she suffered at the time and which was one of the pleasant souvenirs of her ocean voyage.

Mme. Patti almost always sings her music above the key, as any competent critic can easily discover, if he be fair minded.

At any rate, a very good answer to these carpers is this, "Produce a woman who can even approach her in the matchless purity, tremendous range and unvarying accuracy of her voice and the unswerving naturalness of her method."

Miss Eleanor Mayo, the daughter of that sterling actor, Frank Mayo, is just now the talk of the town. She has made the greatest kind of a hit in "King Rene's Daughter," an operetta for which Julian Edwards composed the music.

Miss Mayo is a beautiful girl barely 19 years of age and did not go abroad to obtain her musical education. Her confidence in the ability of Signor Bellari, an instructor living in this city, seems to have been fully borne out by her phenomenal success.

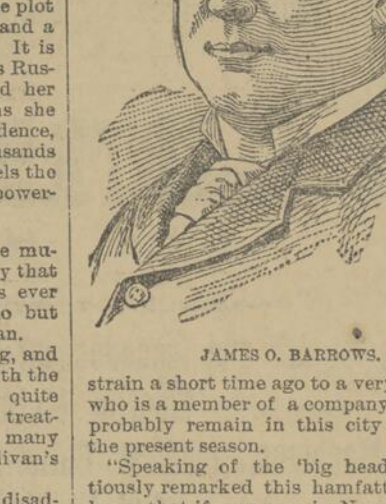
This is really her first appearance on the stage, if a single week, in a small part in her father's company, may be excepted. It is her intention to adopt grand opera as a profession, and unless all signs fail she will become one of its brightest lights within the next two or three years. It is not improbable that she may go to Europe when her present engagement is ended in the hope of there getting an opportunity to appear where a hit means something in the way of reputation.

In this country grand opera is so nearly dead that it is almost discouraging for a girl to attempt to get a foothold on the ladder of fame in that particular branch of music.

Glen Mac Donough's genuinely funny farce, "The Prodigal Father," has been sold for England only to Willie Edouin, who will star in it during the next season or two. This is a pretty effective answer to the New York critics who abused the piece and asserted, with nothing more substantial than quicksand as a foundation, that Mac Donough had appropriated the idea from a foreign skit. The same author's odd trifle, "Delmonico's at 6," will probably also be produced on the other side within a few months. The negotiations are now pending through Miss Elizabeth Marbury, and there is little doubt that the matter will be arranged.

Reginald de Koven evidently considers Mac Donough the ablest librettist in this country. At any rate he appears to have deserted Harry B. Smith, who collaborated with him on "Robin Hood," "The Fencing Master," "The Begum" and "The Knickerbockers." It is now reported that he and Mac Donough will do another opera together, as "The Algerian," both at the Garden theater and Daly's, to which it has just been removed for a run, has been so much more successful than was anticipated that a prominent manager at once bespoke another score from Mr. De Koven, leaving him to select his own librettist. That he chose Mr. Mac Donough is a great compliment to that rising young author.

Everybody who has ever known any one connected with the stage is acquainted with the peculiar malady known as "big head." It occurs among lawyers, doctors, newspaper men and many others, but in the theatrical profession the disease seems to develop more rapidly than in any other, and it generally also assumes a more virulent form. I was speaking in about this



JAMES O. BARROWS.

strain a short time ago to a very bad actor who is a member of a company which will probably remain in this city throughout the present season.

"Speaking of the 'big head,'" sententiously remarked this hamfatter, "do you know that if any man in New York is entitled to a big slice of that ailment I am the one? And yet," he complacently added, "I don't put on half as many 'lugs' as such half way actors as Leonard Boyne, Henry Miller and James A. Herne. Those chumps make me feeble. Why, say," and he grabbed me by the coat collar, "you should ha' seen my notices the day after I opened here. They was out o' sight." And he sat down with a bang which added force to his remarks.

I laughed inwardly. Outwardly I appeared intensely sympathetic. I couldn't help it. I had seen his notices, and as he had so slangily and forcibly though ungrammatically expressed it, "They was out o' sight," for scarcely a paper thought him of sufficient importance to even mention his name.

And this man is but a fair specimen of the actor who never fails, according to his own statement, to "make a hit" or to "knock 'em silly."

For once the New York critics are practically of one mind. The object of their unanimity is the comparative worthlessness and lack of human interest of Clyde Fitch's adaptation of a foreign work which that brilliant young author has rechristened "An American Duchess," and which is the current attraction at the Lyceum theater. Daniel Frohman's fine stock company appears to have been unable to rescue Mr. Fitch's comedy from failure, and if any reliance may be placed in public opinion "An American Duchess" will not have a particularly long run in this city.

One of the most clever bits of work that New York has seen in many years is done by James O. Barrows in "The Councilor's Wife" at the Empire theater. Mr. Barrows plays the part of the crafty and double distilledly villainous old town councilor, and it is not an exaggeration to say that it is the "hit of his life."

Barrows is a remarkably competent actor. His first appearance was made in San Francisco 18 years ago, when he appeared as one of the players in "Hamlet." Since then he has done a number of widely varying roles, ranging from low comedy with a comic opera organization to important roles with Adelaide Neilson, and his course has always been upward. His first important engagement in the east was with Daniel Frohman's "The Wife" company. Then he joined Charles Frohman's forces, of which he is still a valued member.

OCTAVUS COHEN.

Concerning Pronunciation.

An Englishman who has been visiting in Chicago says it is very amusing to listen to the American ridicule of Englishman for pronouncing Cholmondeley "Chumley," Beauchamp "Beecham," etc. "In England," he declares, "you will find as a rule that people pronounce Massachusetts 'Masatch-azettes, Absurd?' Of course it is, but how are you going to tell? The rule by which it is pronounced 'Massauchetts' is purely arbitrary. The most curious of all your mispronunciations are perhaps the adapted French names. How in the name of the eternal fitness of things do you get 'Soo Saint Mary' out of Sault Ste. Marie? 'Terry Hut' for Terre Haute is just a little worse. It is unaccountable, too, how you came to call Prairie du chien 'Prairie doo Sheen.' Of course, you have a right to arrange your own pronunciation, but give us the same liberty. We at least have the excuse that our names are 10 or 15 centuries old, and have had opportunity to grow naturally corrupted in the lapse of time."—Chicago Standard.

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"Well," said the old man, scratching his chin thoughtfully, "I don't know that I have any objection to that. I was afraid he wanted to marry you."—Indianapolis Journal.

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Steamers will sail from Portland about 1 p.m. on Thursdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Grand Trunk railway train, due at Portland about noon, and from Halifax about 1 p.m. on Saturdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Intercolonial railway train, due at Halifax at noon.

Trains connecting with the steamers leave Montreal for Portland or Halifax: Via Canadian Pacific railway, 8.20 p.m. Wednesday, arriving at Portland 9.30 a.m. Thursday. Via Grand Trunk railway, 10.15 p.m. Wednesday, arriving at Portland 12.10 p.m. Thursday. Via Canadian Pacific railway, 8.00 p.m. Thursday arriving at Halifax 11.00 p.m. Friday. Via G.T.R'y and I.C. R'y, 7.55 a.m. Friday, arriving at Halifax at 1.30 p.m. Saturday.

RAILROAD RATES—From Montreal to Portland, first class, $7.50, second class $5.50; from Montreal to Halifax, first class, $7.50, second class, $5.50.

The steamships Parisian, Sardinian, Mongolian and Numidian carry first cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers. The steamship Laurentian carries first cabin only on the voyage to Liverpool.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, by steamships Mongolian, Numidian and Laurentian, $45 and $[illegible]; return, $95 and $100. Second cabin, outward, $30 and $35.

London and Portland Direct Service.

From London.	Steamship.	From Portland
20 Dec	Montevidean	16 Jan.
10 Jan	Brazilian	31 Jan.
21 Jan	Montevidean	21 Feb.
31 Feb	Brazilian	14 March

And regularly thereafter.

Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service.

(Late State Line of Steamers.)

From new Pier, foot of W. 21st St., New York.

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From New York.	
17 Nov	State of California	7 Dec.	10 a.m
24 Nov	*Grecian	14 Dec.	
1 Dec	State of Nebraska	21 Dec.	3 p.m.
8 Dec	*Peruvian	28 Dec.	
15 Dec	*Norwegian	4 Jan.	
22 Dec	State of California	11 Jan.	8 a.m.
29 Dec	*Grecian	18 Jan.	
5 Jan	State of Nebraska	25 Jan.	8 a.m.
12 Jan	*Peruvian	1 Feb.	
19 Jan	*Norwegian	8 Feb.	
26 Jan	State of California	15 Feb.	1 p.m.
2 Feb	*Grecian	22 Feb.	
9 Feb	State of Nebraska	1 Mch.	1 p.m.
16 Feb	*Peruvian	8 Mch.	
23 Feb	*Norwegian	15 Mch.	
2 Mch	State of California	22 Mch.	11 p.m.

And weekly thereafter

Steamers with a * will not carry passengers from New York.

The Steamships State of California and State of Nebraska are lighted throughout by electricity, and have excellent accommodations for all classes of passengers.

Rates—First cabin, $40 to $60; second cabin, $30; steerage to Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Liverpool, $23.

Glasgow, Liverpool, St. Johns, Halifax and Philadelphia Mail Service.

From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Philadelphia.	From St. Johns
4 Nov	7 Nov	Carthaginian	28 Nov	3 Dec
18 Nov	21 Nov	Assyrian	12 Dec	17 Dec
2 Dec	5 Dec	Corean	26 Dec	31 Dec
16 Dec	19 Dec	Carthaginian	9 Jan	14 Jan
30 Dec	2 Jan	Assyrian	23 Jan	28 Jan

And every two weeks thereafter.

Calling only at St. Johns on return voyage to Glasgow.

Carrying all classes of passengers from Liverpool to St. Johns and Halifax, and from St. Johns to Glasgow.

No passengers carried to or from Philadelphia.

Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service.

From Glasgow to Boston.	Steamships.	From Boston to Glasgow on or about.
11 Nov	Sarmatian	29 Nov
25 Nov	Siberian	13 Dec
9 Dec	Pomeranian	27 Dec
23 Dec	Sarmatian	10 Jan
6 Jan	Siberian	24 Jan
20 Jan	Pomeranian	6 Feb
3 Feb	Sarmatian	20 Feb
17 Feb	Siberian	6 March
3 March	Pomeranian	20 March
17 March	Sarmatian	3 April
31 March	Siberian	17 April

And regularly thereafter.

These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

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

H. & A. ALLAN,
92 State Street, Boston.
25 Common street, Montreal.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

LANE ROUTE.

New York to Liverpool & Queenstown.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Lucania	Sat. Dec.	9,	6.00 a.m
Etruria	Sat. Dec.	16,	10.00 a.m
Aurania	Sat. Dec.	23,	3.00 p.m.
Umbria	Sat. Dec.	30,	11.00 a.m
Servia	Sat. Jan.	6,	3.00 p.m.
Etruria	Sat. Jan.	13,	9.30 a.m.
Aurania	Sat. Jan.	20,	3.00 p.m.
Umbria	Sat. Jan.	27,	10.00 a.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $50 and upwards. Second cabin, $35 and upwards, according to steamer and location.

Steerage tickets to and from all ports of Europe at very low rates.

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

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

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

THOMAS WILSON, Agent,
30 St. Francois Xavier street.
Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street, Montreal.

American Line.

New York to Southampton

(From Pier 43, North River, N. Y.)

From New York.

New York	Wed. Nov. 22,	3.30 p.m
Paris	Wed. Nov 29,	10.00 a.m
Berlin	Wed. Dec. 6,	5.00 a.m
New York	Wed. Dec. 13,	8.30 a.m
Paris	Wed. Dec. 20,	3.00 p.m
Berlin	Wed. Dec. 27,	8.00 a.m

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw Channel steamers.

Rates of passage, to Southampton, London or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer.

Intermediate passage, $35 to $60. Special Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage at very Low Rates.

For freight or passage apply to International Navigation Co., No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James St., Montreal.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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F. H. REYNOLDS,

Counsellor and Expert, Temple Building, 185 St. James St., Montreal. Telephone 192.

Trade and Commerce

Appointments To-day.

MEETINGS.

Board of Trade Council, 3 p.m.
Board of Harbor Commissioners, 2 p.m.

AUCTION SALES.

2 p.m.—Furniture, Marcotte Bros.
2 p.m.—Household goods, Rae and Donnelly.
10 a.m.—Fancy goods, Benning and Barsalou.
2 and 7 p.m.—Unredeemed pledges, Fraser Bros.
2.30 p.m.—Horses and sleighs, Fraser Bros.

FINANCIAL.

The Local Stock Exchange Was Firmer.

Richelieu the Feature—Cable and Telegraph Steady—New York Dull—The London Stock Market—Financial Notes—Canadian Securities in London.

MONDAY, Dec. 4th.

The feature in to-day's stock market was again Richelieu which on manipulation by the "bull" clique interested, advanced another 1½ points towards the 80 that has been predicted for it. Opinions are divided as to the wisdom of this course, but a good deal depends on the forthcoming annual meeting, and the action that will be taken at it. It is now pretty well assured that no dividend will be paid this year. Cable, Pacific and Telegraph were all strong on small sales, while Colored Cotton declined on sales from 72½ at the opening to 70 at the close. Bank stocks were quiet, but steady. The only transactions were 35 Montreal at 218 and 10 Commerce at 136½.

Money both locally and in New York is unchanged. Sterling Exchange in both markets is dull but firm.

In New York, lower London prices encouraged some selling of stocks this morning. Sugar fluctuated somewhat, closing better, on covering by shorts. The feature was the president's message and the various recommendations it contained.

In London prices for securities were lower. It is reported that the President's message was published in London before in New York. It urges principally that the Wilson Tariff Bill be passed immediately.

To-day's highest, lowest and closing prices, the number of shares sold, and the net changes from yesterday's closing prices for actual sales were as follows:

Sales.	High	Low	Close	Chan.
75 Pacific	75	75	75	
50 Cable	136⅞	136	136	
59 Telegraph	143	142½	143	
355 Richelieu	70	69	69½	†1½
60 Colored Cotton	72½	70	70	
35 Bank of Montreal	218	218	218	
10 Commerce	136½	136½	136½	

†Increase. Total shares sold 674.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, stock brokers, 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices on the local stock exchange as follows:

DESCRIPTION.	Dec. 4. Ask.	Dec. 4. Bid.	Dec. 2. Ask.	Dec. 2. Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	75½	74⅞	75½	75
D. S. S. A	6⅞	6	7	6
D. S. S. A. pfd	18	14	18	14
Grand Trunk 1st				
Wabash, pfd				
Commercial Cable Co	136	135½	136⅛	135
Montreal Telegraph Co	144	142⅞	142½	141
Rich and Ont. Nav. Co	69½	69	68½	68
Montreal Street Railway	167½	164	166½	163½
Montreal Gas Co	179½	177	180½	177½
Bell Telephone Co	140	137½	140	138
Royal Electric Co	139	127	137	126
Intercolonial Coal Co			50	25
Can. N. W. Land Co				
Montreal Cotton Co	125	100	125	105
Dominion Cotton Co	114		114	105
Canada Colored Cotton Co	72½		78	70
Merchants Mf'g Co	130		130	
Montreal Loan and Mort. Co.				
Montreal 4 p. c. stock				
Cable New				
BANKS.				
Montreal	220	217½	218½	216
Ontario		111⅞		111⅞
People's	130	117	125	116
Molsons		156		156
Toronto		238		238
Jacques Cartier			125	117
Merchants	153	145	152½	150
Eastern Townships				
Union				
Commerce	137	135½	136⅞	135½
Merchants' Bk. of H'f'x			140	130
Quebec				
Ville Marie			90	
Hochelaga			130	120
Nationale				
BONDS.				
C. P. R. Land Grant 5s				109
Canada Central 6s				
Champlain & St. Law. 6s				
Montreal Cotton 5s				
Dominion Cotton 6s				
Canada Colored Cotton 6s			100	98½
Royal Electric 5s				
Bell Telephone Co				

THE CORDAGE CO.

"Street" Rumors Respecting Its Last Dividend.

For the past few days Dame Rumor has been busy in connection with the dividend of the Consumers' Cordage Co. This dividend was due on Friday last, Dec. 1st, but it was reported that the Company were not paying it. One broker spoke of a customer who was a shareholder in the Company, having been to make application for the payment of his dividend on Friday, but it was refused on the ground that Mr. C. B. Morris was sick Mr. A. W. Morris was in Quebec, and there was no one to sign the cheques. Another rumor credited the stopping of the dividend to action by the company's bank.

With a view to obtaining verification or denial to all or any of these rumors, The Herald called on the General Manager of the Bank referred to. He denied emphatically that there was any trouble between the bank and the company. The rumors with reference to the bank's interference were totally unfounded. He understood that the nonpayment of the dividend was but temporary. The company were arranging for a different method of paying their dividends, he understood.

Messrs. Fulton and Morris were next seen, and spoke in pretty much the same strain as the Banker. Mr. Fulton said they were rearranging the times for the payment of the dividends, and so had temporarily left the one due last Friday unpaid. A statement of the new scheme was being prepared for submission to the shareholders, and the details would in due course be given out for publication.

New York Stocks.

Messrs. Miller, Powell & Co., 13 St. John street, have received the following by direct private wire from New York:

Liquidation in American securities commenced this morning in London and extended to this market. The decline was the most pronounced in that stock that has been most persistently manipulated during the past week, Western Union. From the stated position of General Electric's business conditions and earnings, it is not difficult to understand why holders desire to sell. There seems to be plenty of reasons for that, and for buying only too cheap money and a top-heavy short interest. The latter, however, is shifting. Some days it is prominent, and others it disappears completely. The news of the days has been against the prices. The decrease of St. Paul earnings for the last week was double what the street expected and private information in regard to the earnings of the proportions that do not make weekly reports indicates a very heavy falling off in earnings. Rates from the Missouri river to the Atlantic are completely demoralized, as they always are when tonnage is scarce. Every railway official thoroughly realizes the condition of affairs, but this does not yet affect the professional trading element on Wall Street, who are blinded by the enormous accumulations of money. The volume of transactions has been smaller to-day. The early market to-morrow will probably be influenced by the prices in London. Sales, 226,400.

New York Stocks.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, 16 St. Sacrament street, have received the following quotations by direct private wire, from New York:

Description.	Closing Dec. 3. Opening.	Closing Dec. 3. Bid	Closing Dec. 3. Asked	Closing Dec. 2. Bid	Closing Dec. 2. Asked
Atchison	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	21⅞
Am. Cot. Oil	30¼	30	30¾	30⅞	31⅛
do. pref.					
Am. Sugar	83	83	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝
do. pref.	85	84	85	84	85
Am. Tobacco					
B. R. & P.					
Balt. & Ohio					
Can. Pac.					
C. B. & Q.	80⅞	80⅜	80⅜	80⅞	80⅞
C. & N. W.	106	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	106⅜
C. M. & St. P.	65⅞	65⅜	65⅞	66⅛	66⅛
do. pref.					
C. R. I. & P.	69⅞	70⅛	70⅜	70	70⅛
C. St. P. M. & O.	40⅛	40	40⅛	40⅜	40⅛
Canada So.	53	53⅜	54⅛		
Ches. & Ohio	20	19⅞	20¼	20¼	20¼
C. C. C. & St. L.	39	38⅞	39		
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	119	118	119		
Con. Gas (N.Y.)	131	131	132	68⅛	68⅝
Chicago Gas	68⅛	69⅛	69⅛		
D. L. & W.	168	168⅜	170		
Del. & Hud. x d	135⅜	135⅛	136⅛		
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	34⅛			34⅛	34⅞
do. pref.					
Dist. & C. F. Co.	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26⅝	27
D. S. S. & A*					
do. pref*					
Gen'l Elec	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	35⅛	36
Hocking Valley	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛		
Ill. Cent.					
Lake Shore				128⅞	129⅛
Louis & Nash	52	51⅞	52	52⅞	53
L. E. & W					
do. pref					
L. N. A. & C.				10⅞	11
Laclede Gas					
Mo. Pac.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅞	27	27⅛
Mich. Cent					
M. K. & T.					
do. pref					
Manhattan	128⅞	127⅞	127⅞		
Minn. & St. L.					
N. Y. & N. E.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
Nor. Pac.	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
do. pfd	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	24⅛
N. Y. L. E. & W.	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅛	16
do. pref					
N. Y. Cent	103	102⅛	103	102⅞	103⅛
N. Y. Sus. & W					
do. pref					
Nor. Amn. Co.				17⅜	17⅛
N. Y. O. & W	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	22⅛	23
*Nat. Lead	23	22	22⅛	65	65⅛
*do. pfd	64	63⅛	64	19⅛	20
Nat. Cordage	20	20⅛	21		
do. pfd					
N.Y.C. & St. L.					
Phil. & Reading	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅞
Pac. Mail	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛		
Pullman					
Peo. D. & E.					
Rich. Term.					
So. Pacific					
Silver Bullion					
St. L. & S. W.					
Texas Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
Tol. A. A. & N. M.				7	8
Tenn. Coal	17	16	16⅛	16⅞	17
Union Pac	22	22⅛	22⅛		
W. & L. E.	15⅛	15⅛	16	15⅛	15⅛
do. pfd	52⅞	52⅛	53⅛	52⅛	52⅞
Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	8	8	8⅛
do. pfd	16⅞	16⅞	17	17⅛	17⅛
Western Union	90⅛	89⅞	90	91⅛	91⅛
Wis. Cen.					

London Stock Exchange.

Messrs. MacDougall Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street, were cabled the closing prices of American stocks in London as follows:

STOCKS.	Dec. 4.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 1.
Atchison	21½	22½	21½
Canadian Pacific	77½	77¾	77½
Com. Cable			
Grand Trunk 1st	45½	46⅞	46½
do do 2nd	30	30½	29½
Erie	15⅜	16½	16½
do 2nd	79	79½	80
Illinois Central	97	97½	98½
Lake Shore	132½	132½	131½
Louisville and Nashville	53½	54½	53
Northern Pacific, pfd	24½	25	24½
New York Central	105½	106½	106½
Ontario and Western	17½	18	18
Reading	11	11½	11½
St. Paul	67½	68½	68½
Union Pacific	23	23½	21½
Wabash pfd	17½	17½	17½
Bank rate	3	3	3

Exchange.

Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., foreign exchange brokers, report the market as follows:

IN NEW YORK Dec. 4, 1893.

BETWEEN BANKS.

	POSTED.	ACTUAL.
Sterling 60 days	4.85	4.83⅞ to ¼
" Demand	4.87	4.86 to ¼
" Cables	....	4.86⅞ to
" Commercial	....	4.83 to ½
" Documentary	....	4.82⅞ to 3
Francs (Paris) Long	5.18½	5.19⅛ to
" Short	5.16½	5.17½ to

MONTREAL Dec. 4.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter
New York funds	Par to 1-16		⅛ to ¼
Sterling 60 days	8 13-16 to 15-16		9 to ¼
" Demand	9⅜ to ½		9⅞ to ⅞
" Cables			9⅞ to 10

Sterling Commercial. Market dull but firm.
" Documentary sixties.... 8½ to ½
France (Paris) Long Cattle bills. 8½ to ⅞
" " Short. 5.18⅞ to 5.17½ 5.15 to 5.12½.
Money in London. 2½.
Bank of England rate, 3 per cent.

Financial Notes.

Money in the local market is quoted at 6 per cent.

Money in the open market, London, was quoted to-day at 2½ to 2¼ per cent.

The bank of England rate of discount is now 3 per cent.

In New York call loans were quoted at 1 to 1½ per cent. at the close.

Paris Rentes opened 99.65 and closed 99.47½.

French exchange in London opened at 25.18, and closed at 25.17.

Consols in London opened at 98⅜, closing at 98 1-16 for money, and opened at 98½, closing at 98 3-16 for the account.

Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. have received the following cable from London: Grand Trunk first preference opened at 45⅞ and closed at 45⅞; second preference opened at 30 and closed at 30; Canadian Pacific opened at 77⅜ and closed at 77⅜.

Bar silver in London is unchanged at 31 15-16d.

The earnings of Wheeling and Lake Erie for the month of November increased $3,110.

Minneapolis and St. Louis net earnings for October increased $26,322.

New York special:—The Erie reduction in east-bound rates has been met by other lines. East-bound business is about 40 per cent. lighter than last year.

The earnings of St. Paul for the fourth week of November decreased $15,800. For the whole month the earnings decreased $331,527.

A special from New York said that Western Union was weak on a report that the President's message would have something favorable to a Postal Telegraph.

Canadian Securities in London.

The Canadian Gazette of November 23 says:

In Canadian securities the movements are almost all upwards. Colonial Government stocks generally have met with a good demand during the week, but Dominion Government stocks have not moved, although Quebec Province 5 per cent. loans are 1 higher, and in municipal securities Quebec and Vancouver loans have risen. As regards railways, a favorable effect was produced on Canadian Pacific shares by the letter from Mr. Van Horne to a shareholder, on the prospects of the undertaking, and the price rose to 76⅞, but it is now only 75⅞, a rise for the week of 1⅝; while a movement upwards of 1 per cent. has taken place in the first mortgage bonds and 4 per cent. debenture stock. Grand Trunk stocks have fallen on the week, the market having been disappointed by the comparatively small increase (£3,157) in last week's earnings. Independent railway securities have had no alteration, and this remark applies also to Bank shares; while in Land properties Canada Company's shares have futher receded 1½, and elsewhere the only alteration has been a rise of ½ in Montreal Street Railway 4½ per cent. bonds.

The following are the prices of the leading Canadian securities:

	Price.	Rise.	Fall
Canada 3½ per cents	104	—	—
Ditto 4 per cents, 1885	109	—	—
Ditto 3 per cents	95	—	—
British Columbia 3 per cents	93	—	—
Manitoba 5 per cents, 1885-6	112	—	—
Ditto 5 per cents, 1888	114	—	—
Nova Scotia 3½ per cents	97½	—	—
Quebec Province 5 per cents, 1874	105	1	—
Ditto 5 per cents, 1875	105	1	—
Ditto 4½ per cents, 1886	102	—	1
Ditto 4 per cents	100	—	—
Montreal 3 per cents	77½	—	—
Ditto 4 per cents	100½	—	—
Quebec City 4 per cents	103	1	—
Ditto 4 per cents	97	—	—
Vancouver 4 per cents, 1891	100	1	—
Ditto 4 per cents, 1892	101	—	—
Winnipeg 6 per cents, 1883	119	—	—
Atlantic and North-West bond	116	1	—
Atlantic and St Lawrence bond	154	1	—
Canadian Pacific shares	77½	1½	—
Ditto 4 per cent. preference stock	½pm	—	—
Ditto first mortgage bonds	116½	1	—
Ditto 4 per cent. debenture stock	106½	1	—
Grand Trunk ordinary stock	7	—	—
Ditto first preference	46½	—	½
Ditto second ditto	29½	—	½
Ditto third ditto	16½	—	½
Ditto 4 per cent. guaranteed	64	—	1½
Ditto 4 per cent. debenture stock	93½	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent. stock	126	—	—
Ditto Midland of Canada consolidated bons	107	1	—
Ditto Midland section	108	1	—
Minneapolis, St. P. and Sault Ste. Marie 4 p. c. bonds	93	—	—
New Brunswick first mortgage bonds	115	1	—
Ditto 4 p.c. debenture stock	104	—	—
Ontario and Quebec shares	146xd	—	—
Ditto debenture stock	129xd	—	—
Bank of British Columbia	31	—	—
Bank of British North America	70	—	—
Trust and Loan of Canada £5 paid	5	—	—
Ditto £3 paid	3	—	—
Canada Company	32½	—	1½
Canada Northwest Land	3	—	—
Hudson's Bay	13½	—	—
Land Corporation of Canada	¾	—	—
Bell's Abestos	4½	—	—
Montreal Street Railway 4½ per cent. debentures	100½	½	—

COMMERCIAL.

The Grain, Produce and Provision Markets.

Canadian Wheat Markets Steady—Wheat in Chicago Higher—Visible Supply of Wheat Increases—Some Cheese Salesmen's Way of Doing Business.

MONDAY, Dec. 4th.

A slight improvement is perceptible in home wheat markets, and under rather more encouraging conditions, prices are firmer. Buyers, however, still show a disposition to hold off, though the fact that prices are beginning to strengthen brought out a few buying orders at full prices. A round lot of No. 1 hard wheat changed hands at 61c afloat Fort William, which is an increase of 1c over Friday's prices. No. 2 hard brings 58c. the same place. On spot we quote 72c for No. 1 hard, though very little business has been put through of late. A material falling off is noted in Manitoba farmers' deliveries, shipments are also light.

Messrs. Miller, Powell and Co.'s Chicago letter said:

The wheat market was strong early on the expectation that the visible would show a decrease. On the advance to 70⅛ shorts covered freely, but the lines were put out again so soon as the 800,000 bu. increase was posted. Near the close the market was quite weak on lower closing cables from the Continent. Outside of the considerable increase in the visible and lower continental markets the news has been encouraging. The amount on ocean passages shows but 288,000 bu. inc. and India shipped for the week only 120,000 bu. The English visible decreases moderately. The Liverpool cables came in stronger and exports were fair at 300,000 bu. The situation is growing more satisfactory for holders and the long side on soft spots will doubtless prove profitable.

The comparative statement of the total amount of wheat in sight is given as follows:

	Dec. 2, 1893.	Nov. 25, 1893.	Dec. 3, 1892.
Visible supply, U. S. & Canada	78,091,000	77,283,000	72,581,000
On passage to the United K'gdom	23,480,000	24,168,000	22,104,000
On passage to Continent	9,560,000	8,584,000	8,368,000
Total in sight	111,131,000	110,035,000	103,053,000

The visible supply to-day showed an increase in wheat of 808,000 bushels, a decrease in corn of 415,000 bushels, and a decrease in oats of 579,000 bushels.

On the Curb at Chicago at 3 p.m. May wheat puts were quoted at 69, and calls 69⅞ to 69⅞. May corn puts were 40⅛, calls 40⅛.

A despatch from Chicago to-day says: Fairbank reports the European stock of lard in store and afloat 46,000 tierces, against 56,000 tierces Nov. 1st. Stocks in Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and New York 61,454 tierces, against 6,883 tierces a week ago.

According to Meredith & O'Brien special advices:

Receipts of grain in Chicago to-day were: wheat, 84 cars; contract, 106 cars; corn, 178 cars; contract, 80 cars; Oats, 123 cars; contract, 50 cars.

To-morrow's estimated receipts are: wheat 180 cars; corn, 340 cars; oats, 170 cars; hogs, 27,000.

The stocks in country elevators in Minnesota and the two Dakotas last week were 5,650,000 bushels, an increase for the week of 375,000 bushels, and the total stocks of the three states, outside of mill storage, 25,000,000 bushels, an increase for the week of 1,389,147 bushels.—Market Record.

A cable from Liverpool to-day said: Wheat steady, ¼d higher, corn steady, ¼d higher. Paris wheat slow, 10c lower.

The foreign grain markets according to Beerbohm's report opened this morning quiet, but steady. Cargoes off coast, wheat, fair enquiry; maize, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, firm but not active; maize, quiet but steady. Mark Lane wheat, English, slow; do., foreign, quiet but steady. Mark Lane American and Danubian maize, quiet but steady; do. English and American flour, slow. Canadian peas, 5s 1d. On passage to the United Kingdom for week ending Dec. 2, wheat and flour, 2,935,000 qrs., as against 3,021,000 qrs. the week previous; do., maize, 552,000 qrs., as against 468,000 qrs. the week previous. On passage to the continent for week ending Dec. 2, 1,195,000 qrs., as against 1,073,000 the week previous; do. maize, 183,000 qrs. as against 200,000 qrs. the week previous.

The stocks of wheat in New York and afloat increased 440,000 bush.

The clearances from New York for the week were as follows: Wheat, 352,728 bush; corn, 320,591 bush; oats, 25,826 bush, and flour, 369,052 bush.

Primary market receipts to-day were: Wheat, 742,000 bush; corn, 724,000 bush. The shipment were: Wheat, 57,000 bush, and corn, 48,000 bush.

Minneapolis received 743 cars wheat to-day as against 1,135 cars last year. Duluth received 203 cars.

The following are the movements of grain and flour at given points:

Chicago—wheat		89000	13000
"	corn	245000	483000
"	oats	23900	164000
"	flour	21560	43426
New York—wheat		20225	38084
"	corn	102300	35423
"	oats	115300	1835
"	flour	......	......
Milwaukee—wheat		32500	18200
"	corn	9100	7150
Toledo—wheat		28000	......
	corn	34000	2000
St. Louis—wheat		16000	2100
	corn	193000	95000
Duluth—wheat		149000	4000
Detroit—wheat		23000	2000

The receipts of grain and flour in Montreal to-day are given as follows:

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.	Total.
Wheat, bush	....	....	....	....
Corn, bush	....	....	....	....
Peas, bush	600	....	....	600
Oats, bush	8200	1000	....	9200
Barley, bush	700	....	....	700
Rye, bush	....	....	....	....
Flour, bbls	1150	150	....	1300

GRAIN.—Barley shows no particular change or feature, still dealers are interested in it, and steady buying keeps prices firm. We have heard of no recent enquiries coming from the States, and holders here are not asking for bids. Oats present a rather unsettled appearance, with no demand to speak of. Buckwheat sells fairly well in the west.

No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat	00 to 72c
No. 2 hard Manitoba	68 to 70c
Corn, duty paid	60 to 61c
Peas, per 66 lbs	68 to 68½c
do do afloat	69 to 00c
Oats, per 34 lbs store	00 to 00c
do do new	35 to 36c
Rye, No. 2	57 to 58c
Barley, feed	43 to 44c
Barley, malting	50 to 51c
Buckwheat. No. 2	57 to 59c

FLOUR.—The market presents a quiet appearance and prices show no alteration. Shippers are doing little or nothing, in fact freights by other ports are too high to admit of much businsss in an export way.

Winter patents	3.50 to 3.60
Straight rollers	3.15 to 3.20
Extra	2.75 to 2.80
Superfine	2.60 to 2.70
Fine	0.00 to 2.25
Strong bakers', Man	3.40 to 3.50
Strong bakers', M. best brands	3.60 to 3.70

MEAL.—There is a slight improvement to report in the demand. Prices, however, do not show any change, though the sentiment is firm. Millers in the West are firm in their views, and a few are asking advanced prices.

Granulated and rolled, per brl	$4.25 to $4.35
Granulated and rolled, per bag	2.10 to 2.20
Standard, per brl	3.90 to 4.00
Standard, per bag	1.90 to 2.00

FEED.—There is a good demand for feed, particularly bran and shorts, which are bringing outside prices. Supplies are light, a fact which goes materially towards keeping prices firm. Mouille is rather quiet.

Bran	$15.50 to 16.00
Shorts	17.50 to 18.00
Mouille	20.00 to 22.00

Toronto Markets.

TORONTO, Dec. 4.—Market fairly active and steady. We quote: Flour, Straight roller, $2.80; extra, $2.50 to $2.75; white wheat, 57c; spring, No. 2, 58c; red winter, 57c; goose, 56c; No. 1 Manitoba hard, 71c; do. No. 2, 69c; do. No. 3 66c; peas, No. 2, 51c to 52c; barley, No. 1, 40c; feed, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2, 28½c to 29½c. Sales, Straight roller flour at equal to $2.82; Toronto freights: red winter wheat, outside, at 57c; and No. 1 Manitoba hard, outside, at 40c to 51c; peas, outside, at 51c to 52c.

The Chicago Markets.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien have received the following by direct private wire from Counselman and Day, Chicago:

Wheat was fairly active within a cent range and closed practically unchanged from Saturday. The trade was principally local. Scalpers bought early in expectation of a decrease in the visible supply and sold off later on lower French cables. There was an increase of outside buying orders during the last half hour which furnished the support to the market.

Corn and oats were extremely dull and featureless, but the feeling was firm.

Provisions were quiet and steady, with a slight inclination to better prices on account of an increase in outside orders. Late in the day an easier feeling developed under rather free offerings of January pork by the Chicago Packing Co.

The closing prices of grain and provision in Chicago to-day, as received by Meredith and O'Brien, are as follows:

Month.	Op'g	High	Low	Close
Wheat—Dec.	63⅛	63⅞	63	63⅛
May	69⅞-⅛	70⅛	69⅛-⅞	69⅞
Corn — Dec.	35⅞	36	35½	35½
May	40⅛	40⅞-½	40-⅛	40⅛
Oats — Dec.				29
May	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝
Pork — Jan.	12 60	12 70	12 60	12 60
May	12 75	12 85	12 75	12 80
Lard — Jan.	7 72	7 85	7 72	7 85
May	7 60	7 65	7 60	6 65
Short Ribs—Jan.	6 62	6 70	6 62	6 62
May	6 70	6 70	6 67	6 67

New York—Closing—Wheat, 68⅞c Dec.; 69c January; 70⅞c February; 71⅛c March, 73⅞c May. Corn, 45c Dec.; 44⅞c Jan., 46⅛c May. Oats, 34⅛c Dec; 34⅞c Jan., 36⅛c May.

St. Louis—Closing—Wheat, 60c cash; 60⅛c Dec.; 60⅛c Jan.; 66⅛c May. Corn, 33⅞c cash; 33⅞c Dec.; 36⅛c May. Oats, 27⅞c cash and Dec.; 34c May.

Toledo—Closing—Wheat, 63⅛c cash and Dec; 69⅛c May. Corn, 36⅛c cash; 40c May. Oats, 30c cash.

Produce.

The receipts of produce in Montreal to-day are given as follows:

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal	T'tl.
Butter, pkgs	127	427	....	554
Cheese, boxes	24	126	....	150
Eggs, cases	....	....	....	....
Dressed hogs	912	442	....	1354

For some time now, a number of the local trade have been discussing the way in which certain cheese salesmen known to themselves have been conducting their business. The fact is, a few salesmen have been acting a little crooked with patrons of the factories, in conjunction with cheese shippers, the salesmen selling their own cheese, on which they make a commission. This, dealers say is not a new scheme by any means, as it has been carried on for at least two or three years, and is now becoming more common, at the cost of the pockets of the patrons.

CHEESE.—There is very little doing in cheese at present other than on jobbing account. Shippers do not anticipate much demand from the other side for some time to come, in fact there is never anything to speak of doing until after the New Year. Most dealers on the other side usually let their stock of cheese run low about now, prior to taking stock. There was no boat from the French district this morning, and unless the weather takes an unusual turn there is not likely to be any more until next spring. Jobbers continue to take a few fancy selections at full prices. Cables do not offer any inducement to shippers, however. It is stated that private cables are 1s to 2s higher than the public cable which still quotes 54s. Shippers in New York cannot handle fancy goods, but a few part skims have been shipped at low figures. The exports for the week which possibly include a few Canadian cheese are 3,391 boxes, of which 2,937 boxes went to Liverpool, 85 to London, and 369 boxes to Glasgow.

Ontario, finest, fall	10⅞ to 11
Quebec, finest, fall	10 to 10¼
Townships, finest, fall	10¼ to 10½
Under grades, fall	00 to 10

BUTTER—The market keeps on pretty much the same lines, with not a great deal of business doing. Jobbers, however, show a fair amount of disposition to the trade, and we hear that 24c is being quite freely paid for selected creamery. Other grades are equally as firm. Rolls are only coming in moderately, but there is not much demand for them.

Creamery, finest, late makes	22c to 23c
Creamery, finest earlier makes	00c to 21½c
Townships	20c to 21½c
Western	19c to 20c
Rolls	22c to 23c

EGGS—There is still quite a good demand passing, notwithstanding the somewhat firmer prices, influenced by colder weather. Receipts, while not showing any material falling off, are a little lighter. We still quote 17c for good held stock, while 20c to 20½c is conceded to be a fair range for fresh. Limed do not meet with much inquiry. Canadian stock in New York fetches good figures, and at present limed and fresh are in demand.

Provisions.

No change of any importance is noted and trade for the most part is pretty quiet. Pork still shows a good deal of easiness, brought on by the poor demand and the easier feeling exhibited by the western markets. Lard also shows little activity. Dressed hogs are arriving a little more freely, in consequence of the colder weather. Prices are firm and $7 is thought to be the idea for good stock.

Dressed hogs	$ 6.50 to 7.00
Canada short cut mess, per brl	19.00 to 20.00
West. mess pork, new, per brl	00.00 to 00.00
West. mess, old, per brl	00.00 to 00.00
Beef, extra mess, per brl	00.00 to 12.50
Beef, plate, per tierce	00.00 to 16.50
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.12½ to 0.14
Bacon, per lb	0.12 to 0.13
Lard, pure Canadian, per lb	0.11½ to 0.12
Lard, com. refined, per lb	0.08 to 0.09
Canned meats, 2 lb., per doz	0.00 to 2.55
Lunch tongue, 1 lb., per doz	0.00 to 3.35
Ox tongue, 2 lb. per doz	0.00 to 3.35

Liverpool Markets.

The public cable to-day said: Wheat quiet; demand poor; holders offer moderately. Corn steady, demand poor.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Spring Wheat	5	5	@	5	6½
Red winter	5	2½	@	5	3½
No. 1 California	5	6	@	5	7
No. 2 California	0	0	@	0	0
Corn	4	1½	@	0	0
Peas	5	2	@	0	0
Pork	85	0	@	00	0
Lard	50	0	@	00	0
Bacon	49	6	@	49	6
Tallow	28	0	@	00	0
Cheese, white	54	0	@	00	0
Cheese, colored	54	0	@	00	0

Commercial Notes.

The stock of coffee in Havre, as reported by cable, is as follows:

		Last w'k.	This w'k.
Total	Bags.	332,000	321,000
Of which Brazilian		105,000	97,000

London Sale of Sealskins.

Further advices are at hand with reference to the sale of sealskins in London, reported by us on Saturday. The sale is now closed, and in consequence of the business depression in America, prices showed a decline of from 15 to 25 per cent. The quotations were: Five seals and wigs, 25s to 30s per skin; middlings, 35s to 50s; smalls, 30s to 50s. There were sold 7,500 Alaska skins, 32,800 Cooper Island skins and 72,800 North-Western.

Fruit Sale.

The Montreal Fruit Auction Co. sold several large lines of fruit at the following prices: Florida oranges, $1.90 to $2.75; pears, $1.75 to $1.85; Catawba grapes, 22c. Spanish onions, 67c to 70c; Dominica oranges, which were in poor condition, only brought $1.70 to $2; apples, $2.10 to $3.35.

NEWSPAPER NOTES.

Diplomatic appointments are now referred to the committee on family relations.

You can get a Turkish Bath any time in the night now at the Turkish Bath Hotel.

People who fish for compliments often have their whole tackle carried away.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

It is a trying ordeal to be drawn on a jury and quartered in a fourth-rate hotel.

Scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired, is thoroughly expelled from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

You can get a Turkish Bath any time in the night now at the Turkish Bath Hotel.

Sale of Paintings of Masters.

The Society of Arts, of Canada, Nos. 1666 and 1668 Notre Dame Streets, sells paintings of masters. Moreover, it gives purchasers large facilities of payment.

A good joke turneth away wrath, but the grievous words of a pun stir up anger.

You can get a Turkish Bath any time in the night now at the Turkish Bath Hotel.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

A Washington woman threw a lamp at an organ man. Of course it was wicked.

A. S. Brosseau, L.D.S.

Surgeon dentist, 7 St. Lawrence street. Teeth extracted without pain. Teeth fixed without palate. Dentistry according to the newest methods.

As a general thing a crank is a man whose only labor is under a misapprehension.

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If allowed to get clogged or neglected disease is sure to follow.

Cleanse these organs thoroughly by the liberal use of St. Leon Mineral Water, elimination then becomes simple and easy, and the climax of heatlh and happiness is assured. St. Leon Water Co., 54 Victoria Sq., Montreal

The great trouble with the budding genius is that he is usually nipped in the bud.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her feel like a different person, so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

The harmless crank becomes dangerous when allowed to go around without check.

The Advertising

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which, in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

Hood Pills cure liver ills, constipation billiousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

If some men had killed Goliath they would remind the Lord of it every day in the week.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers and their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. It will revive the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winsow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other

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BANK NOTICES, ETC.

Banque d'Hochelaga.

DIVIDEND NO. 53.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Percent (3) has been declared on the Paid-up Capital of this institution for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank in Montreal and at its branches on and after the First day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
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NOTI E.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company, Limited, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to enable the Company to operate an Electric Wire Protection Service and a Patrol Service, both for protection against burglary and fire; also for power to insure parcels or packages of merchandise while in transit against loss from any cause whatever.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Ottawa, 24th Nov., 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court. Dame Elizabeth Caird Weir, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Charles A. Timewell, of the same place, duly authorized to Ester en Justice, plaintiff, and the said Charles A. Timewell, defendant, and James G. Gordon, mis en cause. An action for separation of bed and board and separation of property has this day been instituted by the plaintiff against the defendant. Montreal, October 27th, 1893. Cooke, Stephens and Hutchins, attorneys for plaintiff.

MANY OPINIONS.

Yesterday's Sitting of the Royal Commission on Prohibition.

Sabiston Printed Labels for the Liquor Trade -- The Evidence Closed as Far as Montreal is Concerned--One Witness' Testimony Refused.

The Royal Commission on Prohibition sat all day yesterday and examined several important witnesses. They held their investigation in the Provincial Board of Health Chambers, with Sir Joseph Hickson in the chair. The other commissioners present were Judge Macdonald, Rev. Dr. McLeod, and Mr. Monaghan, secretary; L. P. Kribs, representing the liquor interests; J. H. Carson, representing the Dominion Alliance; and Volney H. Cushing, of Bangor, Me.

The witnesses examined during the morning session were Mr. Sabiston, of the Sabiston Lithographing Co., Rev. Dr. Ker, of Grace Church, T. L. Wanklyn, assistant mechanical superintendent and manager in the Grand Trunk w..ks at Point St. Charles and F. Wolferstan Thomas. The afternoon witnesses were Bishop Bond, Dean Carmichael, E. S. Clouston, T. G. Shaughnessy, Dr. Girdwood and Walter Paul.

Mr. Sabiston testified that he printed labels for men engaged in the liquor traffic, but did not keep such labels in stock nor sell to any but the persons ordering them to be printed.

The Rev. Dr. Ker, of Grace Church, Point St. Charles, said that in connection with Grace Church was a total abstinence society. It differed from the Church of England temperance societies inasmuch that none but absolutely total abstainers were eligible for membership. He did not find the dual pledge expedient in his society. He was ready to vote for prohibition to-morrow, so that temptation might be removed. Whether such a law would be enforced in Point St. Charles, witness said those in authority would be better able to answer. Among railway men, with whom Dr. Ker had much to do, he found the liquor traffic a great evil. The traffic should not be legalized.

At the conclusion of Dr. Ker's evidence, there being no one else present to testify, Mr. Carson informed the chairman that Mr. Volney B. Cushing, of Bangor, Maine, was present and he asked that he be examined. Mr. Cushing had intended to give the commission the benefit of his extensive experience as a prohibition worker throughout the entire state, when the commission was in Maine, but was unable to be present and now offered to give evidence.

Sir Joseph Hickson rose and said the commission will retire and consider the matter, and the commission retired to the ante-room.

After a lengthy and heated discussion the commission returned. The chairman then informed Mr. Carson that the commission having called certain persons to give evidence and as the time which had been set apart for hearing further evidence in Montreal was limited, they must decline to hear Mr. Cushing's evidence.

"Against the protest of one of the commissioners," added Dr. McLeod.

Judge McDonald wished to say that if at some other time an opportunity presented itself for hearing Mr. Cushing he personally would be glad to hear him.

Mr. T. L. Wanklyn, assistant mechanic superintendent and manager in the Grand Trunk works at Point St. Charles, said that after eleven years experience he had not seen two men under the influence of liquor in the workshops, and about 1100 men were employed there. The company had certain rules. No cans were allowed in the works. Everything was done to provide good recreation for the men. Even without rules the mechanics would behave properly. They were good sensible men and he was proud of them. To go anywhere after serving in the G.-T. R. shops was sufficient guarantee of good character.

Such places as Sohmer Park did no harm while they sold only 'light beer and wine." In Italy, Milan and Turin, where he had lived for years, people of all ages had as much light wine as they wanted, and he never saw a man drunk there. The Grand Trunk men were absolutely free from the effects of drink.

F. Wolverstan Thomas thought an act passed for restraining men from drinking was bad for human nature. Human nature was the better for temptation—it made reliable men. Children should be taught temperance by precept and example. Prohibition was very undesirable, yet it would lessen the taxes and decrease crime. It would lead to secret drinking and distilling. He had been asked to enter a place in Main, where he was told he could get as much drink as he wished. He refused. Our proximity to the United States would lead to smuggling and would render prohibition next to impossible. His idea was high licenses.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

E. S. Clouston, manager of the Bank of Montreal, was opposed to prohibition as impracticable, but if such a law was enforced he did not believe in compensating brewers, distillers, and others who would be subjected to loss by the enactment of such a law.

Bishop Bond was of the opinjon that the liquor traffic was the principal cause of distress, and he felt sure the law could be carried out. He thought the people should be gradually educated to understand that prohibition was necessary. If Prohibition could not be obtained, he was in favor of anything that would lead to diminish the traffic.

Dean Carmichael said that in his opinion the liquor traffic was necessary in this city, and tavern keepers had too much to say in municipal affairs. He attributed this to a very bad law, apparently administered by the officials for the benefit of tavern keepers. No successful legislation had been effected. The license laws did not have the effect they should. A license had been granted for a seventh tavern in the immediate neighborhood of his church in spite of his protests, the only reason given by the officials being to the effect that they thought six were enough for that neighborhood. He thought habitual drunkarks should be sent to some house of refuge supported by the province. A prohibitory law could not be successfully carried out without the support of the majority of the people.

T. G. Shaughnessy said that the employees of the C.P.R. were not required to be total abstainers. In the case of accidents, drunkenness was not a particularly prominent cause. He knew of one case, however, some few months ago, where an accident was directly attributable to the intoxicated condition of the employees. He had found that in Maine, while constructions of new lines were going on as well as in the North-western and in other parts of the country, where the company had tried to keep liquor out, their efforts had only been partially successful. He was not in favor of a prohibitory law, the enforcement of which was practically impossible. People should be taught to use liquor intelligently. While he would prefer that all the employees should be total abstainers, he did not think this was possible, and he would rather employ the man who drank openly in a saloon than one who drank at home.

Dr. Girdwood testified that in the capacity of Public Anylist he had run across several cases where samples were sent for analysis of liquors disguised under the names of patent medicines. Legal prohibition was a grand mistake. Men could not be made sober unless they wished to be and if prohibition was enforced those who wished to drink would do so. It would have a tendency to make liars and thieves of men, and debase them generally. Men should drink openly, but if they found that habit or any other was getting the better of them they should give it up. Each man should determine for himself what he should do and how much he should drink. Moderate drinkers were not unhealthy.

Walter Paul thought the liquor traffic demoralized everything and everybody, and felt that the enforcement of the law would be beneficial.

This closed the evidence of the Commission as far as Montreal is concerned. The Commission will sit in Toronto for several days, commencing Wednesday morning.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

CHIEF HUGHES INCENSED AT THE NEWSPAPER MEN.

A Kind-Hearted Carter—Sad Story From Cote St. Michel—Drink and Theft.

A man named Goyer was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of cruelty to animals. Constable McMahon saw him driving a load of calves along Craig street. Four of them lay on the bottom of the seat and were being trampled upon by ten others. Goyer was taken to the station and held for trial.

CHIEF HUGHES AND THE NEWSPAPER MEN.

Orders were given by the Chief of Police on Saturday that in future the detectives, sergeants, and other police officers should not give any information whatever to newspaper men. This is probably the result of the Nelson monument affair. A police officer wanted to know yesterday morning if the police were now obliged to find out the parentage of a person before making an arrest. No particulars of a case will be made known until it is brought before the courts.

In the Police Court yesterday morning a woman, Alice Gillespie, was sent to jail for six months for stealing a pail of preserves from a grocery store.

The extradition proceedings in the case of Luigi Faroni and Rosina Biajio were commenced in the Police Court yesterday afternoon.

A man named Richard Thurston was arrested on Saturday on suspicion of stealing a black cravat and underclothes. He was discharged as no owner can be found for the goods. They are in the possession of the detectives.

A PHILANTHROPIC JEHU.

On Saturday evening a man named Lemair, who has a barn hired on the Viau farm at Cote St. Michel, a long distance from the village, went out to cart away a load of hay. He was accompanied by another man, and after they had loaded the vehicle they decided to make a visit to a little vacant and dilapidated shanty on the farm, some distance from the barn. What was their surprise to find an old woman, poorly clad and without food, and barefooted. She was crouched in a corner, was half frozen and hardly able to speak. The men carried her to the barn and buried her in the hay, which put some warmth in her body. They then notified the city police on their return to the city, and Constables Guimond and St. Jean went out to take the unfortunate into custody. At No. 2 station she was cared for, and she informed the sergeant that she had been taken to the house about three weeks ago by an Indian, who used to bring her food. When the severe cold set in he abandoned her, and she was left in the cold shanty without any food. She certainly would have perished but for the fortunate discovery by the carter. She gave her name as Cizerine Rheaum, aged 45. Yesterday morning Judge Dugas sent her to jail for six months under the Vagrancy Act, as she had no home or relations to go to.

The Court of Queen's Bench will resume its sittings this morning at 10 o'clock. There are still fourteen prisoners on the calendar, and these will all be gone on with.

AN UNDESIRABLE LODGER.

A man named George Grant was arrested on Saturday night on a charge of breaking a door and assaulting Julia Stevenson. It is alleged that Grant went to the complainant's house for the purpose of renting a room, and as satisfactory arrangements could not be arrived at, he smashed in a door and struck her three times on the head with his fist. He was brought before the Recorder this morning, but the case was remanded.

Joseph Roussel, a Frenchman, who resides in a house on St. Elizabeth street, went home drunk on Saturday night and created a row. He smashed things about the house, struck his landlady's boy, A. Dupont, and another lad, finally winding up by upsetting the stove, which set fire to the house, but the flames were quickly put out. The police were sent for and Roussel was made a prisoner. Yesterday morning the Recorder fined him $8 damages, $3 or 15 days for assault, and $3 for drunkenness.

ASSAULTED THE POLICE.

John Burns, 23, and Michael O'Grady, 40, were charged before the Recorder's Court with being drunk and assaulting the police. Burns was fined $5 or 15 days for assault, and $3 or 15 days for drunkeness, while O'Grady got the same fine for assault, and $1 for being drunk.

Wm. Ross, of Forfar street, is a prisoner, accused by his mother with refusing to work. He is 25 years of age. The case will come before the Recorder.

Shipping Notes.

The Beaver Line steamship Lake Huron, which sailed from Liverpool on Nov. 14th for Norfolk. Va., arrived at that port on Saturday.

The Beaver Line steamship Lake Ontario, from Montreal Nov. 22, arrived at Liverpool at 4 o'clock Monday morning.

The Allan mail steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia for Glasgow, via St. John's N.F., arrived at St. John's at 7.30 and sailed at 11 a.m. on Sunday.

Weather Notes.

Although people regard Sunday's fall of snow as unusually early, it was not so early by a month as the first heavy fall last year, which came on the second of November. Five inches of snow, or about half an inch of moisture, fell that day, according to the records of the Fire Alarm Department; and over a foot of snow fell on the fourth and fifth of November. This was followed by rain, and melted, but nearly two feet of snow fell after that during November last year. Sunday's fall was 9½ inches of snow or three-quarters of an inch of water. The coldest weather so far this season was five above zero at seven a.m. Saturday.

Mail orders given particular attention by Ross' Tobacconist, 20 Chaboillez Sq.. Montreal. Large importation of Briar Pipes just to hand from the makers in England. These goods comprise a large variety and seasonable holiday presents can be easily obtainable by writing or personally calling "Cuban" 5 Cent Straight Cigars and Ross' "Cut Plug" are in great demand.

A Transposing Piano.

A New Heintzman Upright Piano with a transposing key boad which raises or lowers the pitch 2½ tones has been received at Mr. C. W. Lindsay's warerooms 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine St. Musicians are invited to call and inspect the latest freak in Piano building.

Just received a large assortment of Scotch Tweed Suitings, English Worsted's anh Over-coatings. Inspection invited. M. J. Adler, 47 Beaver Hall Hill.

THE FANCY FAIR.

A Successful Opening in the Temple Emanu-El.

A Variety of Attractive Articles Offered for Sale—Works of Art to be Raffled—J. J. Curran Formally Opens the Fair—It Continues This Week.

The Fancy Fair by the ladies of the Temple Emanu-El was opened last evening in the lecture hall of the temple by Solicitor-General Curran. This is the first fair held by the ladies of Emanu-El for some years, and if the rest of the week is as well attended as the opening night, it will be a great success. Indeed, the hall underneath the temple was a bower of beauty, handsomely and tastefully decorated in bright-colored bunting and ribbons, and crowded with charming women flitting here and there, admiring and buying what may suit the fancy. It is a pretty scene as one enters, the booths along each side where useful and fancy articles are exposed for sale in the most tempting manner, but one has little time to admire for there is a rush and he is immediately surrounded by pretty girls who with winning smile inquire if he does not want a flower for his buttonhole, or does he wish to try his luck and invest in a raffle ticket for a cake, a picture, a clock, a mandolin or even a piano. One must indeed have a heart of stone to resist these graceful supplications.

RABBI VELD, DIRECTOR.

Rabbi Veld opened the program, which had been carefully arranged, by a few remarks on the objects of the fair, commenting on the work of the ladies in terms of praise, and wishing success to the affair. After an anthem had been sung by the choir, Mr. Curran was introduced by President S. Davis.

Mr. Curran, M.P., remarked that he had been present at a fair held by the same society eleven years ago in the old Zion church, and he hoped that this, which rivalled that in every respect would meet with as good success.

He spoke of the progress of the Jewish community in Montreal and referred to the many Hebrew gentlemen who have been benevolent and esteemed citizens. He also gave a short history of the progress of the Jewish mission here. In 1760 S. Jacobs, S. Levi and A. Hart came to this city in a detachment of infantry under the charge of General Holden. Among the other families who followed them were the Franks, Silvermans, Hayes, Solomons and others. He concluded by a complimentary reference to H. Veld, Rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El.

Besides the booths, which were in themselves a great attraction, there were many "specialties," including the "World's Fair" gallery of art and curios. This museum was under the charge of Mr. Goldstein, and pleased every one who saw it. The arrangement was perhaps in many ways a "fake," but it created so much amusement that no one complained of the paltry admission fee—10 cents.

The Japanese booth, under the charge of Mrs. and Miss Harris and L. Silverman, was the object of much attention. It is prettily arranged and the articles shown for sale are all of Japanese manufacture. Chocolate and cocoa were served out here by the ladies who are gowned in the graceful and pretty costumes of the Orient.

Mrs. J. Goldstein and Mrs. S. Bishop were in charge of the Mokish cigar counter where the "weed" is offered to the gentlemen in tempting display.

The flower department was successfully conducted by Miss L. Lichentien, Miss Hart, Mrs. Kortosk, Miss Harris, Miss Goldstein, and several other ladies.

Mrs. Lichentien, Mrs. Silverman and Miss Harris have charge of the Aid department, and Mrs. L. Davis and Mrs. Boas, the Temple booth, both of which have on sale fancy articles. An interesting feature is a doll, the "debutante of St. Andrew's ball" in bridal costume which is worth $75 and will be raffled. The figure is of wax and is clothed in costly rainment adorned with genuine pearls and other jewels. There is also amongst other things a very good crayon likeness of Rabbi Veld, and an oil painting representing a winter scene by R. Goltman, which is a valuable and interesting work of art.

The Sunday School booth is conducted by Mrs. Veld, Miss Marcus, Mrs. R. Lichentein and Miss Nathan.

Among the ladies who are taking an active interest in the work are Mrs. S. Davis, directress, Mrs. S Aberham, Miss P. Jacobs, Mrs. A. and Mrs. S. J. Goldstein, Mrs. S. Fisher, Mrs. R. Blumenthal and others. To-day Dr. Johnston of McGill will open the bazaar, and to-morrow afternoon Mrs. McShane will preside at a 5 o'clock tea. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and Lieut.-Gov. Chapleau are expected to be present at the fair during the week.

Coroner's Investigation.

The Coroner yesterday morning held an inquest on the body of the little girl, Alvina Dupuis, of Point St. Charles, who died after eating some canned tomatoes. The inquest was adjourned till Tuesday next, and meanwhile an autopsy will be held.

Coroner McMahon was notified yesterday morning that a middle-aged man was found dead in his house on Beaudry Lane, Mile End. Deceased was dressed and lying across the bed. It is believed death was caused by suffocation, the man having either buried his face in the mattrass or else he was strangled by some one who held him down until he was suffocated. The Coroner will make a very searching investigation. The man resided with two of his little sons. His name was Uzreau, a Frenchman.

Coroner McMahon opened an inquest yesterday morning on the boy Lefevbre, who was supposed to have been poisoned by tinned tomatoes, on Saturday evening. The inquest was adjourned until next Tuesday to admit of an analysis.

Grain Shipment at St. John.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Dec. 5.—Arrangements have been made for the first shipment of Western grain through the St. John elevator. The shipment will be made next week.

Put an evening aside this week so that you may be enabled to visit the warerooms of Mr. C.W. Lindsay, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St Catherine St., and see the neat holiday display of Pianos and Organs. It don't matter if you're poor so long as you're honest. Terms can be arranged to meet your circumstances.

PERSONAL.

Geo. Stairs, of Halifax, is at the Windsor.

Col. H. des Isaacson, R.A., Halifax, is at the Windsor.

Sir Richard Cartwright, of Kingston, Ont., is at the Windsor.

Rev. Dr. McCland, Frederickton, N.B., is at the Turkish Bath hotel.

Jno. H. Gould of London, England, is staying at the Balmoral Hotel.

L. P. Kribs, secretary of the Prohibition Commission, Toronto, is at the Hall.

Hon. Captain Colborne has been at the Windsor, registered from Halifax.

Mlle. Pilar Morin, Mlle. Rieni Roy, Madame Bade and M. A. Ruchanne, Paris, are at the Windsor.

H. J. Bell has just returned from a business trip to Philadelphia and other American cities.

Rev. L. N. Tucker, late curate of St. George's Church, leaves in a few days for Vancouver, B C., where he has accepted the rectorship of Christ Church.

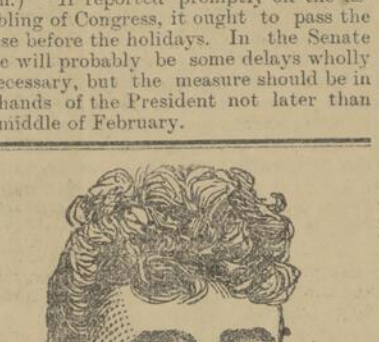
Don't worry, your children are just as talented and as musically inclined as any, What holds them back is that old Piano. you trade it off at once at Mr. C. W. Lindsay's warerooms 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine St. in part payment of a new Heintzman Upright Piano. With one of these celebrated instruments a taste for music will be developed and in a very short period you will marvel at the progress your family will have made.

Off to the States.

Chas. A. Couch, well-known as the inventor of the now famous heat deflector, leaves for Chicago to-night. His mission is to organize a million dollar company in order to introduce the deflector into the United States. Mr. Couch leaves many friends in Canada who can testify to the veracity of all the statements he has made in connection with his invention. He has left much money in Montreal as the result of his work in Europe and the Canadian company are unanimous in wishing him every prosperity, particularly in view of the fact that he spent two years in studying his invention before his faith in it was rewarded by very big financial returns. Personally he has made many friends who will wish him every success across the border.

The Wilson Bill.

"There is no reason why more than a fortnight should be consumed in debate on the tariff bill," says the Chicago Herald (Dem.) "If reported promptly on the assembling of Congress, it ought to pass the House before the holidays. In the Senate there will probably be some delays wholly unnecessary, but the measure should be in the hands of the President not later than the middle of February.



Mrs. Annie W. Jordan

Of 165 Tremont St., Boston, was in very poor health, from bad circulation of the blood, having rush of blood to the head, numb spells, and chills, and the physician said the veins were almost bursting all over her body. A collision with a double runner brought on neuralgia of the liver, causing great suffering. She could not take the doctor's medicine, so took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and soon fully recovered, and now enjoys perfect health. She says she could praise Hood's Sarsaparilla all day and then not say enough.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

HELP WANTED.

Advertisements of situations vacant will be inserted free of charge under the above heading.

AGENTS—Wanted agents, French and English, to sell Coal Saving Compound, an article which is saving from 15 to 40 per cent of coal used by householders. Address Coal Saving and Smoke Consuming Co., 464 St. Paul st. 295

AGENTS—Wanted agents, a bonanza for you if taken at once. Just what every body wants in your vicinity. Low annual cost. We speak for members when they need assistance. Take territory now. Those have it who write first. Answer in English. Address Commercial Identification Co., 18 Post Office Square, Boston, Mass. 291

BAKER—Wanted bread and cake baker, sober steady man. Must have good references. Apply at Turkish Bath hotel. 294

BOY—Wanted a boy for housework, 15 years old. Apply 959 Dorchester st. 293

BOY—Wanted a boy, to do junior work in a shirt factory. Apply 96 St Peter st.

BRICKLAYERS—Wanted good Bricklayers. Apply to Foreman, New Gas Works, Cote St. Paul. 291

BUTCHER—Wanted immediately, a good butcher to attend a butcher's shop. Must be able to read and write. References required. Apply at 538 St. Denis st. 294

CARETAKERS—Wanted married couple to take charge of a house. Apply 748½ Dorchester st. 291

CANVASSER—Wanted an experienced canvasser who speaks French and English, to sell a novel and very saleable article. Apply at Room 40, Imperial Bldg., 107 St. James street. 292

CANVASSER—Wanted by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, a successful city canvasser. Address stating qualifications and experience, Manager Equitable, 157 St. James st. 292

CARPENTERS—Wanted 20 carpenters at once. Apply 7½ St. Edward street, cor. Bleury and St. Catherine streets. 292

CIGAR HANDS—Wanted at once, good wrapper strippers and bookers; steady work; good wages. Apply at Stonewall Jackson Cigar Factory. H. Jacobs & Co., 64 McGill st. 295

CLERKS—Wanted three clerks for a general store. Apply E. Lavigne, 515 St. Lawrence st. 291

CLERK—Wanted experienced clerk for grocery store, with references. Apply at Strong and Strong, 111 St. Antoine street. 292

COOK—Wanted plain cook or general servant, city references. Apply at 1326 Dorchester st., between 9 and 11 a. m. 293

COOK—Wanted for the Royal Victoria Hospital, a first class cook; also house and ward maids. Apply to Miss Murray, housekeeper. 292

COOK—Wanted a first class woman cook, used to restaurant work. Welsh & Rough, 1796 Notre Dame street. 294

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED—The Herald wants correspondents in every town and village in Eastern Ontario and Quebec where it is not already represented. Address the Managing Editor, Herald Office.

DRIVER—Wanted express driver for grocery business. Apply with references. 245 S., Catherine street. 293

FINISHER—Wanted one good fur finisher and one good fur machine operator. Apply 537 St. Paul street. 294

FURNITURE POLISHERS—Wanted good furniture polisher, also boy to learn the trade A. Elvidge, 45A Craig st. 292

GIRL—Wanted a girl to attend a lunch counter and cigar store. 465 St. James street. 942

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant. 32 Chomedy street, references required. 294

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant, at No 6 Seymour avenue, next street to Fort. 294

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good servant, a family of three; no washing, at 42 Tupper street. 294

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good general servant. No washing. 40 Mark st. 293

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted, good strong girl for house work. Apply at 17 Richmond square. 292

HELP WANTED.

Advertisements of situations vacant will be inserted free of charge under the above heading.

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good reliable girl as general servant, at once. Apply 22 Shuter street. 291

GERERAL SERVAT—Wanted good general servant for small family. Must be willing to do washing. 36 Drolet st. 291

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant at 760 Palace street; no washing; good wages to competent person. 291

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted immediately a general servant. 719 Sherbrooke street. 291

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant where a nursemaid is kept. Apply No 6 Seymour avenue (next street to Fort). 291

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted good general servant for small family. References required. Apply at once, at 270 Prince Arthur st. 292

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant. 93 University St. 295

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant. Must have good references. Apply at 41 Fort st. 295

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good plain cook or general servant, Protestant, with references. Apply 201 University street. 293

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant, no washing. Apply with references, No. 27 Tupper street. 293

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted young girl as general servant, for family of two. Must have first class references. 510 St. Urbain st. 293

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant for a family of three. Apply 138 Milton st. 295

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good plain cook or general servant; references required. Apply at 406 St. Antoine. 295

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant in a small family, good references required. 2 Tower ave. 295

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant for small family. Apply after 5 o'clock. 23a University st. 295

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a young girl as general servant, washing giving out; references required. Apply 2790 St Catherine street. 295

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant (female), at 406 St Antoine. 295

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good general servant for family of three; will be expected to do washing. Address with references, stating wages expected, P. O., Box 1855. 295

HOME WORK—Wanted ladies and gentlemen, you can earn from $5 to $15 per week doing strictly home work for us; no canvassing, and steady work, Liberty Supply Company, Liberty square, Boston, Mass. 292

HOUSEMAID—Wanted immediately, housemaid for the Church Home, 403 Guy street. Apply from 9 to 10 a. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. 295

HOUSEMAID—Wanted housemaid, with references. 111 University street. 294

INVOICE CLERK—Wanted an invoice clerk for the wholesale dry goods. Must be quick and accurate at figures. Address P. O. Box 348. 291

KITCHEN ASSISTANT—Wanted a smart active person to assist in kitchen, one who understands cooking vegetables. Apply with references to the manager, 1018 Sherprooke st. 293

LAUNDRESS—Wanted a laundress to take a small family washing at her own home. References required. Apply 175 Drummond street. 292

LITTLE GIRL—Wanted a little girl to mind baby, sleep at home. Apply 96 Cathedral st. 292

MAN WANTED about 25 years old, speaking both languages, to work around freight yard. State references. T. W. H. Herald Office. 290

MAN—Wanted man to open oysters and attend lunch counter. State last employer and give own address. Meat P. O. Box 1089. 291

MANTEL SETTERS—Wanted mantel and tile setters. John Lorigan, 1828, 1830 Notre Dame street. 292

MARKERS—Wanted for St. James Club, billiard markers. None but experienced men with first class testimonials need apply between 10 and 11 a.m. 295

MESSAGE BOY—Wanted message boy, must have respectable parents. Apply to Wm. Currie, 1955 Notre Dame street. 291

MESSAGE BOY—Wanted smart boy to go messages and make himself useful in office. Apply with references, J. F. Wildman, 1744 Notre Dame st. 291

NURSE—Wanted a first class wet nurse. Apply to Mrs. McEwan, 187 Cadieux street. 293

NURSE—Wanted an experienced nurse, liberal wages and good home to right party. Apply before 10 a.m., or between 7 and 8 o'clock evenings, to 163 Hutchison st. 289

NURSE GIRL—Wanted nurse girl. Apply 35 Bishop street, references required. 292

OFFICE BOY—Wanted an office boy. Apply to Morris & Holt, Advocates, Temple Building. 291

OPERATOR AND RETOUCHER—Wanted immediately a good operator and retoucher, (must be first class.) Write and send sample of work, stating terms, to W. D. O'Donnell, Photographer, 117 Barrington st. Halifax, N. S. 292

PEDDLR—Wanted peddler for stationery at 690 Craig st. Apply before 10, after 4. 295

PRESS GIRL—Wanted an experienced girl to feed Gordon press. Apply Southam & Carey, 1950 Notre Dame st. 295

PLAIN COOK—Wanted a good plain cook or general servant. Apply 94 St. Famille street. 297

SALESLADY—Wanted saleslady for boots and shoes, immediately. Must have experience. Apply 1855 Notre Dame st. 295

SALESLADY—Wanted saleslady for a hat and fur store, speaking French and English Must have some experience. Apply 1408 St. Catherine st. 292

SALESMAN—Wanted experienced piano sales man for the city; salary or commission. Apply C. W. Lindsay, 2270 St Catherine street. 293

SHIRT STARCHERS—Wanted experienced shirt starchers. Apply Tooke Bro., 67 Latour st. 291

TABLE-MAID—Wanted a first class table-maid at once, with best of city references. Apply to Mrs. Riva, 22 St. Antoine St. 292

TAILOR—Wanted a tailor to do repairing. 364 St. James st. 293

TAILORESS—Wanted a first class tailoress. Apply to 239 St. James st., 2nd floor. 293

TIMEKEEPER — Wanted by a large iron manufacturing firm, a first class experienced timekeeper. Must come well recommended. Hours 7.00 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Apply in own handwriting, to P. O. Box 2024, Montreal. 292

TRAVELLER—Wanted smart pushing young man as traveller in Lower Provinces, for provision house. Must have best of references. Apply by letter, stating salary expected, P. O. Box 1023. 292

TINSMITHS—Wanted five young men having a few years' experience in tinsmith. Apply John Hoolahan, 2186 Notre Dame. 292

WANTED—Good live, active representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and familes readily use this compound. Address with stamp The Koaline Fuel Co., Windsor, Ont. 36

WANTED—At once, an experienced Photo-Engraver who is fully acquainted with line and half-tone work. Apply, stating salary, to Bruno Friedrich, 241 Major Street, Toronto, Ont. 297

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted a young girl for light housework, no fires to attend to. Must sleep at home. References required. Apply 23 Park Avenue. 291

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted a young girl to do housework. Apply 90 Willie street., 3rd street west of Greene ave., off St. Antoine street. 291

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted young girl to mind children and do light housework. Apply to No. 19 St. Louis square, off St. Denis. 292

YOUNG WOMAN—Wanted a strong young woman to clean store, etc. Walker's 231 St. James st. 291

YOUTH—Wanted a youth of about 15 or 16 years, one having some experience in the grocery trade. Apply to B. Taylor, 110 Grand Trunk street. 295

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—½ interest in a valuable patent, cheap. Immediate sales. Apply Room 63 Temple Bu l ing. 294

FOR SALE—Hard wood counters: also tables. Walker Brothers, 7 Victoria square. 294

FOR SALE—Handsome cut stone front dwelling, No. 133 Metcalfe street, 3 stories and basement. Apply 96 St. Peter street. 291

HOTELS, SALOONS, ETC.—For sale—Hotels Saloons, Groceries, Dry Goods, Cigars, Confectioneries, Boarding Houses and all other kinds of business. Also, houses, stores, rooms and tenements furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. HARRIS, real estate agent, 1988 St. Catherine street, near St. Urbain. Telephone 3468. 264.

INDIAN PONY, good tempered and quiet, and very suitable for children, about 13 hands, also buggy, cutter, and harness, a bargain for cash. Apply Pony. Herald Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements for situations wanted will be inserted in The Herald six times free of charge.

AGENTS—Wanted agents having good connection in the city desire correspondence with firms wishing to be represented in the following lines: Hardware, groceries and liquors, etc., or specialties Best of references. P. O. Box 1306, city. 293

BLACKSMITH—Wanted situation as smith's hammer man or other laboring work. Steady man. total abstainer. Good references. Address C. Pinks, 27 St. Elizabeth street. 294

CASHIER—Wanted by a young lady understanding French, English and bookkeeping, position as cashier or saleslady. Address Maggie J. O'Brien, Almonte. Ont. 292

CLERK—In charge Shrimpton & Sons, Ltd., for last two years in Montreal, knowledge in business in every detail, English and French, age 24. Will engage as clerk or any responsibility, regardless of wages for the winter. Jos. Bertrand, 16 Victoria square. 291

COOK—Wanted by a respectable widow, situation as cook, English protestant. 36 St. Bernard street. 292

COOK—Wanted by a competent cook, with city references, a situation in a good family, or would work by the day or week. Apply at 107½ Bleury st. 291

COOK—Wanted immediately, situation as cook, by an English woman. Protestant. Address 36 St. Bernard street. 291

COOK—Wanted situation as cook or general servant in a small family. Address E., 38 Chenneville st. 292

COOK—Wanted a situation as cook (man), first class at meat or pastry. Good recommendations given if required. O. Sigoiun, 12½ St. Elizabeth street. 292

COOK—Wanted by a respectable woman, situation as good plain cook in a small family. References. Apply 338 Cadieux street. 294

COOK—Wanted by a respectable woman, situation as plain cook; would not object to washing. Apply to No. 8 Mayor st. 295

CONFECTIONER—Wanted by a good confectioner, pastry cook, employment. Apply H. Duchesneau, confectioner, 1916 Notre Dame street. 295

DRAUGHTSMAN—Wanted drawings, plans tracings of every description made by competent English draughtsman. Address Eckersley, Room 30, 162 St. James street. 295

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by a dressmaker, sewing in private families; children's clothes especially; can cut and fit; references if required. 59 Aylmer st. 295

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by first class dressmaker, customers, at 175 St. George street; cuts and fits by system; prices from $2.50 upwards. 295

DRESSMAKER—Wanted dresses and mantles to make, latest fashion; lowest possible charge. 178 Mountain st. 295

DRESSMAKER—Wanted sewing by the day, by a first-class dressmaker, cut and fit by tailor system; also do boys' clothing. Address or apply at 135 Champ de Mars st. 294

DRESSMAKER—Wanted dressmaking, latest fashion, at lowest prices. 573 Upper St. Charles Borromee street. 294

DRESSMAKER — Wanted dressmaking in private families by the day, or will take work at home; competent dressmaker. 19 Margaret street. 294

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by a dressmaker, sewing by day; good to cut and fit. 712 La gauchetiere st. 293

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by a dressmaker, work in private families; cut by system. Address to Dressmaker, 493 Albert st. 293

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by a dressmaker, sewing in private families; cuts by tailor system. Apply 36 Victoria street. 291

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by first class dressmaker, sewing in private families. Cut guaranteed. Apply 1694 Notre Dame street (third flat). 291

ELECTRICAN—Wanted situation by an electrician and machinist, understands al the leading systems of arc lighting, can repair electric apparatus; late of Ottawa Electric Co. Wages $45.00 month. Address C. M. Bourdon, 37 St. Philip street, Montreal P. Q. 293

EMPLOYMENT—A young man aged 25 years, seeks employment as assistant in office, store or any other honest employment; not afraid of work. Address M. H., 1063 St. James St. 294

FURNACEMAN—Wanted by an elderly man, situation as furnaceman or to make himself generally useful. Handy at carpentering. Address M. W. G. Herald Office. 295

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a situation as general servant; no objection to leave the city. Apply 25 Mayor st. 291

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted situation as working housekeeper or general; small family; no washing. Apply 2294A St. Catherine street. 292

HOUSEMAID—Wanted situation as housemaid. Best of references. Apply at 43 McGill College avenue. 293

HOUSEWORK—Wantrd by a respectable person, a situation, light housework; no objection to children. Apply to 265A St. Lawrence Main street. 292

LAUNDRESS—Wanted by a good laundress, family or gent's washing. Best city references. 35 Balmoral st. 295

LAUNDRESS—Wanted by a young woman, work of any kind by the day, good laundress. 255 Seigneurs street. 292

MATTRESS MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER Mattress maker and upholster, first-class, wants work in private houses or in hotels. Will give best city references. Address or call on Harris Epstein 23½ St. George st., near Craig st., Montreal. Please mention this paper. 291

OFFICES TO CLEAN—Wanted by a respectable young woman, offices to clean, good scrubber Apply to Emma, 38 Chenneville st. 294

OFFICE BOY—Wanted by a boy of 14, a situation in lawyers or real estate agents office. Apply W. D. Herald. 295

POSITION OF TRUST—Wanted by young man of good family, position of trust with respectable firm. Salary $20 to $30 per week. Highest references, $500 deposit would be paid. Address H. Edwards, G. P. O. Montreal. 295

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—Wanted by an experienced young lady position in office as stenographer & typewriter, understands French well. Best city references. Address "Stenographer," Herald office. 292

TRAVELLER—Wanted by pushing and energetic traveller, good fine line of samples to sell on commision. Address Drawer 18, Colborne, Ont. 293

TYPEWRITER — Wanted by stenographer and typewriter (male), a permanent position. Good on legal work. Good references. Address Box 2149, Montreal. 293

WASHING—Wanted washing, ironing and any other work by the day, by deserving woman, with large family. Madame Labreche, No. 2 Robin street, past Mount Royal avenue. 293

WASHING—Wanted by a respectable woman, washing at her home. 364 Richmond street. 293

WATCHMAN—Wanted by a respectable English man, steady man, a place as night watchman or work of any kind. 198 St. George street. 294

WATCHMAN—Wanted by army pensioner, good references, a situation as night watch man or porter; can drive and not afraid of work. Address 244 Mount Royal ave, P. McMahon, upstairs. 293

WAITER—Wanted by young man, situation in private house or otherwise. Good waiter; at liberty. Good references. J. F. St. George's Home. 295

WAITER—Wanted situation as waiter, hotel or restaurant. Address H. Dunkley, 524 St James st. 292

WANTED—A situation for a young girl to do light housework in a small private family. Age 14. A. Johnson, 136 Craig Street. 291

WANTED—By a respectable woman, work from 9 to 4 o'clock in a restaurant kitchen. Apply at 198 Aqueduct Street, upstairs. 291

WASHING — Wanted by capable woman, family's washing at her home. Apply 88 Versailles street. 291

WORK WANTED—Wanted work by steady man, day or week, for next few weeks, night work not objectionable. References. Address H. C. 50 Dorchester st., City. 291

WORK WANTED—Wanted by a man aged 40, work of any kind, knows city well can drive. Apply A. Herald Office. 290

WORKING HOUSE-KEEPER—Employment wanted by good working house-keeper, with best references. Apply to Mrs. Riva, 22 St. Antoine street. 290

WORK WANTED—Work of any kind wanted by a widow from England. 15½ Eleanor street, top flat. 292

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted, work by the day, washing or housecleaning. 134 St. George st. 295

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable woman, work by the day of any kind. Apply to 41 Genevieve street. 295

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable woman. Work by the day. 133 Alexander street. 291

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable young woman, work of any kind by the day. Apply Mrs. E Shelburne, 234 St. Urbain street. 291

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable girl work by the day. Apply 223½ St. George st. 292

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable young woman, work of any kind by the day. Address Mrs. H. N., 163½ St. Antoine st. 293

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements for situations wanted will be inserted in The Herald six times free of charge.

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable woman, work by the day, is a good washer and ironer; can cover and polish furniture. Good references. 338 Cadieux st. 293

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted situation by a young married woman, English, or work by the day of any kind. Apply Mrs. Burns, 86 Plymouth Grove. 291

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted by a young girl a position in store, can furnish references. Apply 38 Margaret street. 292

YOUNG MAN—Wanted a situation by a young Englishman, who has a through knowledge of the manufacture of black lead for stoves, laundry blue, etc. Address R. W. Babbage, 20 and 27 Bonsecours st. 291

YOUNG MAN—Wanted situation, furnaces, snow, odd jobs, by young married man. Address, "English," 53 Cathedral st. 291

YOUNG MAN—Wanted by young Scotchman a situation in any capacity, willing to make himself useful round store or house, can handle horses single or double; knows the city well and can milk. 712 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal. 292

YOUNG MAN—Wanted situation in an office by a youth, living with his parents. Good references. Address 259 Hibernia street. 292

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL—M. R. C. S. and P. England, age 57, lately from England, of considerable experience in his profession, seeks an appointment as assistant or otherwise. Small salary required. Good references. Address C.R.P. Herald office.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 1856 Notre Dame st. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Open evenings. 15

CORNS REMOVED without pain or drawing blood, 25c each. Bunions, Warts, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Moles, Frosted, and all diseases of the Feet skillfully treated by PROF. L. HARRIS, (28 years' practice). No. 1988 St. Catherine street. Ladies and gentlemen waited upon at their residence. Telephone No. 3468. 264.

DR. FULTON, 2444 ST. CATHERINE ST cures diseases of all kinds by letter or in terview, as Hemorrhoids, Skin Diseases, Catarrh and Varicose or enlarged veins, Cancers or Tumors removed without knife. Hours—Afternoons and evenings. Telephone 335.

WANTED—A second-hand hot-air furnace with pipes. etc. Registers please put the name and number. Address 337 Notre Dame Street. 294

WANTED—A thoroughbred Prince Charles spaniel; must be good; small size preferred; send photograph or description. J. E. Rosamond, Morrisburgh, Ont. 294

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN who paid his subscription at The Herald Office on 6th Oct, kindly send in his name, as the party that received the money, omitted to take note of it.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

PATENTS—ALLEN G. INGALLS, B. C. L., attorney in patent causes, advocate, barrister, etc. Room 3 Mechanics' building, Montreal. Special personal attention given to realizing money for inventors. Full information free.

PUPILS WANTED.

PUPILS WANTED—Frederick W. Holland vocal culturist, cornet and mandolin instructor. Best of advantages. Terms reasonable. Studio 201 University st. Office 1760 Notre Dame st. Telephone, 4648. 318

FRENCH—By Prof. O. Warnault, 157 Duluth avenue. Successful method in French at pupils' residence. Moderate terms. Five years' experience in the Ingres-Coutellier Schools. 299

FRENCH LANGUAGE — Lessons given by French teacher, graduate of Paris University Apply 10 a. m., or write G. K., 267 St. Denis. 291

PIANO, Organ and Solfeggio, Mr. Emery Lavigne, organist of the Church of the Messiah, studio Tuesdays and Fridays at Featherston's music store 2241 St. Catherine Street. Other times residence 1779 St. Catherine. 309

PUPILS WANTED—A lady will give piano lessons or play at parties or for private. Call personally or address Mrs. Lindsay, 388 Berri Street. 293

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOMS—Large pleasant rooms, with gas, etc, private English family, with or without board. Apply 754 Dorchester Street. 294

ROOMS—Back and front rooms; furnished or unfurnished; suitable for two gentlemen or married couple; with or without board; every convenience. Address J. G., Herald office. 294

ROOM AND BOARD—Wanted by elderly lady and gentleman, first-class room and board in refined private family. Address with terms and full particulars, P. O. Box 1307. 292

ROOMS AND BOARD—Rooms well heated and lighted in a convenient locality for clerks and business men, also first class table board. Terms moderate. Double and single rooms. 5 Union avenue. 292

ROOM—A very comfortably furnished room suitable for two gentlemen or married couple. Apply 81 Juror st. 292

BOARD—Mrs. McEwan, ladies' sick nurse superior accommodation for boarders, best medical attendance; strictly private. Terms moderate. 187 Cadieux st., below St. Catherine st. 292

ROOM—To let, a large furnished room, on bathroom flat. Apply 131 Stanley st., upstairs. 291

BOARD AND ROOM, also table board, transients accomodated. 43 McGill College ave. 290

ROOM TO LET—A very comfortable newly furnished room, with gas bath, heated by hot water, and every convenience. strictly private family. Address T. C. Herald Office. 291

BOARD—Waverley House, Lagauchetiere st near Beaver Hall, splendid accommodation every comfort; rates reasonable. First-class cuisine. Centrally situated, also table board. 305

TO LET.

TO LET—One of the large apartment flats at the "Sherbrooke", 1018 Sherbrooke st. 295

TO LET—33 Berri street, first-class 2 1-2 story house, good stable; rent low. Apply to L. A. Boyer. 294

TO LET—Double room, comfortably furnished; modern conveniences; use of piano. Apply at 75½ Aylmer Avenue. 295

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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