Spring Trade.
To Fill Your Store and Sell Your Goods Keep Your Ads. Regularly in The Herald.

The Herald.

LAST EDITION.

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HOW THE BOOMSTERS WORK.

Fictitious Inducements Held Out by Means of Advertisements to Possible Investors in Western Mines.

UNREALIZABLE PROSPECTS SET FORTH ON PAPER.

Investors Who Lack Practical Knowledge of the Business Are Misled by the Statements Made.

It may be asked, what are the means by which it is sought to deceive the public with regard to mining investments? What are the misstatements of fact of which complaint is made, and by which investors are misled? Is it possible that men knowingly and deliberately advertise assertions that have no foundation in truth, and solicit stock subscriptions upon representations that are wholly unjustified by the facts? These are crucial questions, and upon the answer to them largely depends the solution of the problem confronting those who desire to embark their money upon mining enterprises.

It is difficult indeed to strike the unworthy schemes placed before the public without, in some degree, harming men whose business is wholly legitimate, whose enterprises are in every respect worthy of consideration, and who have no desire either to mislead the public or to enlist their sympathy on behalf of any project that they do not themselves consider deserving of support. If, however, these men are touched by criticism, it is because they suffer, in common with other men, for the misdoings of their fellows, or because they have permitted themselves to be led into the use of some of those tactics so commonly adopted for the exploitation of enterprises which have nothing to recommend them, apart from the brilliancy of the advertisements with which they are heralded.

The means employed to-day by mining promoters to attract the interest and gain the support of the public on behalf of their properties are by no means new. They had been employed long before the mining boom ever reached Toronto, and they will, if opportunity offers, be made use of again here in Montreal. They are employed in most cases on behalf of properties whose real value is doubtful, or whose lack of real value is already assured; in hardly any instance are they made use of for the promotion of mines whose true worth may be definitely ascertained, or which offer any tangible inducements to those who may desire to invest in them. As a matter of fact, it is seldom that a real mine requires, to secure its flotation, the means employed in these cases. There are hundreds of men in Kootenay who have not only the willingness but the money to engage in any legitimate mining enterprise that may be set before them. They know the properties that are upon the market. They know their true value, and probably also the price for which they have been purchased. It would be unfair to say that every proposition submitted in the east is brought here because it was considered unworthy of acceptance by capitalists right on the ground, and yet it is true that many of the claims now being advertised as bonanzas in this city and in Toronto have been utterly discredited by the men who were best qualified to pass judgment upon them, and who regard with pity, not unmixed with scorn, the avidity with which they are received by eastern investors.

Take the Montreal papers to-day, and read the advertisements by which these properties are announced, and what will you find? You will find that in almost every case they present the claims of properties which have no right to be called mines. You will find that these properties have been capitalized at sums ranging from a few hundred thousands to some millions of dollars; that the promoters have reserved for themselves and the original owners a majority of the stock, thus retaining control of the mine and the ultimate decision as to its disposal. You will find that these prospects, highly capitalized as they are, have not yet reached the status of shipping properties—have little or no ore on the dump ready for shipment—have no body of ore in sight in their drifts which would justify their flotation at any considerable figure, and have no amount of development completed which can afford any reliable indication of their true value. In lieu of these, you will find several items of information. You are told, for instance, that the property is situated on the "same famous mountain" as the Le Roi, or some other well-known mine. You are informed that the claim has the extraordinary merit of being 1,500 feet square, and that it has a crown grant title. You are supplied with a map upon which the boundaries of the mine are defined in clear black lines. The dip of the vein is shown with oracular certainty, and the various shafts and tunnels are indicated by neat red marks, while between one drift and another are printed the magic words "body of ore." Everything is drawn with a rule, and to a scale; if the mining could only be done on the paper, instead of in the mountain, success would be merely a matter of time, and future profits nothing more than a sum in arithmetic. Coupled with these will be found a "report" upon the porperty, by a "well-known mining engineer," in which the merits of the proposition are set forth in language more enthusiastic than professional, and the most sanguine prophecies are expressed for its ultimate success. The routine is sometimes varied by a dissertation upon the resources of the district generally, with special reference to the locality in which the property is situated, and to any successful mines which may have been developed in its immediate neighborhood.

To anyone who is acquainted with the mining business, these pretensions carry little or no weight. The fact that one claim is near another is not of the slightest importance, unless it can be shown that the same vein of mineral passes through both. It stands to reason that if a vein is running north and south through a successful property, there is no merit to be claimed, on account of proximity, for the claims which lie to the east or west; there is ample room for doubt concerning even the extension of a developed vein, unless it is clearly defined; and yet men will persist in advertising properties as valuable, not even because they are adjoining others that have proved successful, but because they happen to be located on "the same mountain" with them.

Everyone who has studied the British Columbia mining law knows that the limits of a claim are 1,500 feet square. There is nothing remarkable in the fact as applied to any one property, nor does it usually indicate any great additional value in the property itself, as compared with a slightly narrower claim. It simply means that if the vein is on a slant, one may follow it for a considerable distance downward before reaching the limits of the location. In some few instances the privilege may prove to be useful; it is to be feared that, in the case of too many properties now before the public, the owners will never have an opportunity of testing its value. The possession of a Crown grant by any company seeking to enlist the support of the public is a necessity so obvious that it is remarkable that any promoter should use it as an argument in favor of his own particular scheme.

These are a few of the fititious inducements held out to investors by the promoters of illegitimate or inadvisable mining enterprises. In many instances they have been found to be sufficient to fascinate the public and extract the dollars from the pockets of innocent investors. With a self-confidence born of ignorance, they discuss the merits of the different properties advertiser in the daily papers, or scan with discriminating eye the statements set forth in the elaborate prospectuses with which they have been supplied. Unable to perceive the shallowness of the reasoning, having no conception of the true condition of the claim, they judge of the investment upon the basis of the only information before them, and imagine that they can calculate the future of an undeveloped prospect with the same certainty as they would apply to a stock taking in their own business. They do not realize that the system from its very foundation upward is altogether wrong; that the companies are largely over-capitalized; that the arguments used on behalf of the properties are often such as would never be seriously advanced to a mining man; and that one of the chief reasons for floating them in the east is because, down here, the promoters can make deals infinitely more to their advantage than they ever could in the west. They forget that mining is, after all, a slow and tedious operation, in which returns, even from good properties, are often delayed for years, and that in the meantime a very large sum of money will be required to carry on the development necessary to put it on any sort of a paying basis.

There are hundreds of people in Montreal who have lately been reading gilded advertisements of these mines, and have been attracted by the glamor of their promises. Let them consider for a moment, and they will perceive how utterly unfitted they have been to form any reliable judgment upon what they have read, or to discriminate between the good and the bad. Men, it appears, are willing to invest their money in mining as they would in no other business, for they put it into a hole in the ground, with no knowledge of their own as to why it is going there, with no tangible idea as to the merits of the enterprise, and with little or no information as to the men with whom they are associating and in whose honesty and judgment they must repose implicit faith.

It has been our object here to point out some of the illusions by which boomsters will seek to enlist Montreal capital in profitless speculations. These are, however, among the more innocent of the methods adopted. There are others, which have been rendered necessary in the rush for Eastern money, and, which are being used in this city, as they have been in Toronto, to add to the inducements set before the public. It will be our endeavor in another issue to deal with some of these, in order that the public may be fully advised concerning them, and may not through them be misled into speculations which they might otherwise have escaped.

HERALD TELLS THE TRUTH.

President Walters Both Praises and Criticises the "Coming of the Boomsters" Article.

Among the interviews on this subject received by The Herald this morning were the following, dealing with the article which appeared in yesterday's issue:—

Howard C. Walters, president and managing director of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Ltd., was seen at the Windsor by a Herald reporter last night.

"To be candid about it," said Mr. Walters, "the article as applied to many advertisements which I have seen is so nearly correct that no criticism can be offered. Of course," he added, "it will make it harder for the good propositions, but The Herald's article tells the truth, and with that acknowledged there remains little to be said."

"In what way would this expose hurt good properties?" asked the reporter.

"Well," replied Mr. Walters, "it is calculated to scare the public. Capital is shy, as everyone knows, and the mere rumor of insecurity must act in a manner directly contrary to the interests of properties that are as good as—as good as——"

"Gold?" suggested the reporter.

"Exactly," said the man of mines, "just as good as gold."

"I notice in the article, however," he continued, "one paragraph which says, 'What then is their true position? It is unfortunately that in the large majority of instances they have seen the last of their money.' I think that that statement is altogether too sweeping, at least, in so far as the companies organized in Rossland are concerned. Referring particularly to the companies included in the Rossland Miner's stock quotations, the great majority are bona fide, officered by men who not only have personal knowledge of mining, but have reputations to lose.

"It is certainly a regrettable fact that during all great mining developments 'wild-cat' properties and 'wild-cat' methods obtain to a great extent, and, as a rule, spring into existence at large centres of population far removed from the mines themselves. The favorite and most dangerous method is that of the schemer who perhaps takes the pains to go to the mines and secure a cheap proposition of undetermined value. Returning to the scene of his operations, he secures the names of influential men as directors, president and so on by the gift of blocks of stock. These names are duly paraded, with the obvious result of enticing otherwise cautious investors, who cannot investigate for themselves, and who, believing that these gentlemen whose names have been used have investigated, tumble over one another to buy the shares.

"The truth of the whole matter is that no matter how meritorious a property is, it requires time and the expenditure of money under skilled direction to render it productive, and companies which promise anything else in their prospectuses are justly liable to suspicion."

"How many good mines do you think there will be at Rossland?" was asked.

"I wish I could answer that question satisfactorily," returned Mr. Walters. "There are sixteen square miles of solid locations surrounding the town. Not only are first-class properties found on the outskirts, but a line cannot be drawn though the map in any direction without intersecting meritorious properties. In this particular the Rossland Camp differs from all other great mining camps, of which we have any account. Elsewhere the mines have a common general direction, and are confined to more or less narrow zones. This is not true at Rossland. It is largely due to this eccentricity that the camp was kept back from 1891 to 1895 by the adverse reports of visiting experts. Now that skill, capital and determined effort devoted by mining men from the United States has proven the absolute worth of the Rossland mines it remains to be seen whether or no Canadian capital will occupy and control the great gold fields. If not, they will pass permanently into the hands of people from the other side and abroad."

ONE FRAUD ADMITTED.

Mr. R. Meredith Deals With The Herald's Criticism--Ventilate the Subject, He Says.

Mr. R. Meredith, of Messrs. A. W. Ross and Co., when called upon by a reporter, said:—

"I was rather pleased to see your article, although the heading of it is certainly a little startling. Your writer has somewhat exaggerated his statements, but it is well that the public should be warned against what in some cases are little less than gross frauds. Of what has been done in Toronto, I know nothing except from hearsay, but if that be true, it would seem that anything "goes." With our people in Montreal, it is certainly different. I know of only one fraud that was perpetuated on the public, and that was last summer to the extent of some $6,000. Our people usually want to know too much before they put their money in, and are not caught with a big display advertisement or an elaborately gotten-up prospectus. The success of mining enterprises appears to depend more on careful management, and that is what is not often taken into consideration. The gentlemen who come here from the West usually tell us that it is only necessary to partially develop a property, when a buyer for the whole claim at an advanced price can be found. The stocks that have been chiefly taken up here are those of companies who have gone in for bona-fide work, and although it is early yet to prophecy as to their success, there is every reason to expect that most of them will be profitable.

"I do not agree that a large number of mines both bad and good will be offered for sale in Montreal this season. The boomers who have come here either for shorter or longer periods, have nearly all left disgusted with the want of enterprise in our people, and the brokers who are here to stay are not likely to sell stocks which they are tolerably sure have no intrinsic value. The mail brings us lots of prospectuses and offers of agencies for various companies, but usually the correspondence ceases when we enquire into the assets and finances of the company.

"The more this subject is ventilated, the better for all, as it will help to prevent swindles and encourage investment in good mining propositions, which mean the further prosperity of our country."

UNITED COUNTIES RY.

All Back Salaries Paid to the Employes Along the Line—Richelieu River Clear.

Sorel, April 5.—(Special.)—Provincial Inspector Vallee came down from St. Hyacinthe yesterday on a special train accompanied by Paymaster Trudeau of the United Counties Railway to supervise the payment of wages due to the railway's employes, who had not been fully paid for some months. They are highly satisfied with the action of the Government, as some of them were really in need.

The ice on the Richelieu River is all gone. The St. Lawrence is unsafe, and the mail man this morning crossed on foot.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY.

Toronto, April 5.—(Special.)—The City's statement of the gross receipts of the Street Railway for March is $79,334, this year, $74,409.75 last year; increase $4,924.25. The city's percentage this March is $6,346.72, last March $5,952.78.

BURNS' FOUL DESIGN

Sherbrooke Resident Tries to Poison Wife and Child.

SECOND WOMAN IN THE CASE

The Secret Given Away Through a Letter.

It Was Addressed to Miss Sunbury of Boston and Explained the Plan.

Sherbrooke, April 6—(Special.)—Henry Burns, teamster for Hovey Bros., was arrested by High Constable Moe yesterday. He is charged with attempting to poison his wife and little four-year-old boy by putting iodine in the medicine which they were taking. For several weeks Mrs. Burns has been very ill, and for the last few days she has been failing rapidly. The cause of her sickness was not known until yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, when a letter from her husband addressed to Miss Emma Sunbury, Boston, was read by Mrs. Burns. The letter reveals the whole story of his perfidy and tells of the dastardly means by which he intended to end the life of his wife and child.

Burns is well-known in Sherbrooke and all along the line of the B. & M. RR., on which for years he was employed as a conductor, till last September, when he was discharged for allowing passengers to travel free or for less than regular rates. His salary driving a team was less than what he received as conductor, but to make up the deficiency, and help her husband along, Mrs. Burns would do dressmaking, and other light work. Her kindness to him was evidently not appreciated, for, it is said, he did not treat her well. They have boarded at the Sherbrooke House, and during that time Mrs. Burns has been very uneasy about her husband, knowing that he lived a double life.

On Monday night she told him that if he did not quit corresponding with Miss Sunbury she would leave him and go to her father. To this Burns said, "You will go soon enough, perhaps quicker than you expect."

SHE OPENED HIS LETTER.

The following morning, Mrs. Burns called at the hotel office and asked the clerk, Mr. Hall, for the letter addressed Miss Emma Sunbury, Boston, which Mr. Burns had posted before going to work. The letter was given to Mrs. Burns, and she returned to her room, to read it. It was eight pages, and began with expressions of love and kindness, but when Mrs. Burns reached the middle pages, she was horrified to learn that her husband was plotting to take her life. She read the words: "My little plan is working well. I think a few more doses will do up the job and then I'll be with you." Besides these words the letter contained the whole particulars of his evil design.

In speaking with Mrs. McVicar, a lady boarder, after reading the letter, Mrs. Burns said, "Oh, I knew what was coming, and I told Henry often and often that outsiders knew of his intimacy with that girl, and that something dreadful would happen if he continued to correspond with her. I warned him, and begged and prayed of him to have nothing more to do with her; but, no, he would not listen to me. So you see what it has come to, and what is yet to happen." If the discovery had not been made at the time it was the doctors say the result would have been certain death to both Mrs. Burns and her little one. As yet, however, they are out of danger, though Mrs. Burns is very weak. When she speaks of her husband's arrest, she says, "He deserves to be punished. For eleven years we have been married and to think that he would now take my life drives me almost frantic. It is his poor mother and father that I pity."

Miss Sunbury will be arrested and brought here as an accomplice.

REMANDED TILL MONDAY.

Sherbroke, Que., April 6.—(Special.)—Henry Burns, who was arrested at the Sherbrooke House yesterday for attempting to poison his wife and child, was arraigned for preliminary examination before Justice Mulvena this morning. J. S. Broderick, Esq., appeared in defence of the accused. After a short examination the prisoner was remanded till next Monday. Miss Emma Sunbury, to whom Burns had written a letter on Sunday last disclosing his plans and the success with which he was meeting, will be arrested in Boston as soon as the necessary papers can be procured. She will be brought here as an accomplice. Further important developments are expected.

THE BIG CITY STORES.

Bill Aiming at Departmental Stores Discussed and Withdrawn in the Ontario Legislature.

Toronto, April 6.—An interesting discussion about departmental stores occurred in the Legislature this afternoon when Mr. Middleton's bill imposing a heavy tax upon every department beyond three came up. Messrs. Haycock, Howland and Meacham spoke in tones indicative of support of such a measure, but took ground that there was not sufficient time this session to deal adequately with it.

Premier Hardy said the question was a very serious one, and that while general sympathy went out to those whose business was being destroyed by departmental stores, it was one, the vast importance of which, from the danger of interfering with the natural channels of trade, required the most thorough and exhaustive enquiry before attempting to enact legislation. He thought that something ought to be done to modify the evils attendant upon the growth of these immense concerns. This would probably take the form of a special commission with power to enquire by taking evidence from both sides.

Mr. Whitney agreed with the Attorney-General. The question was one of such gravity and importance that the limited time at the disposal of the House prevented dealing with it now. As a member from a country constituency, he said he knew that retail merchants everywhere were suffering terribly from these departmental stores. He told of some information that had come to him to-day of an arrangement in Nova Scotia, by the Western Counties Railroad, running westerly from Halifax, detailing a special car for the daily service of distributing goods from a departmental store in Toronto.

Messrs. Willoughby, Cleland, Metheson, Stratton and St. John continued the discussion.

Mr. Middleton finally withdrew his bill, upon the understanding that it should serve as a notice of action at the next session of the Legislature.

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN SNUBBED BY MGR. DEL VAL

Told That an Important Letter Waited for Him at St. Boniface.

The Story Goes That the Young Prelate Immediately Took the Hint and Started for Winnipeg.

Quebec, April 6.—(Special.)—An interesting story is being told at the expense of the young prelate of St. Boniface. Archbishop Langevin came east to meet the Papal delegate and was at Quebec when Mgr. del Val arrived. When, however, he was introduced to him Mgr. del Val remarked to him:

"I am very sorry to see you here for there is a most important letter waiting for you at your place."

Archbishop Langevin took the hint and left at once for St. Boniface. He had intended to remain with Mgr. del Val and to accompany him to Winnipeg. What he hoped for from this close association it is not difficult to surmise.

BUTCHERS PROTEST

Against Irregular Methods of Collecting Taxes.

Several Aldermen, Present at a Representative Meeting, Promise Redress.

The butchers of Montreal who hold private stalls held a general meeting last evening at the Monument National for the purpose of protesting against the heavy taxes which are imposed upon them. The meeting was a representative one, there being more than two hundred butchers present. The following aldermen responded to an invitation to attend:—Ald. Jacques, chairman of the Market Committee; Rainville, Dupre, Laporte, Ouimet, Savignac, Renaud and Charpentier. Mr. N. Lachance occupied the chair, and opened the meeting by thanking the aldermen for manifesting an interest in their affairs.

Mr. M. Lareau, who acted as spokesman for the butchers, made a lengthy speech setting forth that what the butchers complained of was the fact that the licence of $100 had not been collected with equity, a few being made to pay, while many others had not paid their taxes for years and had never been molested. This state of affairs had become intolerable, and forty-seven prominent butchers had this year refused to pay the tax. They were arraigned before the Recorder as vulgar criminals, and had been fined $40 and costs. The association had protested several times before the Market Committee, but always without avail. The association had come to an understanding with the authorities by which, in view of the hard times, all proceedings would be stopped if the butchers would consent to pay the $40 fine. The $100 would not be collected for this year. At the last session of the Legislature the licence of $100 had been reduced to $50 for the future. This arrangement had been accepted by the majority of the butchers as satisfactory.

All the aldermen present spoke in turn, promising the butchers that their complaints would be taken into consideration.

Ald. Jacques said that as chairman of the Market Committee he would see that the law be strictly enforced in future, and that everyone was made to pay his licence within a month from the first day of May.

This statement was received with applause, and after passing a vote of thanks to the aldermen, the meeting adjourned.

LAVAL DOCTORS.

The Results of the Final Examinations in Medicine Posted Yesterday.

The results of the final examinations in medicine of Laval University were posted yesterday evening. While the board was posting the lists there was a crowd of anxious students gathered in the hall. Just at 10.30 the door of the board room opened and the secretary appeared, list in hand, before the assembled candidates for degrees. In a few minutes congratulations were the order of the day, though a few sorrowful ones wended their way homeward. The following is the list of successful candidates in alphabetical order: J. M. Aumond, A. Besner, R. Beauchesne, P. Bedard, Arthur Bernier, George E. Cartier, M. Daigneault, E. Deguire, F. X. Duplessis, Hector Desloges, Albert Dansereau, C. Ethier, A. Fournier, E. Groulx, W. Lamy, H. Lafleur, Albert Laramee, A. Lasonde, H. Lavallee, O. Letourneux, F. X. Massicotte, J. Monge-Mourges, A. Miquelon, J. Myre, Y. Ouimet, Horace Pelletier, J. Pesant, E. Primeau, J. A. Poirier, J. A Pinault, J. R. Remillard, J. N. Roy, Z. Thibault, R. Tremblay, and O. Tourigny.

The summer session of the faculty began yesterday attended by a goodly number of students of the first tared years. The work is almost entirely practical. It will last all May, when the primary examinations will take place.

ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA.

London, April 6.—Answering a question put by Mr. Charles E. Schwann, advanced Liberal member for the North Division of Manchester, in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, said that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela had not yet been renewed, but he added, Her Majesty's Government was ready to take into friendly consideration any proposal from Venezuela to renew diplomatic relations with Great Britain.

PALSIED RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

Managers of Intercolonial With Their Hands Tied Cannot be Expected to Fight Competing Lines.

THE PAST INTERFERENCE FROM OTTAWA

A Train That Competed With the Canadian Pacific Railway Was too Fast, and it Had to be Stopped.

The determination of the Federal Government to so strengthen the Intercolonial that it will be in a position to successfully compete for a large share of the traffic between the interior and the sea-coast brings into view the fact that the extension of the road to Montreal will not in itself be sufficient to accomplish this desired end. To struggle with a fair measure of success the national road must be equipped with weapons of attack and of defence fully equal to those possessed by its rivals. Under the present ssytem of management the Intercolonial is not so equipped, and it will always be handicaped so long as existing conditions prevail.

These conditions, in a larger or smaller measure, are probably inseparable from direct Government control. As illustrated under the late Administration, they consisted of constant interference by politicians in the conduct of the road, and by such acquiescence on the part of the Government in the demands of rival roads as made it impossible for the Intercolonial to do as large a business as it was entitled to. For instance, employes of the road could not be promoted, discharged or punished without danger of interference from the outside—a very serious matter when discipline is imperative. The road could not treat with connecting lines without having political considerations thrust into the discussion to such an extent, indeed, that the road suffered great annual loss through its inability to make a stand-up fight on any question of rates. In other words, competing and connecting lines have time and again, through political influence closed the mouths and fettered the hands of the managers of the Intercolonial.

Other conditions, inimical to the welfare of the road, arose out of the complaisance of the Conservative Government when the Canadian Pacific presented demands that were calculated to impair the usefulness of the Intercolonial. That the C.P.R. has in the past wielded more influence in the councils of the nation than was in the best interests of the people is well-known to all who have made even a superficial study of the relations of the company with the Government. It is not known, however, and perhaps never will be, to what extent the C.P.R. forced the hand of the Government in regard to the Intercolonial. All the world knows of course that the Short Line was bonused at the expense of the Intercolonial. It is understood that the C.P.R. denies having pressed for this assistance, but it is certainly deriving what benefit there may be from the construction of the line. There is no room for question, however, that the granting of running powers to the C.P.R. from St. John to Halifax, was a direct blow to the Intercolonial, dealt by a Conservative Government at the mandate of the Canadian Pacific. Passengers between Montreal and Halifax who otherwise would use the Intercolonial, now take the Short Line, the C.P.R. obtaining the profits from the long haul, the Intercolonial the smaller share that falls to the road with the short haul. It is said that the management of the Intercolonial immediately after this deal was consummated, endeavored to escape the full penalty by placing on their line an extremely fast train, calculated to make the run from Halifax to Montreal, in about the same time as the C.P.R. was making over the Short Line. But again the hand of the management was palsied. An unseen power was exerted at Ottawa, and the injunction went forth that the speed of the train must be decreased—it was too fast for some people.

All this goes to show that a road conducted directly by a partisan Government is incapable of making the most of its oportunities. It is a ball at the foot of the Government, to be kicked as political expediency dictates. And the weaker and more corrupt the Government the more is the road used to further partisan ends. Let the Intercolonial be brought to Montreal, and while its chances of success will be better than they now are it will still be hampered by its political connection.

The natural remedy for the condition of things here pictured is the removal of the management of the road from the hands of the partisan government and the placing of it in the hands of a non-partisan commission. Dr. Weldon, of Albert, urged this course with much vigor in the last Parliament, and it would be well if the subject were again taken up. It is true that the Government of the day would always have it in its power to replace the commission with others of its own political body, but the commission could be so composed that it would be almost as permanent as the judiciary. On it could be placed men of ripe experience in the practical work of railroading, together with men of, perhaps, a more representative character. The Colony of Victoria if we remember aright, pays five thousand pounds a year to its Commissioner of Railways—one of the foremost English engineers. Canada can well afford to spend money freely in securing first-class men for such a commission. And once appointed, it should be their duty to do their duty—let the chips fall where they will.

MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

Worst on Record, Devastating Towns and Villages.

Report Made by the Relief Committee to Congress—Distress in St. Paul.

Washington, April 6.—Messrs. R. C. Graves and J. S. Menken, representing the Citizens' Relief Committee of Memphis, Tenn., organized for the purpose of relieving the people of the flooded tributary to that city, have arrived in the city. They have prepared the following statement, which they will submit to the President:

"From Marion, Ark., north of Memphis, to Greenville, Miss., there are now at least fifty towns and villages under water, and a territory extending from 100 miles north of Memphis to 200 miles south and 5 to 40 miles wide, is submerged and devastated by the flood. Hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivated soil, with growing crops, are included in this submerged territory, and there are from 50,000 to 60,000 people whose property has been destroyed and whose business has been suspended thereby. The amount of damage to property is incalculable.

"This flood is the greatest and most destructive that has ever devastated the Mississippi Valley, the water being 2½ feet higher than the highest stage it has ever reached before. The Relief Committee are thoroughly organized for the purpose of distributing supplies to the people of the tributary territory, and are willing to do everything in their power to that end, but they have now almost reached the end of their resources and reluctantly confess the their inability to cope with the situation without obtaining relief from the Government."

St. Paul, Minn., April 6.—The river at this point is four feet above the danger line and rising slowly. The flats on the West Side are mostly submerged. The loss is chiefly the poorer people, who are being cared for by the city. Weather officials think the head waters have already emptied their surplus and that the stage here will soon begin to fall.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

ARRIVED—APRIL 5.

Steamer	At	From
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Gibraltar	New York
Laurentian	Liverpool	Halifax
Furnessia	New York	Glasgow

MR. ELKINS' BILL

Strikes at England and Other Countries.

Object to Impose a Tax on Goods Carried by Other Than American Vessels.

Washington, April 6.—Mr. Elkins, a Republican Senator of West Vermont, addressed the Senate yesterday in explanation and advocacy of the bill introduced by him to impose a tax of 10 per cent. additional on merchandise imported into the United States on other than American vessels, and 10 per cent. upon such merchandise if it be on the free list. In his speech he said under a proper policy of encouragement to American shipping, the United States, with its 8,000 miles of sea coast, its navigable rivers and lake coast, variety of climate, productive capacity, rapidly increasing population, its position on the globe—Asia on one side with 600,000,000 and Europe on the other side with 400,000,000 of people—should be the leading commercial and maritime power of the world. To restore lost shipping and place the United States where it belonged in the carrying trade of the world would involve a great contest, chiefly with England, not of arms but as a friendly rival for commercial supremacy. Great Britain would resist every step in the direction of restoring American shipping. She would not be true to her people and her commercial instincts, tradition and interests were she not to make every effort in her power to maintain her supremacy on the seas. What agriculture was to the United States, shipping was to England, and England would use all her endeavors, through wise statesmanship and diplomacy, to protect the same. Against this there could be no reasonable objection. The bill simply imposes an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. in addition to existing duties, or in case of no duty, a duty of 10 per cent. on all goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States in foreign vessels. If these same products should be imported in American ships, then there is no additional duty, and if these products are now free they would still remain free if brought in American ships.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

Probabilities, 11 a.m.:

Westerly to northerly winds; fair to cloudy, with local showers; turning colder.

NEWS OF THE SUBURBS.

INSTITUTE CLUB.

Football Players Prepare for 1897.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

Matches Played, 24; Won, 18; Drawn, 4; Lost, 2.

A Correspondent Point St. Charles and The Herald's Work There.

Office of The Herald,
122 CONGREGATION STREET,
POINT ST. CHARLES.

The Point St. Charles football club held its annual meeting in O'Brien Hall last evening. There was a good attendance and a big batch of pressing business was transacted. The financial report was highly satisfactory and showed the club to be in a prosperous condition.

The season of 1896 is one of which the Point boys may feel justly proud. They not only secured the three championships of the Canadian Football Association but also won the Caledonian Society's Cup against such strong teams as the Scottish Athletics, and Mohawks. Their summer work was almost a continuous round of victories. The 1st team, ably captained by Mr. Duncan, played 5 matches won 4, and drew 1, and scored 20 goals as against 4. The 2nd team captained by J. Burchmore, played 7 matches; won 4, drew 2, and lost 1; scoring 31 goals as against 13. The third team, G. Brighton captain, played 4 matches; won 3 and lost 1, scoring 13 goals as against 7. The third team received as their trophy the silver cup presented by Mr. F. C. Greaves; but the first and second teams have not as yet received any recognition of their season's work, owing to the C.F.A. being unable to secure the promised trophies from the donors. It is expected, however, that the matter will be settled at the coming annual meeting of the Association, which will be held on Friday evening next.

The crowning triumph of the season's work was, perhaps, the winning of the Caledonian Cup. This handsome cup has to be won three times in succession before it becomes the property of any club and the Point boys are determined to let no team take it away from them this summer. After a general discussion of business the officers for the ensuing season were elected as follows:

Hon. President, C. Cushing; president, J. O. Richardson; vice-president, F. Mitchell, captain, M. Duncan; vice-captain, T. Bird; secretary treasurer, D. Newmarch. A meeting will be held at an early date for the purpose of electing a committee.

Mr. J. W. Harkom, master mechanic G.T.R., who has removed his office from Toronto to Montreal, took charge yesterday

Mr. Adams, 40 Rushbrooke, who was hurt recently and removed to the General Hospital is progressing favorably.

Mrs. Tarling, Ash Avenue, leaves for Richmond to-morrow morning on a visit to friends.

PRAISES HERALD AND "POINT."

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—The "News of the Suburbs," concerning Point St. Charles, which your interesting correspondent gives us, has been a great treat, and while deprecating his gloomy remarks in the issue of March 25, on the appearance of many places "To Let," I think it is the general opinion that his column has been truthfully conducted. It is not, however, peculiar to the "Point," this widespread vacancy of houses. Indeed, I venture to say, that in proportion to the population, there are very many more houses to let in every other part of the city. One has only to keep a look out as he goes through the streets, where the cars run, or a stroll through the side streets will emphasize the fact. It is only natural that the many new, and cheap houses built at the Point should be preferred to those less modern, but the desire for such a change is really a tribute to the intelligence of the people. I have had occasion to come to the Point for the last few months, and I confess I have been amazed and delighted to witness the numerous changes for the better. I know of only one grocer who is closing up, and he is retiring from business altogether. I find the churches, the stores, the business, the sports of the Point quite up to the mark. The vicissitudes of trade and commerce are not in any sense peculiar to the Point. They are found everywhere. There is too a delightful river atmosphere after you pass the subway, and go out to the boating club, which not even Westmount can rival. Many of the new houses erected would be a credit to richer parts of the city.

YOURS B.

HOCHELAGA HAPPENINGS

An Attempted Robbery Frustrated and a Horse and Waggon Held in Hostage.

Yesterday afternoon, some of the hands employed at the C.P.R. shops at Hochelaga were astonished to notice a horse and cart back up to one of the "scrap" piles, and the driver commence to fill his waggon with the cast iron. Having satisfied themselves that the man was not an employe of the company, they shouted to him demanding to know his business. The thief immediately disappeared from view, and when the workmen reached the scrap heap, they found that the owner of the horse and cart had been so badly scared, that he had left everything as it was, and taken to his heels. Captain Baignet and Constable Godbois were summoned, and they took the horse and waggon to No. 11 stataion, where it will remain until the thief takes chances by claiming it.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

The Ladies' Aid Society, of the Methodist Church, intend introducing a novelty in Hochelaga on Easter Monday night, when a New England supper will be given, commonly known in the country where it originate as a "bean supper." A programme will be rendered.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

A most sensational case of sudden death occurred on Sunday evening at No. 608 Delorimier avenue. Mr. Isaac Daoust was receiving a few friends in company of her husband, when she suddenly complained of a pain in her hand. The pair began to go up her arm, and she was soon gasping for breath. Her husband took her up to her bed, where she expired before medical assistance could be given. Death is thought to have resulted from a parlytic stroke.

WESTMOUNT NEWS.

Important Council Meeting Held Last Evening.

$100,000 LOAN APPROVED.

But a Public Meeting Must Be Called,

And the Matter Decided by a Poll—Petition from E. Mathias Church.

Office of The Herald,
4228 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
WESTMOUNT.
Telephone 5027.

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council of Westmount, was held last evening with a full attendance of members. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting in which Councillor Bulmer requested some change in recording his objection to the by-law regarding the erection of terrace houses above Montrose Avenue, the business of the meeting was taken up. The recommendation of the Building Committee for building lines was first taken up. The committee recommended in accordance with plans prepared by Town Engineer Booth that the building lines are as follows: On Cote St. Antoine Road full length without exemptions, 20 feet. Metcalfe Avenue from St. Catherine Street to Cote St. Antoine Road exempting corner lots, 15 feet; and Arlington Avenue, 15 feet.

A deputation from the parish of St. Matthias Church composed of the rector Rev. Mr. Bushell and Messrs. D. W. Ross and W. M. Knowles came before the Council to object to the building line of twenty feet on Cote St Antoine Road as it seriously interferes with the plans for the proposed new church. It was pointed out that with such a line there would not be sufficient room for the new church. It is impossible to acquire other property on the north side of the Church and the property occupied by it having been given under conditions that it be utilized for church purposes only the result of a twenty foot line would be very disastrous to the interests of the church. For these reasons the representatives of the congregation of St. Matthias asked that the line be commenced at Metcalfe Avenue The matter was one which the council took into earnest consideration and found itself in a puzzling situation. Councillors Walker and Redfern said that the question was a most difficult one for the council and they suggested that the representation of the church should make some proposition to help the Council out. The matter was left to their consideration.

The Council then took up the consideration of the proposed line on Metcalfe Avenue. The Mayor remarked that it was rather a wide question and after a little desultory comment it was left over to the next meeting.

The exemption of McGill property from taxation was next brought under consideration. Mr. Dunlop, town solicitor, was under the impression that the property occupied by college buildings were only usually exempt. The church properties paid special assessments for roads and drains, and it was the opinion of the council that the college should be informed that they were expected to do likewise.

The matter of exemption was left to the committee which has such affairs in hand, the said committee being composed of Messrs. Redfern and Walker.

The by-law authorizing the Town to effect a loan of $100,000 for the purpose of paying for certain improvements pending the collection of special assessments was then brought up. Mr. Dunlop was of the opinon that the loan could only be issued by means of bonds and debentures. As to the amount of the sinking fund and other matters there arose a general discussion. The by-law was finally passed. A public meeting will be held and a poll for approval or disapproval on the by-law will be taken.

Progress was reported on the widening of Western Avenue. The by-law providing for the town scavenging by the chief constable under the direction of the Police Committee was carried. It was moved by Councillor McCormack and seconded by Councillor Redfern that one thousand copies of the by-law be printed and distributed amongst the citizens. It was decided to instruct the Montreal Water and Power Company to place pipes in Springfield Avenue. The report of the auditors for the year ending October 1896 was read and adopted.

The Finance Committee recommended that an appropriation of $150 be made for a corporation library carried. It was decided to appoint Mr. G. R. Lighthall as notary for the town. It was also decided to obtain the services of Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, Q.C., for the town in the Murray case which may come before the Supreme Court. It was approved that a by-law be prepared to make the registrtion of birth and deaths compulsory.

LACHANCE ON TRIAL.

The Enquete in the Quebec Poisoning Case—No Conclusive Evidence as Yet.

Quebec, April 6.—(Special.)—Judge Chauveau was busy all yesterday investigating into the case of poisoning in St. Rochs.

Lachance, the accused, was confronted with four witnesses, each of them giving strong evidence against him. Honore Simard, one of his fellow-workers, deposed that on the day of the poisoning, he saw Lachance standing in the same place where Depeyre's lunch was, though he had no business to be in that department. The witness was in a closet when he saw the accused who thought himself unobserved.

Another witness, named Fiset, who was also employed in the same shop stated that some time ago Lachance told him that he was looking for an opportunity to make further acquaintance with the foreman's ribs.

Louis Depeyre himself attended the enquete with his brother Elie, partner of the firm of Pion & Co.

The detectives are in hopes of inducing Lachance to make a confession, as it is expected that the latter's wife when called before the judge, will make important declarations which will not tend to prove her husband's innocence.

QUEBEC ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Quebec, April 6.—(Special.)—Mr. Evans, manager of the Quebec District Electric Railway Co., says that as soon as the frost was out of the ground some three or four hundred men would be started to work, and that by the second or third week in June cars would be running in the lower part of the town. At the present time there were eleven cars in readiness at the car works, Ottawa, to be shipped to Quebec. They were of the same dimensions as those running in Montreal. Machinery is also arriving daily.

MARCIL IN GASPE.

Liberal Candidate Being Presented with Addresses in the Constituency of Premier Flynn.

Perce, Que., April 6.—(Special.)—Mr. Charles Marcil, the candidate whom Gaspe has chosen to oppose the Prime Minister of the Province, has made a triumphal entry into the county. The doors through which Mr. Marcil will enter Parliament seem to be wide open. At Newport, Pabos, Grande Riviere, and Cape Cove, his arrival has been greeted with the most manifest enthusiasm. The people of Gaspe understand that the hour of freedom in trade is at hand; that the day has arrived when they will be connected with the rest of the Province, by the completion of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway.

At Perce, Mr. Flynn's birthplace, but at the same time the very centre of the Liberal organization of Gaspe and its chief town, the following address was presented to Mr. Marcil, on his arrival in the presence of a large audience, to which he answered by a speech, lasting for more than an hour. In the course of the speech he was frequently greeted with enthusiastic cheers:

To Mr. Charles Marcil, Liberal candidate in Gaspe:

The Liberal Club of Gaspe offers you a most cordial welcome to the chief town of this county.

The active part, which, for many years past, you have taken in the political campaigns in the interests of the Liberal cause, the services rendered, the esteem in which you are held by our chiefs, and the confidence which they place in you, designated you most particularly for the choice we have made of a candidate to oppose the Prime Minister of the Province. We find in you the worthy comrade of Lemieux, and of all those who, to-day, take in hand the interests of Gaspe. You will assist them near the authorities, at Ottawa and soon at Quebec—in the efforts and exertions which they are making to insure the construction and the prolongation of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, down to the Gaspe Basin. This new route which will be a means of communication with the remainder of the Province, is indispensable for the prosperity of this county, and will insure its independence and the welfare of its inhabitants.

The warm welcome which has so far been tendered you, the numerous adhesions of new partisans, the favor with which your political platform is accepted, are so many pledges that you will be elected on the 11th of May next.

We have the conviction and can assure you that the same success is awaiting you for the remainder of this campign, and we are sure that everywhere along the banks of the Bay of Gaspe, those of the gulf and River St. Lawrence you will receive the same sympathetic reception.

We therefore wish you a good journey and "au revoir" until the day of triumph, the 11th of May next.

P. LE BOUTHILLIER, President.

Mr. Marcil has left Perce for Gaspe Basin and Fox River, where the friends of the Liberal party will continue to tender him the same warm welcome.

LET'S LIVE LONGER!

Why Die a Lingering Death of Direful Diabetes?

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE IT.

Other Medicines Never Touch It—But Dodd's Pills Infallibly Cure—Expelling Poison and Pain—Preserving Sugar and Strength—Don't Die; Get Well.

Who would not live longer if he could? More men shorten their lives by overindulgence in food and drink than ever die from starvation. Health can be maintained by eating and drinking just what is good for us—no more, no less.

But most of us don't do that.

In health the body expels what it doesn't require, and retains what it needs. In disease either the body doesn't expel the poison or it does not retain what is needed to nourish it. In the disease called DIABETES the kidneys expel sugar. Its presence can be detected in the urine. The body needs sugar. In DIABETES the sufferer dies a lingering death.

Until recently DIABETES was supposed to be incurable. The science of to-day says that DIABETES may be cured. The kidneys may be restored to healthy action. Sugar may be retained in the system. Instead of filtering out the good that is in the food the kidneys may be made to filter out the poison.

With poison goes pain. With sugar stays strength.

DIABETES disapepars like magic before DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Other medicines never touch it. That's the difference. If you have DIABETES get cured quickly. Don't bother with medicines that do not cure. Many will stand up to be counted among those who have been cured of DIABETES by taking DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. Fred Stokes, Barrie, Ont, says:—"I have been promptly restored to health by a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Diabetes had reduced my weight forty-five pounds, which I have regained."

Mr. D. Roblin, bandmaster, Allandale, Ont., says:—"Could for years get no relief for Diabetes which it seemed would end my days. Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured me."

Mr. Charles Gilchrist, Port Hope, Ont., says:—"For ten years a victim of Diabetes. Suffered fearfully, especially in passing water. My cure has resulted from taking a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mr. James K. Nesbitt, county constable, Stayner, Ont., says:—"Becoming aware of the fact that I was a victim of Diabetes. I resorted to Dodd's Kidney Pills. I commenced to get well with the first box and am perfectly cured."

AS HE SAW IT.

A Western Newspaper Man Describes the Rossland of Reality.

The Revelstoke Herald sent a special correspondent to Rossland to describe that mining camp as he found it. His description shows both sides of the picture, and is worth reading. He says:—

The rush into West Kootenay is already so great that it is appalling to dwell on what it will be in a couple of months. The best hotels in Rossland are constantly crowded. There are 34 licensed places there, besides boarding houses without number, and J. G. McCallum, formerly of Calgary, has contracts for building five more hotels.

The visitor to Rossland comes away with mixed feelings. In the first place, there is no question about the fact that she has got the boomiest kind of a boom on her hands. The situation in two sentences is this: "The working mines of Rossland, with their present pay roll, would support a town of perhaps a thousand people. She has already seven thousand, and will have double that before the summer is over.

More than half the people in Rossland have no legitimate justification for being there—except perhaps that they can't get out. Hundreds of men are either looking for jobs or begging. They have nowhere to sleep but on the floors and chairs of saloons. In every line of business except hotels there are four men where there ought to be only one. Hotels will pay for a year or two, but many of them will be worthless when the tide turns. Bankrupt stocks of merchandise are already on the market. You can't walk down the principal street at dusk without being asked for a quarter to buy a meal. There are more mining brokers in Rossland, than would fill the largest jail in Canada. How they live is an unknown problem.

So much for the dark side of Rossland. There is another side. Tremendously overdone as it is, there can be no doubt that Rossland is and will be a great mining camp. Whether it will become a great permanent commercial centre remains to be proved. Out of hundreds of propositions at present before the public there will be many good paying mines. How many or how few, nobody can tell. The dividend payers are the Le Roi and War Eagle, the first having paid $325,000 and the second $187,000. A great number of others have been sufficiently opened up to ensure their being profitable propositions provided they are in the hands of wise, honest and practical management. Too much importance cannot be placed on this for there are good mines in Kootenay whose shareholders are being robbed through incompetent, foolish, extravagant and sometimes corrupt management.

After waiting 1,900 years the town of Venosa, the ancient Venusium, where Horace was born, has decided to erect a monument to his memory.

Charles Reade once gave as a recipe for writing novels: "Make 'em laugh; make 'em cry; make 'em wait."

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Council of the Village of DeLorimier, at a session held on the 22nd day of March, has adopted the following By-law:

By-Law No. 2, Authorizing the Council of the Village of DeLorimier to Contract a Loan.

At a Special Session of the Council of the Municipality of DeLorimier, in the County of Hochelaga, held on the twenty-second day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, at which Session were present: Theo. Bedard, Nap. Desautels, Henri Benoit and Am. Dufresne, all members of the Council, and forming a quorum under the Presidency of Mr. J. N. Chabot, Mayor, the following By-law was submitted and adopted:

Whereas the Village of DeLorimier has actually a floating liability of many thousand dollars, and whereas it is expedient to make certain public improvements concerning public drains, sidewalks, macadamization of streets, and water supply.

Whereas it is to the interest of the Municipality to consolidate the floating debt.

IT IS RESOLVED:

1st.—That a loan of fifty thousand dollars be made, payable in bonds or debentures, signed by the Mayor and the Secretary, said amount to be applied to above improvements.

2nd.—That this loan be made payable in forty years, and that it bear interest not above four and one-half per cent (4½ p.c.) per year, payable half yearly.

3rd.—That there shall be a sinking fund of two and one-half per cent. (2½ pc.) per year, besides interest, until extinction of debt.

4th.—That the capital and interest shall be payable at the Bank of Montreal, at Montreal.

5th.—That an annual tax on taxable property shall be imposed, not exceeding fifty five hundredths of one per cent. on yearly valuation.

6th.—The present By-law to be approved by the property owners of the Municipality of DeLorimier as well as by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

And on proposition of Councillor Theo. Bedard, seconded by Councillor Henri Benoit, it is ordered that the property owners of the Municipality of DeLorimier be convened to a Public Meeting in conformity with article 671 of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, to be held on the thirteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, at the Council Hall of the Village of DeLorimier, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, there to approve of the present By-law, and that the present By-law be posted according to law, and published in full, twice in English and twice in French papers of the City of Montreal.

Adopted unanimously.

(Signed) J. N. CHABOT, Mayor.
(Signed) ARTHUR YALE, Sec.-Treas.
Certified,
Sec. Treasurer.—

In consequence, the property owners of the Municipality of the Village of DeLorimier are convened to a public meeting in conformity with article 671 of the Municipal Code for the thirteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the approving of said By-law.

Given under my seal at the Village of DeLorimier, this twenty-fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (1897).

ARTHUR YALE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

I, the undersigned, certify that the By-law here above mentioned, is a true copy of the By-law adopted by the Council of the Village of DeLorimier, and that the above convocation is also a true copy of the notice given by me as required by law.

Given under my seal, at the Village of DeLorimier, this twenty-fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (1897).

ARTHUR YALE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICES,

4228 St. Catherine Street.....WESTMOUNT
122 Congregation Street.....PT. ST. CHARLES

are conveniently located for all persons living in Westmount and Point St. Charles who wish to advertise. Open daily for the reception of advertisements and subscriptions for THE HERALD at regular rates.

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under this head one cent per word.

PERSONAL—Will the young lady who saw lady thrown off street car, corner of Buckingham Avenue, last April, please communicate with 36 Arcade Street, city. 80

BOOKS MADE UP, accounts collected, letters written for any merchant, mechanic or professional man who requires a book-keeper or shorthand writer occasionally. Terms moderate. Address A. C., Herald Office.

LOST.

LOST—Saturday evening, between Metcalfe Avenue and Wood Avenue, a child's brown jacket, with Carsley's finish. Will party who found it please leave it at Westmount Post Office, or Fessenden's Shoe Store. 80

LOST—A small silver watch was picked up on St. Catherine Street, in front of Ogilvy's dry goods store, at half-past one last Saturday. Will the finder please return the watch to Ogilvy's store, where he will receive a reward. 80

For Sale or To Let.

STONE FRONT COTTAGE
In Perfect Order.
24 LINCOLN AVENUE.
Apply at House or to
DAVID ROBERTSON,
71 St. Peter St.

WESTMOUNT

Wood and Coal, and Feed Depot

St. Catherine St., near Greene Ave.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

Having secured a lot of hard and soft wood on the most favorable terms, I am prepared to deliver the same at the lowest rates. Cord wood—Hard wood, of all kinds. Sawed wood—Hard, cut and split, kindling, etc. Coal of all kinds in stock, and delivered promptly. Your orders respectfully solicited.

M. BELL,
Proprietor.

St. Henri Laundry

3500 Notre Dame Street

The largest and best equipped Hand Laundry in the Dominion.
All hand work—satisfaction guaranteed.
Tel. 8288. Prompt delivery everywhere.

CHICOINE & CORNELL, Proprietors

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Improvement of the North Channel
SITUATED BETWEEN
GA LOPS CANAL AND PRESCOTT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

The time for Receiving Tenders for the North Channel has been extended until Saturday, 24th day of April, 1897.

By order,
J. H. BALDERSON,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 1st April, 1897.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without the written authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

NOTICE TO FORWARDERS AND OTHERS

The attention of all Forwarders, and Vessel owners, and the masters of every description of craft using the St. Lawrence Canals is hereby directed to the Sections Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 29 of the Canal Regulations for 1895, as they will be rigidly enforced.

Printed copies of the Sections referred to will be exhibited at the Watch houses of all Locks.

By Order,
COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,
Deputy Minister & Chief Engineer.

Department of Railways & Canals,
Ottawa, 26th March, 1897.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of P. C. PRATTON, Ste. Therese de Blainville.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, on the premises, at Ste. Therese de Blainville,

TUESDAY, APRIL 20th, at 10 a.m.,

for what is to be found at the brick yard, the sale being continued immediately after, for what is to be found at the farm, the moveable assets of the Insolvent, as follows:

1st.—About 200 thousand bricks .	$ 800.00
2nd.—Horses at the brick yard ..	260.00
3rd.—Part of the rolling stock at brick yard	111.40
4th.—Book debts, notes and judgments, per list	2,443.75
5th.—One funeral monument, bearing no inscription	180.00
6th.—Rolling stock at the farm, horses and cattle	457.50
7th.—Grains and potatoes	267.10

8th.—One contract between the Insolvent and the Boston Rubber Company for the brick work for a manufactory to be built this summer at St. Jerome, with one million bricks, the most of which are still at Ste. Therese, the whole subject to certain charges, as stipulated in Statement of Charges.

For further information, address

LAMARCHE & BENOIT,
Curators.
1709 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal, Superior Court, No. 2305. Toussaint L. Deslauriers, Plaintiff, versus F. E. Shear, Defendant. On the fifteenth day of April, 1897, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at No. 574a Lagauchetiere 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 furniture, etc. Conditions cash. A. Laverdure, B.S.C., Montreal, 6th April, 1897.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal, Circuit Court, No. 7887. Jean Pierre, of Montreal, milkman, Plaintiff, versus Dame Elena Amelia Shearing, of Montreal, Defendant. On the fifteenth day of April, 1897, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of said Defendant, No 53 City Councillors 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 furniture, etc. Conditions cash. Phil. Dansereau, B.S.C., Montreal, April 5th, 1897.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal, Circuit Court, No. 13509. H. Bougie, Plaintiff, versus L. Blain, Defendant, and L. A. Rivet, Attorney Distrayant. On the 15th of April, 1897, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 626 Mullins 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 organ, furniture, etc., etc. H. A. Cinq Mars, B.S.C., Montreal, April 5th, 1897.

Herald "Want" Ads. Bring Results.

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

TO LET—At St. Henri, Drygoodsman, Druggist or Grocer's Shop, with well-finished dwelling above, and stable in rear, No. 3716 Notre Dame Street, corner St. Phillip Street. Immediate possession. H. J. Kavanagh, 3 Place d'Armes Hill.

TO LET—A stone-front cottage, No. 9 Essex Avenue, 7 rooms, bath and w.c.; Daisy furnace, etc. Apply to David Miller, 35 Bleury Street. 86

TO LET—Self-contained cottage, 658 Cadieux Street, below Pine Avenue; $17 per month; and two lower tenements, No. 361 Laval Avenue, and No. 271 Drolet Street, $9 each per month. Immediate possession. H. J. Kavanagh, 3 Place d'Armes Hill.

TO LET—Flat house, heated by the landlord, No. 346 Sherbrooke; 9 rooms; rent, $28 per month. Also, a splendid tenement house, stone front, 2 storeys, 14 rooms, heated by the landlord; rent, $38 per month; situate No. 350 Sherbrooke. Apply to Cyrille Laurin, 16 Place d'Armes Square. 84

TO LET—Nice self-contained house, Seigneurs Street; 7 rooms; newly tinted and grained; immediate possession; cheap rent to good tenant. Apply at once, 1111 St. James Street, or 398 St. Antoine Street. 80

TO LET—Upper tenement, 280 St. Charles Borromee; Daisy furnace, hot and cold water. Rent low to responsible tenant. Apply 3 Evans Street. 82

TO LET—Large Store and Warehouse, corner Victoria Square and Jurors Street; elevator; hot water furnace; two entrances. Now occupied by E. A. Small & Co. Mr. de Bellefeuille, 30 St. James Street. 81

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE—Great bargain to cash buyer, one rich overhead mantel mirror, four superb framed etchings, two smaller framed etchings, two sconces with mirrors, one elegant easel, all in silver and gold and highly chased frames. Also two silk Japanese panels. Total cost, $1,040. Apply at 47 Canada Life Building. 81

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon, situated on the most central thoroughfare of the City of Montreal. Price $2,500. License guaranteed. Present proprietor going out of business. For further information, address Saloon, P.O. Box 2416, Montreal. 80

FOR SALE—Dry kindling wood, $1.50 large load; prompt delivery. George Bailey, 278 Centre Street. 82

FOR SALE—A splendid opportunity to purchase a child's fancy wicker swinging cot and baby carriage. Apply Box A, 100, Herald Office. tf

FOR SALE—Cottage, West End (below St. Antoine), solidly built, painted throughout, comfortable, bright and cheerful; also houses for rent. T. J. O'Neill, Temple Building. 84

COPPERS for sale. Apply at Herald Office. tf

FOR SALE—For the million, kindling $2.00; cut maple, $2.50; Mill Blocks, $1.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; cut any length, delivered. J. C. McDiarmid, Richmond Square. Tel. 8353.

DENTISTS.

PERSONAL—Boston Dental Parlors, 1856 Notre Dame Street. Beautiful sets of teeth for ten dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty; all charges moderate.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—"Queen Victoria" is a wonderful seller. The Royal Family and the people say "The best Life ever published." Easy to make five dollars daily. Some make twice that. Particulars free. The Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd., Toronto. 83

BICYCLE WANTED.

SECOND-HAND BICYCLE WANTED—Must be cheap and in good order. Address Bicycle, Herald Office. 83

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Advertisements under this head one cent per word.

WANTED to purchase for cash, cast-off clothing, furs and fire-arms; also People's Bank certificates. Call or address Mr. White; address 527 Craig. tf

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—House of 7 rooms, in good locality. Furnace, gas, bath, etc. Rent moderate. Address T.B.W., Herald Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR EXCHANGE—Stone front cottages, extension kitchens, etc., almost new, in West End. Will exchange for older houses, vacant land, or farm on river front, which must be clear. Principals only dealt with. Address Cottage, Herald. 80

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In re A. SAUVE, 2123 St. James Street, St. Henri de Montreal.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at 69 St. James Street, on Tuesday, April 6th, 1897, at 11 o'clock, assets as below:

Stock of dry goods	$1,774.01
Fixtures	49.40
	$1,823.41

Sold for cash. The store will be open for inspection of stock Monday, the 5th April. For further information apply at our office.

BROSSARD, PREVOST & GAGNON,
Curators,
16 St. James Street.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PRIVATE SALE.

The Following Goods will Be Sold Very Cheap:

Piano,
Parlor Suite,
Bedroom Suites,
Walnut Sofa,
Black Haircloth Lounge,
Extension Dining-room Table,
Rocking Chairs and Chairs,
Lamps, Pictures, Etc.

Apply 225 St. Urbain St.

TO LET.

The convenient Hall and Rooms over the grocery store of W. Rourke, in the Queen's Hall Block. This is an exceptionally fine location for a doctor, dentist, or any other professional gentleman.

Apply on the premises.
2241 St. Catherine Street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

In the Superior Court—No. 312.

Dame Armelide Deneau, of the Parish of Laprairie, in the District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Ignace Brosseau, farmer, of the same place, has, this day, with the authorization of a judge, instituted an action en separation as to property against her said husband.

ROBIDOUX, CHENEVERT & ROBILLARD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 20th March, 1897.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED, HELP.

Reliable man in every locality, local or travelling, to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment, commission or salary, $65 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write, "The World Medical Electrical Co.," London, Ont., Canada. 12

WANTED—A girl to do house work. Apply 658 Berri Street.

WANTED—Good bodice hands, also one or two improvers and apprentices. Apply 2430 St. Catherine Street, corner Stanley.

WOMAN COOK WANTED—Good plain cook for a restaurant; must sleep at home. Apply to the Superintendent, 13 Common Street, City. 80

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—POSITION AS ORDERLY. Watchman or other position of trust. A man who is thoroughly competent to mix or administer medicines, and to look after a patient would like to know of a situation of this sort. Apply by p.c. to 13 Common St., or telephone 1444.

WANTED—By practical gardener, work in all branches, by the hour, day, or week. Get your pruning done early. Address Gardener, Herald. tf

WANTED—Telegraph operator wants town position; fast sender. Address X.C., 135 Drolet Street. 80

WANTED—On commission, line of specialties, by traveller calling on all lines of trade in the west. Address Traveller, 32 Ridout Street, London. 82

WANTED—A well-educated man, aged 32, having been employed for the last fourteen years in a prominent law office of this city as general manager, is open to engagement from the 1st of May next as manager of estates, collection of rents, etc., or any other trust offices. Highest recommendations furnished and satisfaction guaranteed to whoever may entrust him with their affairs. Address J.H.M. Post Office Box 99. 81

WANTED—Light work by a young lad for a few hours in the evening. Address B.C., Herald. 81

WANTED—By an industrious young man, work of any kind; accustomed to plumbing trade. Address W. S., 89 Cuvillier Street, Hochelaga.

WANTED—Situation wanted by a man who is a first-class gardener; town or country. Address P.C., Herald Office. 82

WANTED—By a young Englishman, who has first-class city references, a situation as clerk, collector, or any light work. Outdoor work preferred. Address R.S., 769 Notre Dame Street. 82

WANTED—By a respectable, sober, honest young man, a situation as warehouse man, town or country, or restaurant, summer resort; knowledge of horses and good driver, and can milk; best city references. Apply by letter, H.E., 156 Vitre Street, city.

WANTED—A young man wants a situation; willing to do anything; understands horses and gardening. Best of references. Apply X.B., 28½ Philip Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—By a respectable young woman, work by the day, in a kitchen, to go home at night. Apply 18 Hermine St.

WANTED—By a young woman, scrubbing or washing by the day. Apply 46 Chenneville Street. 80

WANTED—By respectable woman, washing, ironing, or housework by the day; is a good cook. Address 255 Hibernia Road, Point St. Charles. 80

WANTED—Work wanted by good dressmaker; tailor system. Reasonable charge. Apply 5 Milton Street, near St. Lawrence Main. 81

WANTED—Situation wanted as general servant, willing to go a short distance out of city, or work by the day; capable of doing everything; very respectable and good references. Please address C. M., Herald Office.

WANTED—Work of any kind by the day; is a good laundress. City references. Apply Mrs. Cooper, 42 St. Antoine Street. 80

WANTED—By a young lady, speaking French and English, 10 years' experience in steam laundry work in office and mechanical department. Apply S.L., Herald. 83

WANTED—By a respectable woman, a position as housekeeper, where one little girl would not be objected to. Terms moderate. Would not object to go to the country as help also. Apply Mrs. W. B., 32 Imperial Avenue, off St. James Street, Montreal. 82

WANTED—By a respectable woman, work by the day; washing or housecleaning. Address Mrs. Manning, 37 Hypolite Lane, off Ontario Street. 80

WANTED—By a respectable married woman, work of any kind by the day, with references. Address 653 St. James Street. 82

WANTED—By a respectable married woman, work of any kind by the day, such as house cleaning, washing and ironing, with good references. Address 653 St. James Street, in the rear. 82

WANTED—By a respectable widow, mending or darning, neatly done for gentlemen, or the care of a house for the summer. The highest of references given. Address Mrs. Bennett, No. 43 Sanguinet Street, in the forenoon. 82

WANTED—By respectable widow, position as mother's help, or housekeeper to gentleman; country preferred. Address W., Herald Office. 80

WANTED—Work by the day or week; offices to clean or housecleaning; good references. Address 713 Laguenetiere Street. 80

WANTED—Work by an upholsteress; can make mattresses, carpets, and renew furniture. Would not object to go to the country. Best city references. Address C., Herald Office. 80

WANTED—By mother and daughter, situations in country for summer; good plain cook understands soup, fish and fowl, bread, etc. Daughter as housemaid; washing not minded; capable and trustworthy. M., 408 St. James Street. 82

WANTED—Work by the day, by a first-class laundress; best of references; good shirt ironer. 531 William Street. 80

WANTED—By a young girl, a situation as general servant in a small family. Address 177 Dalhousie Street, in rear.

WANTED—By good dressmaker, ladies' sewing at her home, or in families; also children's clothes; good fit and terms moderate. Mrs. Wright, 61 Jurors Street.

WANTED—Work by the day, 50c; and washing, 75c. Apply 32 Imperial Avenue.

WANTED—By a good laundress, work by the day, washing, ironing or cleaning. Apply in rear of 36 Alexander Street, M., No. 2, upstairs, Mrs. Rilley.

ROOMS TO LET.

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

FURNISHED ROOM—Gas, baths, etc., near Bleury Street, 2072 St. Catherine Street. 83

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS—Apply 43 Anderson Street. tf

FURNISHED ROOM—No. 9 Closses Street, facing Western Square. 82

ROOM AND BOARD—In select private family in Westmount, delightful location, large double room, suitable for two young men or married couple. Terms reasonable. Apply 4228 St. Catherine Street. 80

ROOMS AND BOARD—Back parlor to let, with board, also single room with board, at 92 Union Avenue. 82

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS on endowment and term life insurance policies, at six per cent. W. G. Mutton, Financial Broker, 1 Toronto Street, Toronto.

LIBERALS ANXIOUS,

Want to be Told the Government's Cretan Policy.

MR. BALFOUR EXPLAINS.

In Event of War, the Aggressor Will Suffer.

The Anniversary of the Raising of the Standard Being Celebrated in Greece.

London, April 6.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. G. N. Curzon, under foreign secretary, stated, in answer to a question by Right Hon. John Morley, that all of the European Powers except Germany had landed troops in Crete. Germany, he added, had not explained why she had refrained from sending troops, as the other Powers had done.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, said that Great Britain would not hesitate to participate in a blockade of Greece if such action should become necessary in the interests of peace.

Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition, said it was his desire that the country should know the policy of the Government more definitely than it was known at present, and he, therefore, gave notice that he would move an address to the Queen, praying the forces of the Crown shall not be employed against the Kingdom of Greece or the people of Crete. (Liberal cheers.)

Mr. Balfour said that the ministerial majority would give a day to be devoted to debating a motion directing a vote of censure against the Government, but he would not promise yet whether they would grant a day for debating a motion put in the form indicated by the notice given by Sir William Harcourt.

Sir William Harcourt asked whether the Turkish troops would be withdrawn from Crete, and whether the British forces would take part in a blockade of Greece. Upon these matters he desired the Government to make a definite statement, and also to announce the policy of the Government in regard to Greece and Crete.

Mr. Balfour said the date of the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete had not yet been fixed. In the meantime, the Powers were making a joint declaration to the Government at Athens and to the Government at Constantinople as the result of which it was hoped that peace would be maintained. This declaration was that in the event of a conflict upon the Greek frontier the aggressor would be answerable for all the consequences of a disturbance of peace, to which the Powers attached the greatest importance, and also that whatever might be the result of a struggle between Greece and Turkey, the Powers would not consent that the aggressor should derive the slightest advantage therefrom.

ATHENS EAGER FOR WAR.

The Times publishes a despatch from Athens saying that the popular impatience with the present condition of affairs is increasing, and that demands are made from various quarters for an immediate declaration of war by Greece against Turkey. The King's inaction is denounced by those who are anxious for the opening of actual hostilities.

Canea, April 6.—The admirals commanding the foreign fleets yesterday made a vigorous demand upon the Governor to explain why he had armed the Bashi-Bazouks, despite his promise not to do so. They have also insisted upon the surrender to them of twelve of the leaders of Saturday's attack. It is thought that interesting complications will follow, if the Governor refuses to surrender the ringleaders. Of the 4,000 rifles that were distributed to the Moslems only 500 have been returned. Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, has sent the admirals a notification that insurgents firing upon Europeans will be shot.

A GREEK ANNIVERSARY.

Larissa, April 6.—Crown Prince Constantine, who is in command of the Greek troops in Thessaly, yesterday issued a general order which was called forth by the fact that to-morrow is the seventy-sixth anniversary of the raising by the Greeks of the standard of the Cross against the Crescent, which led to Grecian independence of Turkish rule. It was generally thought that the remembrance of the war of 1821 would lead the Greek troops to commit some overt act that would lead to open hostilities against the Turkish forces on the frontier, and it is this that the proclamation of the Crown Prince is designed to prevent. The order says: "In view of the great anniversary to be celebrated to-morrow I order all the troops under my command to display the utmost self-restraint and not to allow themselves to be carried away by remembrance of the glorious day. I am sure my orders will be respected."

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

Quebec Citizens Appoint Committees to go Into the Details of Arrangements.

Quebec, April 5.—(Special.)—The meeting of citizens to take into consideration the proposed celebration here of the diamond jubilee held on Saturday afternoon at the City Hall was a large one, and a success. His Worship the Mayor addressed the meeting, dwelling upon the significance of the approaching jubilee. He referred to the magnificent demonstration being made for it in England, and also the preparations which Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, and other cities of Canada were making. He felt sure that Quebec would not be behind hand in celebrating the event. Organization committees were immediately formed to look into details.

P.E.I. PROSPERS.

Under the Liberal Regime the Public Treasury Has a Handsome Surplus.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 6.—At a sitting of the local Legislature yesterday, the Public Accounts were tabled and showed a surplus of receipts over ordinary expenditure of over $3,000. Expenditure on capital account $17,000. This excellent showing has dumbfounded the Conservatives who expected a large deficit. The Liberals are in good form, and ready for the local election, which must take place during the year.

ONTARIO and QUEBEC

THOS. DUFFY CHOSEN.

He Will Carry the Liberal Standard in Brome County and Should Win.

Knowlton, April 6.—(Special.)—"The best political convention ever held in Knowlton," was the verdict of those present on Saturday in attendance at the meeting which named H. Thomas Duffy, advocate, of Sweetsburg, as the choice of the Liberal party to contest the county of Brome, at the next Provincial elections.

The attendance was large. The meeting convened at about half-past one in the J. C. Pettes Hall with E. Williams as chairman, and J. Brassard as secretary. The chairman immediately instructed the delegates from the several polling sub-divisions in the county to retire to another room to make their choice of a candidate to represent the Liberal party of Brome at the next elections. The delegates had been out scarcely a minute, when they returned and announced their unanimous choice was Mr. Duffy. This declaration was received with tremendous applause, which was renewed when the new candidate entered the hall a few minutes later. The hall was speedily filled to its utmost capacity, and the chairman formally announced to Mr. Duffy that he had been selected by a representative delegation from all over the county to be their standard-bearer.

Mr. Duffy, in reply, said that he had been engaged in political contests in the county for a good many years. He had worked hard in the interests of the party. To-day, he felt repaid for all he had done. It was an honor which any man should prize to be selected by the farmers and business men of Brome as their candidate. If there had been any dissent he would not accept. As it was he considered it his duty to accept. (Applause.) "But," said Mr. Duffy, "do you really want a member to represent you? For the past six or seven years Brome County has had no representation at Quebec. If you elect me and expect me to sit there and never open my mouth during the session, and then draw my $800 and come back again, I won't go." This announcement was loudly applauded. Continuing, Mr. Duffy said that such a member should send the money back. If Brome stood by him he would stand by Brome. The people have been saying that the farmers should be represented. There had been two or three metings to slect a farmers' candidate, but no agreement had been arrived at. Had they made a selection he would have been ready to help to elect a farmer. If elected he would ask the farmers of the county to elect a permanent committee to which he could submit all legislation affecting the farmers. (Great applause.) Mr. Duffy, then proceeded to explain, one by one, the different planks of his platform. His method of handling the Flynn Government delighted the audience and his references to Mr. Hackett, who spoke here at the time of the Conservative convention, convulsed the meeting.

Speeches were also made by C. H. Parmelee, M.P. for Shefford County, and G. W. Stephens, jr., Montreal. Dr. Duberger, Waterloo, spoke well in French. All the speakers were well received and the meeting broke up dlighted with the chances of success of Mr. Duffy.

The Liberal organization is complete and Mr. Duffy will immediately begin an energetic canvass of the county.

Among the prominent Liberals present at the meeting were: J. C. Pettes, John Vernal, George Stevens, A. Kimball, O. J. Soles, M. Goddard, Dr. Harris, R. Ball, C. Chandler, E. Credwell, Henry Boulton, M. P. Hunt, R. Ladd, E. England, H. Chamberlain, R. Duboice, A. J. Whitehead, Charles Thibault, M. Bouchard, H. Sanborn, M. Stone, R. Murray, M. O'Brien, E. Miltimore, William Holland, E. J. Patch, P.S. Ellis, William Hall, A. Tibbits, J. Hardy, Tom Miller, E. O'Halloran, W. F. Vilas, Dr. Lambly, William Knowlton, R. Allan, D. Randall, E. Miller, E. P. Stevens, E. Eastman, Saul Daigault and many others.

LIBERALS OF RICHMOND.

Richmond, Q., April 6.—(Special.)—The Liberal convention for Richmond County was held here on Saturday and the attendance was exceptionally large, every poll in the county had its two delegates. The meeting opened at 10.30 a.m. and closed at 3.15 p.m. Mr. J. R. Denison, chairman of the county association, presided, and Mr. S. Fraser was secretary.

The officers elected for the coming year were J. R. Denison, president; S. Fraser, secretary, and N. Nicholson, treasurer.

After discussion as to the method of election, the following gentlemen were put in nomination by an informal ballot:—Messrs. P. S. G. Mackenzie, S. Fraser, E. W. Tobin, Charles A. Miller and M. Crombie. It was then agreed that the named gentlemen should retire, while expressions of opinion would be heard from the delegates. The discussion elicited the fact that the French-speaking delegates as a majority were in facor of the nomination going to an English-speaking candidate in harmony with the Liberal resolution of 1890. It was also agreed that in each ballot the candidate receiving the smallest vote would retire. At the final ballot, the vote stood:

Charles A. Miller	40
P. S. G. Mackenzie	23

The nominees having then returned the selection of Mr. Miller was made unanimous on the motion of Mr. P. S. G. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. S. Fraser. Mr. Miller accepted in a few graceful words and hoped that the fact of his having fought under the Liberal banner for thirty years in the county of Richmond would be some guarantee that he would endeavor to lead the party to victory in the present conflict. The meeting broke up with three hearty cheers for Mr. Miller.

HEAVY SUGAR SEASON.

Large Quantities of the Toothsome Article Shipped Daily From Huntingdon.

Huntingdon, April 5.—(Special.)—During the past few days the roads in this neighborhood have become quite dry in places, and the dust is flying in the village streets. Rain is now needed in order to bring the frost out of the ground and put matters in shape, so that the farmers may be enabled to commence spring operations. Within late years farmers have been giving more attention to macadamizing low places in the roads, instead of throwing the soft mud from the ditches on to the bed of the road, as hitherto done, while doing road labor in the summer, with the result that the country roads have been very much improved, especially in spring-time, when the water is everywhere.

Large quantities of maple syrup and sugar were shipped from this station during the past week. Some farmers say that the sap is not running as well as they would like to see it, but, to judge from the large amount of syrup cans that are being carted away from the village, there must be an immense flow.

Factory milk cans are again beginning to move towards the creameries in this neighborhood. Several factories are already in operation and others will be opened this week.

Auctioneer Philps conducted a very successful sale last week for Ed. C. Boyer. The stock of milch cows, being extra good, brought high prices.

The ice has all gone out of the millpond here, and the boom has been put in place to catch saw logs coming down the river for the Henderson mills.

The pop of the shot-gun is now heard in the early morning. Some of our local huntsmen having located a family of minks in the rapids above the upper bridge are out hunting before sunrise, but so far have not succeeded in getting close enough to do any serious harm to the minks.

All the bicycle firms of any importance throughout America—so we are told—are represented by local agents in this village. The bicycle craze seems to be taking a firm hold.

Word has reached here from Truro, N.S., of the demise of John Stirling, after a few days' illness of pneumonia. Deceased was a native of Montrose, Scotland, having been married to Miss Jennie Leslie, of this village, two years ago last January, and was traveling salesman for a wholesale house in Montreal. His remains arrived here by the morning train on Friday in charge of Mr. James Reid, who visited Huntingdon on a very different occasion two years previous, when he acted as best man for Mr. Stirling on his wedding day. The remains were met at the station by sympathizing friends and conducted to the old home of Mrs. Stirling, who, being prostrated by grief, was unable to undertake the journey and still remains at Truro, under the tender care of kind friends. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Pearson, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Muir, in the Methodist Church, after which the remains were laid to rest in the village cemetery.

BROCKVILLE NEWS.

Canadian Cattle Win Prizes on the Other Side of the Line—General News.

Brockville, April 6.—(Special.)—Since the ferry steamer Armstrong arrived for the season, she has been kept hustling. The car business is mostly "empties" coming from across the line and going north on the C.P.R. to be loaded with lumber.

McIntosh and Price, of Montreal, have purchased 70 head of cattle from Jno. Stagg, of this town. They are for export and will be shipped from here in two lots, the first on April 25th, and the second on May 5th.

The Trades Hockey League have decided to wind up the season's business with a banquet to be held at the Centennial Hotel on Tuesday evening next. The banner will be presented to the successful team, that of the Smart Works, and the idea of booming a mechanics' boat club will be discussed.

Henry Sharp the Gananoque man, committed to jail here on a charge of arson, will be tried on April 11th.

A new Court Canadian Order Foresters has been established here, with H. H. Bassitt as chief ranger.

A man named Smith reported the finding of a lot of dynamite in a bush west of the town, but his story is discredited.

During the past few days, three old residents here passed away. On Wednesday, Robert Armour, a native of Ireland, but for 35 years a resident of Brockville died. He leaves a widow and grown up family. Yesterday, Mrs. Schofield, widow of the late M. A. Schofield, late American consul, and agent here and at Morrisburg, departed this life. She was married twice her first husband being the late Mr. Breakenridge. She leaves no family. Last night Edward A. Nash was added to the list of the departed. He went to the country to visit a relative about a week ago, and contracted a severe cold which terminated in pneumonia, with fatal results. He was 66 years old and leaves a widow and family.

W. H. Armstrong, working at Maclaren's lumber mills, had his hand badly cut in a moulding machine.

A committee of the 13th Battallion of Hamilton, will visit Brockville to see if suitable arrangements can be made to visit this town on May 24th.

Mr. Laidlaw, the new president of the bicycle club is an enthusiastic wheelman, and the prospects for a successful season under his leadership seem good. He is a former Hamilton man and hopes to infuse some of the western bike enthusiasm into the Brockville club.

C. J. Gilroy and Son, who live at Glen Buell, a few miles north of here, entered three cows in the Friesian-Holstein Association contest in New York. This is the first time Canadian cattle have taken part in the contest, and the test was for the production of butter fat—for a week. Their cow, Gillyflower, took 19th place and $32; Inka Sylvia, a two-year-old, 24th place and $27; and Midge Inka, 31st place and $20. There were 75 entries.

Heretofore a large trade has been carried on from north of here in frogs legs which were shipped to New York. This season a new departure is made and big shipments of the entire frogs are being sent across the line.

An effort is being made by some influential citizens to have the Queen's Jubilee celebrated by a religious service. The First Presbyterian Sunday School here is said to be the first one established in Ontario and one proposition is to invite all the Sunday-schools in the surrounding country to join in a union service of some kind.

Mr. O. K. Fraser, of Brockville will be one of the commission to investigate the working of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Their labors will begin at once.

D. Derbyshire & Company, of this town have received the contract for supplying outfits to the five Government creameries to be established in the North-West.

PRESENT FOR MR. FISH.

An Esteemed Valleyfield Choir Leader Honored by His Fellow Church Workers.

The birthday social given by the Society of Willing Workers of the Presbyterian Church in the Gault Institute, on Friday evening, was a decided success. The hall was well filled by an appreciative audience. The programme was not a very long one, but some of the pieces were excellently rendered. Especially was this the case in the cantata, Morgaging the Farm; the trio, Ye Shepherds Tell Me, by Messrs. Fish, Whitham and Marriot, and in a recitation by Mrs. Duclos. After the concert refreshments were served by the ladies. A very iteresting item in the programme was the presentation of a silver cabinet by the choir and congregation to Mr. George Fish, who has been choir master during the past five years. Mr. Wattie who made the presentation spoke in very kind terms of the usefulness that Mr. Fish had been to the church in various forms, especially in the musical department. Accompanying the gift was a complimentary address.

The Montreal Cotton Company Institute have made considerable additions to their building during the past few years. At the last meeting of the committee it was decided to add a bathroom, which is certain to be much appreciated by the several members.

MISSISQUOI LIBERALS.

Cowansville, April 6.—(Special.)—The Liberal convention for Missisquoi County has been called for Tuesday, April 13, at Bedford. The hour is one o'clock, and immediately after the delegates have made their choice a meeting of the electors will be held to ratify it.

...THE...

Mutable Many

By Robert Barr.

(Copyrighted 1896, by Robert Barr.)

CHAPTER XXIV.—Continued.

A deputation was appointed to seek an interview with the directors and make the demand on Saturday afternoon. After their conference they were to draw up a report to present to the meeting of the men.

On Friday Sartwell gathered his employes together and announced to them that, in view of the state of business, the company had voluntarily come to the conclusion that an increase of wages to the extent of ten per cent. should be given, adding that he hoped the amicable relations between employers and employed at the works would long continue. This announcement was received with cheers, and the workers, who knew nothing of the meeting of the committee, dispersed well satisfied with the outlook.

It was too late to countermand the gathering ordered for Saturday night, and when it took place some inkling of what had happened was spread abroad, the general opinion being that in some way Marsten had been too clever by half, and had met with an unexpected check.

The young man, however, faced the meeting in good fettle, and congratulated them on the increase offered. The men were in jubilant humor, and they cheered everything that was said with the utmost impartiality. Marsten told them frankly why the meeting had been called, and he exulted in the fact that the recent unexpected turn of events had made any discussion unnecessary.

"I have heard it hinted," he continued, "that I have been out-generalled by Mr. Sartwell, but we can stand a lot of beating on these lines. Mr. Sartwell is evidently afraid of the union now. If the mere rumor that we were about to make a demand induces so stiff-necked a man as the manager to capitulate before a gun is fired, it goes to show the tremendous influence we can wield by all standing firmly together."

It is said that the misplacing of a comma in an act of Parliament once cost the country a hundred thousand pounds. The one word "now," spoken quite unthinkingly by Marsten, made Gibbons grind his teeth in helpless rage. He saw Marsten triumphant and his own administration discredited. He determined to make that small word of three letters, cost Marsten dear, if an opportunity of upsetting the confident young man offered itself. However, Gibbons said nothing, and the meeting dispersed with cheers.

Sartwell had no delusion regarding the advance he had made the men. He knew he had merely postponed the fight, but he wanted to be in a position to show the directors that he had done everything possible to avoid a conflict. Six months later Sartwell called the directors together.

"I desire to place before you," he said, "certain information I have received. There is reason to believe that a further demand of 10 per cent. will be made. If you are going to grant it, I would like to know; if we are going to make a stand, I would like to know. I will then arrange my plans accordingly."

"If we grant it," said Mr. Hope, "what do you think will be the result? Will it avert trouble, or will it be made the basis of fresh exactions? We cannot go on making concessions indefinitely."

"Giving the increase will probably postpone the trouble for another six months. I am certain that Marsten wants to force on a fight; he has been preparing for more than two years. What I want to impress on you is that the struggle, when it comes, is going to be a severe one, and if you enter upon it, you must do so with your eyes open, resolved to fight it to the very end. You may go on conceding until wages are doubled, and every fresh concession will merely make an ultimate fight the more inevitable."

"Then you think we had better make a stand now?"

"Yes; if, having made the stand, you refuse to capitulate on any terms."

"But if we find, when the strike has lasted a few weeks, that we cannot hold out, it would be folly to continue."

"Exactly. You know your own resources, and I know the resources of the men. You are therefore in as good a position to make up your minds now as two weeks hence, or a month, or a year. If we enter into a contest we must win, or I must resign."

"It is a most perplexing situation," sighed Mr. Hope.

"Oh, the situation is simple enough. You either give in or you don't. Which is it?"

"What are the chances of filling the works with new men, should it prove impossible to come to terms with our present employees?"

"They are not so good as they were. We could do it gradually, but it would be some time before we were in full force again."

"That would mean the refusal of new orders, and perhaps the cancelling of many now on hand."

"Undoubtedly. That is the cost of war. We must face it if we fight. We might be crippled for six months to come."

"That is very serious. Is no compromise possible? Could you not confer with Marsten and find out what he wants?"

"I know what he wants."

"And you think compromise impossible?"

"Frankly, I do."

"Have you the same objection to meeting Marsten that you had to meeting Gibbons?"

"As a matter of principle I object to discussing our business with any outsider. Marsten has never raised that point. When it was necessary to confer with me he always sent a deputation of our own men. He is a much more dangerous opponent than Gibbons was."

"Would you be willing, then, in the interests of peace, to arrange a conference with Marsten, talk the matter over and come to an understanding, if that be possible?"

"Yes. I will send for him at once; but I dont' think it will be of the slightest use, and it forms a bad precedent."

It was unanimously agreed that such an action on Sartwell's part would strengthen his hands, and that the fight, if it proved inevitable, could be gone into with greater spirit when all knew that everything possible had been done to avoid hostilities.

Sartwell invited Marsten to meet him at his office at 7 o'clock in the evening. When the young man entered his first words were:

"You told me I was not to set foot in this office unless I was ordered to do so; I must apologize, therefore, for coming on a mere invitation.'

"Ah, you haven't forgotten that yet!" said Sartwell, with a laugh. "But you do forget apparently that you were here on invitation before—during the strike, you know."

"Yes, so I was."

"Now, Marsten, to begin with, have you any personal ill-feeling against me for your summary dismissal?"

"Not the slightest. I sould probably have acted as you did under the same circumstances."

"It is generous of you to say that, but I doubt if you would. However, not attempting to excuse myself at all, I may say that the event did not quite turn out as I expected, I hoped that you would call on me, and that we would—well, arrange an armistice, as it were."

"I thought you knew me better than that."

"I didn't, you see. But let the dead past bury its dead. Let us give our attention to the present and to the future and I shall begin by asking if you have any suspicion that you are a fool?"

"A most diplomatic and soothing beginning, Mr. Sartwell. However, I suppose we are all more or less tinged with folly, so we won't quarrel about terms; but we seem to see the defects of others rather clearer than we see our own."

"That is undoubtedly true. It strikes me then that you are wasting your life, and I would like to convince you of that before it is too late."

"Yes?"

"Yes. I want an assistant manager. He must be a man of ability and a man I can trust. I am getting on in years and will soon stand aside. My assitant, if he has the right stuff in him, will take my place, and the future will belong to him. I offer you the position."

"I cannot accept it."

"Why?"

"Because I have devoted my life to the men."

"But you will have an opportunity of doing more for the men in that position than you can possibly do for them in your present office, where they grudgingly pay you barely enough to keep body and soul together."

"I don't mean the men in these works, but all workingmen everywhere."

"Rather a large order, Marsten."

"I know it is, but I feel equal to filling it."

"I don't suppose you imagine I make you this offer because I am afraid of you as secretary of the union."

"Oh, no. I am well aware, that you want to avoid a fight, and I know you are afraid of nothing except that your directors will not back you through to a finish."

"Do you imagine that your own backers are as adamant?"

"No. My weakness is Gibbons and his gang. Yours is the board of directors. One neutralizes the other, so it will be an interesting fight."

"Make no mistake, my boy; a capitalist will back his man ten times as long as a worker will his."

"I haven't your intense admiration for the capitalist. Mr. Hope promised me, almost with tears in his eyes, to look after my future when he found I was working to settle the strike which so terrorized him. I and my friends succeeded in breaking up the strike, yet you discharged me a week after, and I doubt if Mr. Hope ever gave a thought to his promise from that day to this. Your capitalist is notoriously timid and thoroughly selfish. The workingman has his faults, of course, and he is himself the greatest sufferer from them; but in generosity he is miles ahead of any capitalist that ever lived."

"Then you are determined to fight, Marsten."

"Oh, no. Not if you give in."

"How often shall we have to give in?"

"Until such time as the compensation given to the workers is at least equal to the amount taken out by the so-called proprietors of the business."

"Ah, that is Utopian, which is simply another word for nonsense. Now, why not be perfectly frank and say you are resolved to fight us?"

"My position is this, Mr. Sartwell: I don't want to fight for fight's sake, and I have no revengeful desire to humiliate you or to defeat the firm for the mere glory of victory; but I am convinced the men will not get the fair share of what they make until there is a fight and a decisive victory. A few years ago the very right to combine was Utopian and nonsensical in the mind of the capitalist, yet that right is one of the undisputed facts of to-day. The capitalist won't concede anything until he is forced to do so. Therefore, there must be a struggle, and I am bound to choose my own time and my own battleground. We are ready to fight now, we are going to fight, and I believe we are going to win."

"Exactly. That is what I wanted to know. As to winning, we shall see. I quite agree with you that there is nothing so satisfactory in the long run as a square, stand-up fight, and let the best man win. The combatants have a mutual respect for each other afterwards. The trouble is that the contest is rarely free from the side issues that affect the final result. In this case you are not sure of your backers, neither am I.

"If I were the owner of this establishment I would bring on the war instantly, carry it through with the relentlessness of a Barbary pirate, win it, of course, and have the most contented men in England in my employ ever after. As it is, the trouble is not going to be decided by either your generalship or mine, but by the relative constancy of our backers. If the men round on you before my directors get a trifle more frightened than they are now, then you will be defeated. If the directors get panic stricken first, then I shall go under. It will be a hollow victory either way, and will not be decided on the merits of the case at all. It is a toss-up, and, if we were sensible men, we two would settle it now by twirling a penny in the air; besides, if you do win, it will be a barren triumph, for you will lose everything you gain the moment there is a pinch in trade. The only reason you have a show of winning is because business is brisk, and the directors naturally wish to make hay while the sun shines. They don't wish to be crippled and have a fuss on while their trade rivals are reaping the benefit of their embarrassment. The moment trade becomes dull again, down will go the wages, and no power on earth can prevent the fall. It is all a question of supply and demand. On the other hand, I give you fair warning that, if I win, not another union man will ever set foot in these works again. So, if you really have the interests of the men at heart, Marsten, you will reflect a bit before you bring on the fight."

"Do you doubt that I have the interests of the men at heart?"

"No, I don't. I believe you are thoroughly unselfish, but I also believe you are needlessly sacrificing yourself. You see it is difficult for us to come to an agreement, for we look out on the world from entirely different standpoints. You are at the foot of the hill, and the mists of the valley of youth are around you, distorting your vision, and destroying correct proportion. I am up toward the top of the mountain, where the air is clearer. You see men heroic and noble; I see them small and mean. You believe in the workingman. I do not. The chances are that neither of us sees with absolute accuracy, and the truth lies between the two extremes. Nevertheless, I think the day of chivalrous unselfish action is past, and it is every man for himself in these times."

To be contiued.

Past the risky, experimental prospect stage. Ore has been shipped. Smelter Returns give $85.51 per ton.

The Ibex Mining and Development Co. of Slocan.

(LIMITED LIABILITY.)

Incorporated under the Laws of British Columbia, "Companies' Act, 1890, and Amending Acts."

CAPITAL STOCK - $300,000.

Divided into 1,200,000 Shares of the Par Value of 25 Cents Each.

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OFFICERS.

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Vice-President—R. W. BRYAN, Supt. Kaslo and Slocan Railway, Kaslo, B.C.
Treasurer—FREDERICK STEELE, of Steele & Co., Winnipeg.
Secretary—DAVID W. KING, Publisher, "Kootenain," Kaslo.
Supt. and Consulting Engineer—WM. J. TRETHEWEY, E.M.
Solicitor—CHAS. W. McANN, Q.C., Kaslo, B.C.

Cable Address, "Ibex," Moreing & Neal's New General Mining and Telegraphic Code Used.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The Capital of the Company is $300,000, divided into 1,200,000 shares of the par value of 25 cents per share. 300,000 shares have been put aside as treasury stock to be sold for development purposes, and of these, 200,000 shares have been placed on the market at their face value of $25.00 per hundred shares. By this plan it will at once be seen the stock is fully paid up, and non-assessable.

SITUATION OF MINES.

The property is situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay, B.C., about twenty miles from Kaslo, ten miles from Sandon, B.C., and 4½ miles from Whitewater Station, on the Kaslo and Slocan Railway, affording every convenient opportunity for the cheap delivery of mining material and the shipment of ore.

MINERAL CLAIMS.

The Brennand Group embraces three full claims, viz.: The Ibex, Triangle and Liddesdale. The Company have since acquired the Gilt Edge, an adjoining claim, which very considerably enhances the value of the property. There are three known mineral bearing ledges on the property. Two of these traverse the full length of the Ibex, Liddesdale and Gilt Edge claims, 4,500 feet, showing at frequent intervals on the surface, and having the same strike and dip as the formation. The outcrop in several places shows them to be about of an even size, each varying from 18 inches to 4 feet in width. They parallel each other, and are about 200 feet apart. The vein matter is quartz, carrying gold and copper—tests of which, as a concentrating ore, show a value of $46 in gold per ton, besides small values in copper and silver.

THE THIRD AND BEST KNOWN VEIN

runs the entire length of the Triangle (1,500 feet) and breadth of the Ibex (600 feet, a total of 2,100 feet) and has an average width of 4 feet 6 inches, showing 6 to 10 inches of Galena, with about the same amount of oxydized ore, pyritic iron, and blend. Average samples taken from this vein give 87.5 oz. silver and 67.1 per cent. lead per ton of 2,000 pounds; selected samples returned 270 oz. silver, 68 per cent. lead per ton of 2,000 pounds.

IMPORTANT FEATURES.

1. The low capitalization of the Company, which ensures a higher per cent. dividend.

2. The absolute impossibility of the shareholders being called upon for further payments, as the shares are sold at their par value, and are consequently non-assessable.

3. The immense quantity of valuable shipping ore in sight at once removes the stock in this Company entirely from the field of speculation, and makes it a safe and profitable investment.

4. The immense length of the veins and the richness of the ore which has been tested.

5. On the 12th January, 1897, the Ibex became a shipper.

6. Smelter returns on first shipment gave $85.51 per ton.

Extracts from reports of prominent mine owners in the Slocan District:

T. M. Gibson, manager Slocan Bay, Snowstorm and Daydawn Mines, says: "The success of the mine is, in my opinion, assured, and it will soon rank among the good dividend payers."

Lorenzo Alexander, manager of R. E. Lee Mine, says: "I am of the opinion that the property is a most valuable one and likely to develop into one of the best mines in the district."

H. E. Porter, manager Black Fox Mine, says: "The vein is well mineralized throughout, and will, I believe, go down into the lower depths and make a valuable mine."

See sample of the ore in the Star window.

Send for booklet giving map of the property, views of the mine and fac-simile of statement of smelter returns on first shipment.

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Stratford, 4th Aug., 1893.
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MONTREAL, APRIL 6.

CHAMPLAIN.

The prospects for the Liberal party in Champlain are of the brightest description. It is a hard county to win, but the reports are that it will be won, and won handsomely. It has been so strongly Conservative that only the overwhelming Liberal wave which is sweeping over the country can explain the indications of victory which are everywhere reported. The Conservatives relied upon the interference of the clergy, and when that did not come to their help in the way they expected they are said to be quite downhearted. Interference there has been, and use of pulpits against the Liberals, but clerical dictation is like other injurious stimulants—it must be increased in its doses if it is to have effect, while if reduced in strength its effect is entirely lost. And so it is that although Bishop Lafleche has in his last circular letter gone as far as a bishop should ever go under whatever circumstances, and the cures have conducted a vigorous private canvass, the people feel, by contrast with the last election, almost as though they were being left perfectly free to do as they choose. Being left to their own inclinations they will to-morrow elect a supporter of Mr. Laurier and his policy of conciliation and mutual good-will.

THE BOOM IN MINES.

We publish to-day a second article on the subject of mining investments. In it we endeavor to deal with the claims made, through the medium of advertisements, on behalf of properties whose stock is offered for sale. It is our opinion that a number of these representations, whether true or false, have little or no direct bearing upon the real merits of the properties. They are in many instances set before the public in lieu of other and more important facts by which a sound judgment upon the merits of the propositions might better be made. They do not amount to actual mis-statements, but they do convey a false impression concerning the status of the mines referred to, by giving undue prominence to minor details, while, at the same time, neglecting to furnish those assurances which are the first essentials in the consideration of a mining investment. We believe that by this means the public are often misled, not being able to discriminate between what is essential and what is not, and thus being induced to invest their money on the basis of assertions which have little or no real weight.

We also publish elsewhere a number of interviews with gentlemen connected with the mining business in this city, on the subject of our article of yesterday, in which approval is generally expressed of the course we have taken. These gentlemen, it may be frankly said, do not in any degree represent the class of mine promoters whom we desire to criticize and condemn. It is pleasant to know, that they are in accord with the views expressed yesterday, and believe that in the end the expose will result in benefit to legitimate mining. Yet, we do not wish to be understood as seeking the approbation of the mining fraternity. It may be that before we are done with the subject we will meet with criticism from these gentlemen, as well as from others, on the ground that we are checking investment and needlessly retarding the development of the country. This consideration will have no effect upon our course. Whatever influences are offended, whatever interests are affected, our object will still be to prevent the spread of illegitimate mining speculation in Montreal, to defeat the schemes of irresponsible boomsters, and so to assist in the genuine and permanent development of the country's mineral wealth.

THE FLOATING DEBT.

Mr. Hall, in his budget speech, May 20, 1892 (page 18), estimates the floating debt on 1st July, 1892, as follows:—

Cash deficiency	$1,411,808
Temporary loans	150,000
Railway guarantee deposits	1,741,897
Railway money subsidies	2,629,296
Railway land subsidies converted into money	765,295
Ditto, which may be converted	1,833,300
Total	$8,530,798

This statement was confirmed in the preamble of 55-56 Vic., cap. 10. Of this amount $4,227,891 was for railway subsidies, an indebtedness for which all parties are responsible. Deduct this and it leaves the Mercier Government responsible for $4,302,907. Of this amount the following items are the common property of both parties:—

New Parliament buildings	$735,463
New Court House, Quebec	653,189
Montreal Court House	21,324
Royal commission, Q. M. & O. Railway	12,000
Payment to Jesuits	400,000
Total	$1,826,976

Deduct this amount and we have the amount of floating debt for which the Mercier Administration is responsible—$2,475,931.

Where does Mr. Flynn's statement of $13,000,000 increase come in?

Make the comparison upon the funded debt; what is the result?

On reference to the statute above quoted it will be seen that the funded debt of 1887 was $18,155,013; on 30th June, 1892, it was $25,209,873; and by the public account 1896, it was on 30th June last, $31,211,282. According, therefore, to the official figures the Mercier Administration increased the debt by $7,054,860, while the Flynn Government increased it $6,001,409.

Mr. Flynn boasts frequently of having reduced the debt by $2,000,000. What is there in his boast? On reference to 57 Vic., cap. 5, schedule A., being the report of the Commissioner of Public Works for 1893, the amount of lapsed subsidies exclusive of the second 25 cents of the lapsed subsidies is shown to be $2,018,769. This is how Mr. Flynn has reduced the debt. But as these subsidies were included in the amount of indebtedness placed against the Mercier Administration, that indebtedness must also be reduced in all fairness by the $2,018,769. if the Flynn Government is to take credit from them. In fact this reduction of liabilities for which Mr. Flynn takes credit is due solely to lapse of time. Good management had nothing to do with the reduction.

MICHAEL HENNIGAN.

Michael Hennigan yesterday met the death of a hero. He took his life in his hands, in a desperate effort to save his comrades, and the pity of it is that the noble sacrifice was in vain. And yet not in vain, for he has given another example of manly courage—another proof that with the Occasion often comes the Man. Michael Hennigan might, in the ordinary course of nature, have gone to his grave without the world suspecting that the heart of a hero beat within him. But that plunge into the darkness where his comrades lay, revealed him in the full stature of a Man. He did not die in vain.

WHAT HAVE THEY DONE?

It is of no consequence to us now what the Mercier Government did. The question calling for answer is, What has the Taillon-Nantel-Flynn combination contributed to economy reform? Have they reduced the Province's annual outgo?

The ordinary expenditure exclusive of special expenditure ran in:

1891 last Mercier year	$4,095,520
1892 Mercier-Taillon year	4,446,640
1893 Taillon year	4,190,522
1894 Taillon year	4,267,916
1895 Taillon year	4,195,727
1896 Taillon year	4,099,707

Vide Atwater's budget speech 9th December, 1897, page 40, statement D.)

This comparison is made up of similar items. In 1891 there was a special expenditure of $850,000, and in 1892, the amount was $551,000—in addition to the ordinary expenditure.

When the Liberals came into power there were ten Liberals exclusive of Hon. Mr. McClelan (now Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick), in the Senate out of 81 members. There are now seventeen. There are two Independents and one Conservative, who will probably vote on most issues with the Administration, making twenty in all. The ten Liberals in the Senate at the time of the general election were Hon. R. W. Scott, Speaker Pelletier, and Messrs. Dever, Lewin, O'Donohoe, Power, Reesor, J. R. Thibaudeau, McInnis, (B.C.), and Wark. The seven Liberals since appointed are Sir Oliver Mowat and Messrs. Bechard, Cox, King, Lovitt, Mills, and A. A. Thibaudeau. The two Independents are Messrs. Snowball (N.B.), and Sutherland (Manitoba). Besides these, Mr. Boulton, a Conservative, supports tariff reduction. The Administration, therefore, must depend upon Conservative support or abstinence from voting to carry its legislation through the Senate.

"The Montreal Herald says:—'What the people of Quebec want is efficiency in the public service irrespective of comparisons with previous Governments.' Well, this is exactly what they have got. And they have more too. They have the efficiency that can compare with previous Governments. But it is just these comparisons that The Herald and its friends don't want at all, the reason for which is so plain that it is understood by everybody."—The Quebec Chronicle.

Now, now, the Chronicle has not been reading The Herald very closely—and it may be an excusable negligence. But if it had read, perhaps any other issue than the one from which it took the above extract, it would have seen that we have not shrunk from making comparisons. We have made them not because we justify all the expenditures of the Mercier regime, but to show that the Flynn Government is no improvement upon it. The Chronicle will, in fact, find some of these comparisons in an adjoining column at this very minute.

The Orange Sentinel, speaking of the Speech from the Throne, says: "The references to the settlement of the Manitoba School Question were temperate, dignified, and such as will meet with general approval from those who want to see Canada governed by Canadian statesmen and not by Roman Catholic Bishops. If Hon. Mr. Laurier sticks to the position he holds at present he will have the good-will of Ontario on this question." And assuredly he has the good-will of Quebec.

"Canadian," writing to the Toronto Mail and Empire, says that "the proper way to secure a fast Atlantic service is for the Government to allow a liberal amount each week for the carriage of the mails, and let the fastest boat of any line leaving the port each week take the mails." But what if the fastest boat of one line proves slower than the slowest boat of another line?

The East and the West of the Province having declared in favor of the school settlement, symmetry requires that the centre should wheel into line. Watch Champlain to-morrow.

The boomster who boometh boomily in Toronto, should be allowed to confine his operations to that interesting but somewhat hysterical city.

BRITAIN'S BIG NAVY.

Additions to Her Force of Fighting Ships.

BUSIEST YEAR ON RECORD.

The Amount of Money to be Spent, $115,000,000.

All the Squadrons, Particularly That in Chinese Waters, to be Strengthened.

Washington, April, 6.—The Office of Naval Intelligence has received from the American naval attache at London full details of the new ship building plan of the British navy, recently agreed to by the Admiralty Office. The amount of money involved in the programme is upward of $2,000,000 greater than the estimates in any previous year, and shows a purpose on the part of Great Britain to continue the work of increasing her navy and preparing for an emergency. The plan indicates that there is little disposition to hold ships in reserve, and that as fast as ready for service they will be commissioned and assigned to squadrons. It is further stated that, in view of the recent action of the powers in greatly strengthening their fleets in foreign waters the Admiralty will augment its squadrons in the Mediterranean, on the Chinese station, and in the Channel waters. The importance of the Chinese station has become strikingly apparent, and has called for higher ranking officers on the ships and a Rear Admiral always in charge. Four first-class battleships are shortly to join the fleets near Greece, and three others are to be assigned to the Channel fleet. Two powerful ships are to be sent out to Asia, and half a dozen more will replace smaller vessels on the North American and West Indian station. The amount of money that England will spend this year in increasing and supporting her naval establishment is slightly more that $115,000,000.

NEW SHIPS BUILDING.

Great Britain proposes to lay down in the next few months four first-class battleships of about 14,800 tons, three third class cruisers, two sloops of war, four twin-screw gunboats, and two torpedo boat destroyers. Besides this increse to the establishment, the Queen is to have an elaborate yacht which will probably take the place of the Victoria and Albert, the old side-wheeler used by royalty for years. The new yacht is to be laid down at Pembroke, and will be the most sumptuous vessel of its kind afloat. Plans have already been completed, and it is expected that the keel of the ship will be in place by the late spring. Of the foregoing vessels, three battleships, the three cruisers, and the two sloops will be built in the Government dock yards; the remaining battleship, the four gunboats, and the two torpedo boat destroyers will be built by contract. The propelling machinery and boilers for all the vessels except the two cruisers and one of the sloops will be ordered from private firms. The battleships Canopus, Goliath, and Ocean are now on slips which are to be occupied by the three new Government-built vessels, and as soon as they take the water, in a few months, the construction of the latter will be begun.

The present programme of Great Britain for the building of war vessels is one of the largest ever undertaken, and comprises more classes of ships than ever before. During this year and the early months of next year she will have completed or have in course of construction fourteen first-class battleships, eight first-class cruisers, nine second-class cruisers, ten third-class cruisers, two sloops of war, four twin-screw gunboats, fifty-two torpedo boat destroyers, eight light draft steamers for special service, and one royal yacht. Thus the total number of vessels of all classes under construction during the year will reach the enormous aggregate of 108. Their agregate displacement will be bout 380,000 tons, and the aggregate indicated horse power 800,000. It is anticipated that during the next financial year sixty-six of these vessels will be completed for service, including fifty torpedo boat destroyers. In the last month a large number of British ships have been armed with quick-firing guns to replace guns either obsolete or inferior to the new designs.

THE MEN REQUIRED.

To man her warships Great Britain last year made appropriations for 93,750 men, including officers, seamen, boys, coast guards, and royal marines, or an increase over the previous year of 4,900. The actual number borne on the rolls last January, when a census was taken, shows 92,322 of all classes. While the numbers of men coming forward for most of the ratings have been most satisfactory, some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the necessary number of engine room artificers and artisans owing to the general revival of the shipbuilding trade. The Admiralty, owing to the vast increase in the number of available fighting ships in the next year or two, has asked that the total number of men be advanced to 100,050, and this number will probably be allowed. The proposed additions are distributed among all branches, and include 12 officers, 240 seamen, 265 engine room artificers, 2,000 stokers, 1,000 marines, and 514 artisans.

It is noted, the reports say, that as the navy grows there is greater necessity for enlarging the engine-room force. The expansion of the fleets has called for further additions to various classes of officers. Forty more medical men will be added, thirty accounting officers or paymasters and ten chaplains and naval instructors. Besides these there will be a large increase in the line force.

Great Britain has recently made new arrangements as regards the training of naval cadets which will go into force this year. It has been decided to gradually raise the entrance age for cadets by one year and to shorten their course of instruction in the training ships to about sixteen months. The examinations of all candidates for appointments are therefore to be greatly modified to meet the new requirements. Under the new system about 190 cadets will be passed through the Britannia yearly instead of 125, as at present. It is estimated that this will ultimately produce about 170 sub-lieutenants each year, instead of 116, as at present.

Of the 1,00 additional men for the marine corps, 500 will be for the infantry and 500 for the artillery branch. The service has been found wanting in executive officers, owing to the severe duties imposed by the new vessels and the large increase of the establishment. One hundred more officers of this rank will be provided.

NEW COMMISSIONS.

In continuance of the policy of commissioning the new ships as soon as they are ready for service, the following further changes will be made the coming year:—Another first-class battle-ship of the Majestic class will be added to the Channel Squadron, and four battle-ships of the same class will replace in the Channel Squadron others of the Royal Sovereign class, which in turn will be sent as reliefs to the Mediterranean. The battle-ships so relieved will take the place of the older ships in the naval ports at home.

Under the programme for the improvement of foreign naval stations Bermuda comes in for a large share of money. Extensive dredging is to be done, so that the heaviest draught battle-ships may secure safe anchorages at all seasons. Money is also provided for surveys for big docks at Jamaica and Bermuda. Three immense dry docks are to be built at Gibraltar, one to be 850 feet in length, another 550, and a third 450. There is also to be a new dock at Hong-Kong.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

It is rumored in England that Mr. Goschen will favor the dispatch of another exploring expedition to the antarctic regions. No official statement has as yet been made on the subject, but such an undertaking, backed by the admiralty and supported by scientific authorities, would have a good chance of success, and it is to be hoped that as soon as things are a little quieter in other parts of the world a ship may be commissioned for exploration in the extreme south.

Mr. Ogden Goelet has been cruising in the Mediterranean in the yacht White Ladye, which he has leased from Mrs. Langtry, to whom it was presented by the late Mr. Baird, that famous British sportsman who indulged in his favorite amusements of horse-racing and prize-fighter-backing under the alias of Abingdon. The Prince of Wales while stopping in Nice last week, paid a visit to Mr. Goelet on White Ladye, and, returning to his hotel, passed an old sailor, who remarked, in a loud whisper, that the heir to the British throne looked much older than when he (the old man) saw him last. The prince stopped short, and, turning round, said: "When was that?" The sailor, covered with confusion, replied that it was when the Queen last visited Costobelle. The prince laughingly congratulated the old man on his good memory and shook hands with him.

Queen Victoria will attend the "Accession day" services in St. Paul's cathedral on Sunday, June 20. It is expected that the difficulty which attends Her Majesty's ascent of the steps leading to the cathedral will be obviated by the erection of an elevator within the geometrical staircase which rises from the lower level of the edifice.

Dr. Creighton, bishop of London, is adversely criticised by some English churchmen for reviving the ecclesiastical fashion of miter-wearing, having appeared lately at a confirmation service in both miter and cope. The miter is a picturesque headdress which has always been the accepted symbol of episcopal office and since the reformation English bishops have retained it on their note paper, their plate and the panels of their carriages, though not on their heads. By some Dr. Creighton's revival is approved and it is suggested that a procession of prelates in cope and miter would form an effective feature of the diamond jubilee procession.

Many of the spring toilets worn by London's fashionable women are described as most remarkable both in form and color. An orange silk and black chiffon tea jacket was worn last week at the private view of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors and among the hats which appeared on the same occasion were a scarlet straw toque trimmed with violets and a mammoth mauve straw weighed down with red roses. One lady wore a gown of royal purple, branched with gold. Mrs. Langtry's unfailing taste in dress asserted itself in a costume of fawn and black and a hat adorned with pink roses of a lovely shade. Mrs. Bernard Beere was picturesque in black satin, with touches of pale blue, a high black hat and a sable mantle.

FOR SUNDAY CARS.

The Feeling Seems to be Growing More in Their Favor in Toronto.

Toronto, April 5.—(Special.)—The City Council was engaged this afternoon in arranging a date for the vote on Sunday cars. The Mayor and most of the aldermen are anxious to submit the question to the people at once, and although a small minority would like the vote held over till the very hot weather sets in and people will feel the need of cars more, it is probable the wishes of Mayor Fleming will carry, a by-law is to be submitted fixing the date for May 14.

The advocates of Sunday cars are pleased that a new registration will be taken, as this will let in some thousands of young men, who are expected to favor Sunday cars. The first sermon against Sunday cars was preached yesterday by Rev. Mr. Obery, Methodist clergyman, but there is no general movement to oppose them yet. The Lord's Day Alliance will undoubtedly do so, but the clergy will not take so active a part against Sunday cars as they have in the past. The reason for this is that in recent years the population has moved north and west, and many of the wealthy down town churches, notably, St. Andrews, Presbyterian, the Metropolitan, Methodist and St. James Cathedral, Anglican, find great difficulty in keeping up the attendance owing to the inconvenience people have in reaching them. On this account former members of these congregations have joined other churches, and the members who remain and who are financially responsible would be glad to see Sunday cars if they would keep the congregation together. A strong support is also expected from the business community, generally under the belief that the cars would lead to some revival in trade.

Spanish grandees who take to the stage may not play under their own names. One of them recently applied to the authorities for permission to display all his titles on the bills, but a decree has been issued making this illegal. England, on the contrary, has no such law, and there would be nothing to prevent the display of a long list of titles and the alluring addition of a resplendent coat-of-arms, except the protests of the would-be actor's friends, who would no doubt set up a frantic clamor against such a move.

It is estimated that there are now in London and the provinces over 1,000 men and women engaged in the daily performance of opera or musical comedy; the majority of these attained such knowledge as they have of the practical work and details of the stage by actual experience and not by any previous technical education.

A TIMELY WARNING

Given by a Tenant Who Has Been Duped.

His Wife Made a Verbal Agreement, but Her Evidence Was Not Admitted.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—The extraordinary position that a wife, acting as her husband's agent, is competent to bind him in a transaction, yet is not competent to be heard as a witness in rebuttal of the other contracting party's evidence as to what took place (no writing having passed, and no third person having been present) is affirmed in the following little sample of Canadian law, or judicial misconstruction of same—I do not know which. In giving the details I have no axe to grind, as, though myself the victim, the thing is done with, the money paid, and there is no appeal. Indeed, the matter would be out of my mind but for the instance it furnishes of what others (perhaps less able to bear it) have or may have to put up with; and the reflection born of experience that while many suffer few protest, and thus bad laws—and worse interpretations—are perpetuated. What between laws that want altering, laws that are altered (at will) by those who administer them, and the tameness with which a suffering public submits without protest to such vagaries, there is little hope of speedy reform.

To say nothing of the absurdity and injustice of a custom constraining people, the conditions of whose lives and work are uncertain and migratory, to engage a house for a year on end, there is a very natural idea abroad that to bind a tenant for that period, a written lease is necessary. Nothing of the kind, apparently. If the landlord is prepared to swear that the tenant engaged verbally to take the house or tenement to the end of the leasing year, and a cousin, a sister or an aunt will, though not present at the taking of the house, state that at a prior interview "till May" was mentioned, then the tenant will stand committed till May, just as though a lease had passed. In addition to this, if the tenant's wife happens to have conducted the transaction for him, he will be denied the benefit of her evidence, though bound by her (alleged) action. But to particularize:—

Expecting to leave the city, but uncertain just when, I sold my house so as not to be tied, and sought a house on short or optional tenure. This was in the early fall, and two houses offered, at equal rent, one commodious, suitable and newly-done up, but lease required; the other small, dilapidated and otherwise unsuitable, but offered without lease for just so long or short as the tenant might require, the landlord's pull in any case being that, however short the tenancy, his place would be put in order, and made habitable, which it then was not. On this solitary inducement of remaining untied, we took the house in other respects least suitable.

Now, mark. My wife took the house—in my name, of course—though no writing of any kind passed, and the landlord who let her the place for as long or as short as we liked, "if only a month," repeated those words to me a few days subsequently when we met. Thus, when, later on, he claimed to hold us till May, and demanded a higher rent than he had originally agreed after that date, I thought I had two witnesses, myself and wife, to prove what the agreement had actually been. However, having given notice that we would be out by the end of February, met no protest or objection, and accordingly got out, we were informed on my wife's delivering the key and paying the rent to date, that rent till May would be claimed. Of course I let him claim, feeling secure in the justice of my position. Judge of my surprise, and that of my advocate, when we got into court, to hear the judge decide that my wife's evidence could not be accepted, though he heard the landlord at length, and also the latter's sister as to a prior interview; that he assumed my wife as my agent had committed me till May, and he therefore found for the landlord for the full amount.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have no further personal interest in this matter, as I should certainly never be bitten by the same dog again; and I am not going to throw hard words such as "perjury" at the landlord and his sister. I content myself with saying that my wife went into court prepared to swear that she had not taken the house till May, and that she had taken it distinctly and unmistakably on the terms before quoted, as long or as short as might suit us; yet she was not permitted to enter the box. Had the court, in ruling that she could not be heard for her husband, also ruled that her action (or alleged action) in the transaction could not bind him, then some consistency would have been manifested, but——!

My writing this will not have been quite in vain if it should serve to warn others when making agreements for less than a year to have it in writing, however short the tenancy proposed; but if it should also wake any considerable number of people up to a sense of the unsatisfactory state of the landlord and tenant law, and the looseness with which "justice" is dealt out in our courts, so much the better.

Yours, etc.,

ONCE BIT.

SOME LATE NEW THINGS.

A new device for use in the sick room consists of a spoon having a dial in the handle, with the hours and half-hours marked on it and an arrow revolved by a knob, to indicate the time for each dose of medicine.

For the purpose of preventing scarfpins from coming out a handy new device is composed of a small piece of wire coiled into a spring and attached by a chain or cord to the tie, the pin being pressed into the end of the coil.

One of the most handy wrappers for use in doing up newspapers and the like has a plurality of slots placed in a straight line across the outside thickness of the paper, so that when it is grasped in both hands and given a slight twist crosswise it breaks along this line.

For the prevention of stealing liquids from barrels by attendants in a store a new faucet has an automatic measuring, registering and recording device which will show the amount drawn from the barrel, the mechanism being locked in a metal case to prevent tampering with it.

A recently designed trolley-line repair wagon has a folding frame work to which the platform is hinged, the front and back portions of the standard being drawn together by a screw to raise or lower the platform as desired, the whole resting on an auxiliary truck when not in use.

A good deal of agitation is going on just at present in Belgium regarding the relative importance of the French and Flemish languages. One Sunday recently saw 20,000 people assembled to urge the equality of the two languages, and later in the day a Flemish theatre was crowded by a similar body gathered for the same purpose.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Society for the Protection of Women and Children gratefully acknowledges the following subscriptions: Mayor R. Wilson-Smith, $5; Dr. Howe, $5; T. Berthiaume, $5; Munderloh & Co., $5; C. Lacaille & Co., $5; Auer Light Co., $5; Watson, Foster & Co., $20.

MONTREAL EXCITED

Over the Public Tests of Munyon's Marvellous Remedies.

A MULTITUDE

Crowded the Munyon Offices Yesterday to See The

KIDNEY CURE

Put on Trial—Scores of Patients Were Present and Ready for the Test—Some Learned for the First Time of Their Serious Condition—Bright's Disease Had a Hold on Others, but the Kidney Cure Was at Once Set at Work and Cure Will Come.

TO-DAY THE FREE TEST CONTINUES. REMEMBER--KIDNEY REMEDY FREE. EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE.

There is no abatement of interest in Munyon's public tests of his marvellous remedies. All day yesterday the spacious offices, reception-rooms, and consultation-rooms were crowded with people wearing anxious faces, and with a due sense of the serious nature of their mission.

Kidney trouble is not to be trifled with, and the man or woman who neglects it is more than likely to have a full-fledged case of Bright's disease on their hands before they know it.

MUNYON'S OFFICES ARE OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF THOSE WHO WISH TO BE CURED OF KIDNEY DISEASE. WHILE THIS TEST LASTS EXAMINATION IS FREE! ADVICE FREE! KIDNEY REMEDY FREE!

None need despair. Munyon's remedies, in the hands of his skilled specialists, cured Rev. Wm. Humpstone, 82 years of age, of Bright's disease, after a dozen physicians had given him up. WHY NOT THESE?

While this Test of the Kidney Cure is going on, Munyon's doctors, at 2444 St. Catherine street, will treat all patients that come, no matter what their disease, just the same as usual.

Munyon's Remedies, for every disease, for sale at all druggists—mostly 25 cents.

For Has your doctor failed to cure you? I am an experienced woman's nurse, and I have a Home Treatment for your weakness which will Sick not fail. I will forward full private advice and description FREE upon receiving your address with stamp. I wish to reach those women only who require assistance, hence I adopt this method, as I can explain fully by letter the action of Women my remedies.
Mrs. E. Woods, 578 St. Paul st., Montreal.

SPRING.

Spring is here—snow gone—roads getting into condition. How are you on the bicycle question?

Let us start you right with a Stearns catalogue, or, better still, come in and try a Yellow Fellow on our track or in our hall.

Never mind how old or young, stout or lean, we can fit you out.

E. C. STEARNS & CO., MAKERS, TORONTO, - ONT. | AMERICAN RATTAN CO., CANADIAN SELLING AGTS., TORONTO. 60

MACPHAIL & LLOYD, Agents, St. Catherine St.

A Claim AND An Offer

WE CLAIM there is only one preparation in Canada to-day that is guaranteed to cure BRONCHITIS, and that is DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE. It is MOTHER'S cure for her child when it is all stuffed up with CROUP and coughing its little lungs out with WHOOPING COUGH. One small dose immediately stops that cough. By loosening the phlegm, puts the little one to sleep and rest. Dr. Chase compounded this valuable syrup so as to take away the unpleasant taste of turpentine and linseed. WE OFFER to refund the price if Dr. Chase's Syrup will not do all that it is claimed to do.

Sold on a guarantee at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., 45 Lombard St. Price, 25c.

The Pope has been summoned to appear before the public notary of a village in Hungary to accept formally a bequest of a sum of money amounting to about $10, which amount was left to the head of the church by a villager at his death. As the Pope will not appear to make claim of his property its disposition has not yet been decided.

An attempt is being made to introduce the bagpipe into the French infantry battalion. Commandant Dumas of the 18th Chasseurs-a-pied, procured a charter and then sent to Edimburgh for a teacher. The bandsmen are reported to have made satisfactory progress.

The flower fields in the Scilly isles, off the coast of Cornwall, are at present in their glory. A few days ago one of the larger growers sent away to city markets, by one steamer, boxes of flowers weighing one ton, sixteen hundred weight, or 20,000 bunches. The Scilly isles are the only place in the United Kingdom where the cabbage palm and the bamboo grow out of doors.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
April 6, 7, 8 and 9. Matinee 10th.
Prof. Frank Norman's Grand Scenic and Spectacular production by over 125 performers,
Cinderella, or the Little Glass Slipper
Gorgeous electrical display. New scenery and effects. Golden chariot. Dancing goats, tongs and cat. Mysterious clock and Moon. Brownie Band. Electrical fairies and sprite. Moonlight. Tableaux, and fancy and historic dances. PRICES—Evenings, 25c., 50c., 75c. Matinee, 25c., 50c. CHILDREN HALF PRICE. Plan now open at Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Four Nights and Saturday Matinee
April 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
IN AID of the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL
Grand Performance—Gorgeous Dances,
Cinderella!!
200—PEOPLE ON THE STAGE—200
Prices—25c, 50c and 75c.
Seats now on sale at box office.

THEATRE FRANCAIS
W. E. Phillips, Lessee & Manager.
Every afternoon this week at 2 and every night at 8.
Murdoch's sensational drama,
A HOOP OF GOLD
With special scenic effects.
Vaudeville bill headed by FLORENCE BINDLEY, the dainty musical artist.
PRICES.....10c, 20c, and 30c
TELEPHONE 6616.

MONTREAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S
Festival Concerts.
WINDSOR HALL,
Montreal,
WEDNESDAY, 7th April, at 8.15 p.m.
MAX BRUCH'S
Arminius.
THURSDAY, 8th April, at 3.30 p.m.,
MATINEE
Of orchestral numbers and vocal solos.
AT 8.15 P.M., MASSENET'S
Mary Magdalen
AND L. VON BEETHOVEN'S
Ninth (Choral) Symphony,
FRIDAY, 9th April, at 8.15 p.m.,
WAGNER'S
Tannhauser.
SOLOISTS—Sopranos, Mme. Rosa Magnus-Bostelle, New York, and Mrs. Frances Dunlow Wood, Boston. Contralto—Miss Josephine S. Jacoby, New York. Tenor—Mr. Barron Berthald, New York. Baritone—Mr. Homer Moore, New York. Bass—Mr. Conrad Behrens, New York. ORCHESTRA—The Boston Festival Orchestra of 50 pieces. Plans at Nordheimer's. Sales to general public from Wednesday, 31st March. PRICES—Evening concerts, $1.50 and $1; matinee, $1 and 75c.
A. BROWNING, Sec.-Treas.,
Room 15, 1724 Notre Dame Street.

Greatest Popular Music Band on Earth.
BROOKE'S
Chicago Marine Band,
At DRILL HALL, Craig Street.
April 8th, 9th and 10th.
—PRICES—
Evenings—$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
Matinees—50c, 25c.
Tickets on sale at Nordheimer's, Shaw's, Pratte's and Hardy's Music Stores.

EASTER.
This festival will soon be here. Don't wait until the last minute.
200 DOZEN NEW TIES
RECEIVED TO-DAY.
PRICES—25c., 50c., 75c, and $1.00.
Buy now and get first choice.
BLAIS & LOVE,
133 St. Peter St.

Art Association
—PHILLIPS SQUARE.
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION,
1st April to 1st May.
Open daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday evenings, 8 to 10. ADMISSION, 25c.

Canadian Royal Art Union.
Free Classes in Art
Open October 1.
PUPILS MAY REGISTER at ONCE
Daily Art Distributions.
4 o'clock each Afternoon.
12.30 on Saturday.
238 & 240 St. James St.

IF YOU ONCE DRINK
Sir John Power & Son's
Famous Three Swallows Brand
Irish Whisky
You will never want to drink any other. Mild and delicious, and preferable to any Scotch Whisky.

A recently patented safety check for banks has coupons attached to the upper edge and each end, representing tens, hundreds and thousands of dollars, the larger coupons being detached until the right amount is reached when it is desired to use the check.

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 tins, labelled—"James Epps & Co., Limited, Homœopathic Chemists, London, England."

RAILWAYS OF CANADA

The Annual Report Presented to Parliament.

AN INCREASE ALL ROUND.

Mgr. Merry del Val Meets Hon. Mr. Tarte.

To-night His Excellency Will be Entertained by the Premier—Capital News Notes.

Ottawa, April 6.—(Special.)—The annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the year ending June 30th, 1896, was presented to Parliament yesterday.

The number of miles of completed railway in the Dominion is 16,387, an increase of 296 miles, besides 2,106 miles of sidings. The number of miles laid with steel rails was 16,137. The number of miles in operation was 16,270. The paid-up capital amounted to $899,817,900, an increase of $5,177,341.

The gross earnings amounted to $59,515,569, an increase of $3,760,082, and the working expenses aggregated $35,042,655, an increase of $2,292,986, compared with those of the previous year, leaving the net earnings $15,502,914, an increase of $1,467,096.

THE PASSENGERS CARRIED.

The number of passengers carried was 14,810,407, an increase of 822,827, and the freight traffic amounted to 24,266,825 tons, an increase of 2,742,404 tons. The total number of miles run by trains was 44,500,602, an increase of 3,838,712. The accident returns show 11 passengers killed, of which number not one death was due to collision or derailment.

The total amount expended by the Government in railways, including subsidies, has been $138,899,135. The gross earnings of all the Government roads for the past fiscal year amounted to $3,140,678, and compared with those of the preceding year show an increase of $11,228.

THE WORKING EXPENSES.

The gross working expenses amounted to $3,254,442, an increase of $69,994. The repairs and renewals of wharves on the Intercolonial, particularly those at Halifax and Richmond, destroyed by fire, as stated in last year's report, were responsible for a large share of this increase. This item of expenditure aggregating $72,080.28, as against $7,824.78 the previous year.

The net loss on the operations of the year was $113,764. Of this amount the Intercolonial was responsible for $55,187.

The total revenue derived from the canals, including tolls and rentals of lands and water powers of the Dominion during the said period amounted to $10,917,796.74.

UNFORESEEN EXPENSES.

A return presented to Parliament last night showed the unforeseen expenses to be from the 1st July, 1896, to the 24th March, 1897, $13,880. Of this amount $6,632 was gratuities to civil servants, $5,000 for investigations, and $934 for the tariff commission.

THE PAPAL DELEGATE.

Mgr. del Val was tendered an enthusia

Mgr. Merry del Val was tendered an enthusiastic reception yesterday afternoon by the faculty, professors and students of Ottawa University. The convocation hall was crowded, among those in attendance being Archbishop Duhamel, Archbishop Langevin, Canon Deguire, Canon Michel, Father Beausoleil, Father Forget, and Father Lecompte. The theological students from the University Scholasticate and juniorate were also present. The faculty wore their academic robes.

When His Excellency was seated he was presented with an address in Latin from the faculty. It was read by Rev. Father Lacoste, who was a fellow student of Mgr. del Val in Rome, and who is regarded as one of the ablest theologians in Canada. An address was then read in English by Mr. E. Gleeson, and one in French by Mr. L. E. O. Payment, both on behalf of the students, and also one in Latin by Rev. Father Bazinet on behalf of the theological students. His Excellency replied briefly in English, French and Latin, exhorting the students to be loyal to the Church, and when going out in the world to put to effective use the knowledge they were acquiring in the University.

In the evening the Papal delegate dined at Rideau Hall with Lord Aberdeen. Sir Richard Cartwright was present. To-night His Excellency will be entertained by Mr. Laurier. Mr. Tarte had an hour's interview with him yesterday.

DON'T WANT TO VOTE.

Mr. Heyd, M.P., for South Brant, has presented a curiously worded petition from the Six Nation Indians of Tuscarora, Oneida and Onondaga townships, praying to be relieved from the Federal franchise, with which they were endowed some years ago. The number of Indians who thus subscribe to the declaration that they don't want to vote any more is 354. They also want to return to the tribal system of self-government.

TRENT VALLEY CANAL.

The Chamber of the House of Commons was not larg conehug0..CV.

mons was not large enough to hold the delegation that was in the city to-day to interview the Government with the view of forcing upon the attention of the Administration the necessity of proceeding with the construction of the Trent Valley Canals. The people along the route of this canal make an annual visit to Ottawa in connection with this work. This year, however, the delegation was very much larger than usual. Mr. Sam Hughes, M. P., and Mr. Bennett, M.P., worked hard in organizing the delegation. About 300 people arrived last night by special train and about 200 reached here this morning by the regular Toronto train.

The intention was that the delegation should meet the Government in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons but there was enough of room for one-third of them. That was the reason why the delegates met the Ministers in the Chamber of the House of Commons. Mr. Laurier, Mr. Blair, and Mr. Mulock received the delegates, who included Mr. McHugh, M.P., South Victoria; Senator Cox, W. H. Bennett, M.P., John Carnegie, Peterboro; Sam Hughes, M.P., Warden Sneath, Simcoe; Mayor Sanderson, Orillia; Mayor Randhurst, Barrie; Reeve Newton, Tay; George Thompson, North Orillia; Dr. Wood, Warden, Victoria; Mayor Horrell, Midland; M. M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon; J. D. Flavelle, Lindsay; Jas. Graham, South Victoria; J. Bryans, Lindsay; James Long, M.P., Mr. Burnham, ex-M.P., Mayor Morison, Trenton; Mr. Cochrane, M.P., Mr. Powers and Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

Mr. Blair, in reply, to the request of the delegates, said that a fraction of the delegation might be induced to come to Ottawa as a place of attraction while Parliament was sitting, but allowing for this fact, there was no doubt in his mind but that interest in the construction of the canal was the real cause which brought the very large majority here. There wer a large number of waterway and railway schemes being pressed upon the attention of the Government and the question was how far these could be prosecuted with the resources at the command of the Government. Mr. Laurier said that the question was not whether the canal was to be built, that was past discussion, but how fast the work could be done. The country was committed to the building of the canal.

GRANDE LIGNE MISSION.

The Ladies Who Assist in the Work Meet and Discuss Matters of Interest.

A large number of ladies assembled in the parlors of Olivet Baptist Church yesterday afternoon, it being the quarterly meeting of the Ladies' Grande Ligne Association. In the absence of Mrs. Ayer, president, who is at present in California for her health, the chair was taken by Mrs. Therrien, 1st vice-president. After the meeting had opened with devotional exercises, the minutes of last meeting were read by Mrs. Whitham, secretary. Miss Cramp, treasurer, read her report, showing a balance on hand of $44.73. The suggestion was then made by Miss Cramp that the various, young peoples' societies be asked to aid in this work, as funds were needed. An immediate response was made by Mrs. Graham, president of the Young Peoples' Society of Grace Church, Westmount, that at a meeting recently held, $5 had been voted to the Grande Ligne Mission.

The report of the Bible woman, Madame Scott, showed that two bibles, 31 Testaments, and three Scripture portions had been sold; 2,571 houses visited, and 107 visits made to Protestant families.

A very interesting address was then given by Mrs. W. T. Graham, on "The McAll Mission." Dr. Pierson has said "There has not been, perhaps, in all the 1,800 years of Christian history any one missionary enterprise that has been more signally commended of God, blessed by God, crowned with divine success, and invested with holy and divine promise than the mission of Robert McAll, and his helpers in France."

It is not the work of the McAll Mission to found churches. It is undenominational and obtains its support from all evangelical bodies. To Miss Elizabeth Rodgers Beach is due the honor of rousing the interest of the American nation in this great work. As a result of her efforts the American McAll Association was organized March 29, 1883 at Philadelphia, and last year $37,600 was sent to France to help on the good work.

A cordial vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Graham for her most interesting paper.

After remarks had been made by Mrs. Therrien, and Mrs. Dadson the meeting was brought to a close with prayer.

CENTRAL W.C.T.U.

Monthly Meeting Held at Evangelistic Hall Yesterday Afternoon.

The regular monthly meeting of the Central W. C. T. U. was held at the Evangelistic Hall, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Ure occupied the chair, with Miss Williams, recording secretary, and Miss Sutherland, corresponding secretary on the platform. Devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Kirby. Special mention was made of the fact that on Sunday last, in response to an appeal made, several of the city ministers spoke on "Sabbath Day Observance," from their pulpits. Many other matters of interest were brought up and discussed. Among the ladies present were, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. R. McLachlan and Mrs. Cobb.

Miss Walker, president, was unavoidably absent through illness.

Concerning Women.

The first club for women in Germany was opened in Berlin a short time ago. All women engaged in literary, artistic, scientific or social work are eligible for membership.

Hitherto there has been but one public billiard hall for women in the world, that at Vienna, but St. Louis is about to have one and the building now in course of construction will be unique in this country. One part of it will be set apart as a school of instruction, where an expert teacher will give lessons in billiard playing. The fitting up of the hall itself will cost more than $15,000.

Some radicals claim that the only title to which Queen Victoria has any claim is that of "Mrs. Wettin," a name even uglier than the "Mrs. Dominis" to which Liliuokalani is at present objecting. During the last days of Marie Antoinette she was referred to as "the widow Capet."

Twelve women of Fond du Lac last year started a factory of their own, incorporating themselves under the name of the Fond du Lac Shirt and Overall Company, with a capital stock of $1,200, divided into twelve shares of $100 each. The stock has since been increased to $2,000 and the company has twenty shareholders, all employed in the factory. The stock was invested in sewing machines and special machinery for making buttonholes, sewing on buttons and fancy sewing. The power is furnished by a gasoline engine. Twenty-five dozen shirts are turned out daily and it is expected that the output will soon be doubled. Only one man, a cutter, is employed in the factory.

The following tale is told of how Barney Barnato, the diamond millionaire, came to be married. The foundation stone of his fortune was a prudent purchase of diamonds, which he left in the care of a certain barmaid in Kimberley. One day he asked for the diamonds, saying that he was about to start for Europe and that they would be married on his return. "I think we'll be married first," she replied, and refused to part with the stones on any other terms. This clever young woman is now, it is said, the present Mrs. Barnato, whose immense collection of jewels dazzles all beholders, and whose baby is wheeled on the Brighton promenade in a solid silver perambulator.

A Publisher Restrained.

In the case of Rose v. McLean Publishing Company the use of a geographical name in a secondary sense as part of the title identifying a mercantile journal, and not as merely descriptive of the place where the journal is published, has been protected by the Supreme Court of Canada. The use of the name, "The Canada Bookseller and Stationer," was restrained as confliction with the name "The Canadian Bookseller and Library Journal." Judgment of a Divisonal Court, Ontario, reversed. The defendant company is publisher of the Canada Bookseller and Stationer of this city and Toronto.

A LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Kingston, Ont., April 5.—(Special.)—On April 17, the Frontenac County Liberals will select a candidate for the Ontario Legislature. This is in Patron Leader Haycock's constituency.

JUBILEE COMMITTEES.

Four Meetings Held at the City Hall Yesterday.

The Vice-Regal Residence Scheme Not Endorsed—Proposed Hospital Fund.

A meeting of the sub-committee of the Jubilee Memorial Committee was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon. A report was submitted, and after some discussion adopted, recommending that the piece of land bounded by St. Dominique street on the west, Market street on the north, Dorchester street on the south, and Cadieux street on the east, should be expropriated and converted into a public square or ornamental garden. It was estimated that this scheme would cost $100,000. It also recommended that the scheme for the establishment of an order of nurses for outlying districts of the country was practicable and worthy of support, although practical details had not been furnished. The establishment of a permanent fund in aid of the various hospitals of the city, naming particularly the General, Royal Victoria, Notre Dame and Western, was considered as immediately practicable. This should be on lines similar to the scheme recently organized in London under the patronage of the Prince of Wales.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

The full Jubilee Memorial Committee met after the meeting of the sub-committee yesterday afternoon, to hear a report from the sub-committee as given in the report of that meeting, and to draft a report for the General Committee. Mr. George Hague presided, and among others present were:—His Worship Mayor Wilson-Smith, Charles Chaput, Charles P. Hebert, Mr. H. Stikeman, Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, Sir William Hingston, Dr. Craik, Chief Justice Lacoste, J. X. Perrault, and J. R. Dougall.

A scheme was also presented in connection with the sub-committee report in favor of the erection of a viceregal residence. This, however, did not meet with the approbation of many of the members of the committee, although vigorously supported by His Worship and Mr. George Hague.

Mr. Thomas objected to the proposal, and Mr. J. R. Dougall, in the course of a lengthy address, expressed his disapproval of the scheme of a viceregal residence.

In answer to a question, Mr. Hague said that personally he was inclined to favor the scheme.

Mr. Charles P. Hebert thought that the hospital scheme would be certainly the most popular. If they tried to raise $100,000 or so for a viceregal residence, there was a possibility of failure, whereas by the hospital scheme, supposing only a small amount was collected, it could be used as the nucleus of a fund which would continually grow and the interest in which would be kept alive.

Mr. Stikeman said benevolence should be the keynote of any scheme they might adopt. They should try and help poor people who had been unfortunate and through sickness or from other causes were unable to help themselves.

Mr. Charles Chaput referred to some of the previous speakers being interested in hospitals. He was not, and could speak independently. He strongly favored the viceregal residence scheme.

The Mayor in a vigorous speech supported the suggestion of a viceregal residence. Benevolence was the object of the memorial. He had nothing to say against the hospitals, but he believed the greatest benevolence of all to be the giving of work to the unemployed. Here was a means of giving work to many, including cabmen and dressmakers, and for these and other reasons the viceregal residence scheme should meet with support. The suggestion that Montreal could not raise the money was all trash. The city was well able to support a viceregal residence. Despite any talk that might be heard, he hoped the day would never come when there would be no need for one in this country. This scheme, in his opinion, would not take anything from the hospitals or any other scheme. Supposing they raised a small hospital fund? Would it be a credit to Montreal? Many citizens did what they could now annually to support the hospitals, and this should be continued. They wanted some permanent memorial of this Jubilee year that could be looked back upon, something substantial. He hoped this suggestion would be submitted to a meeting of citizens to consider.

Further discussion was joined in, among others by Sir William Hingston, Mr. Chaput and Mr. Hebert, and finally it was decided to recommend the adoption of the schemes named in the reports for the establishment of a hospital fund, the Hotel Dieu being added to the list of those that should share in it. It was also decided that the part referring to the Victorian Order of Nurses be adopted, and that the General Committee be asked to appoint another committee of citizens to consider the question of a viceregal residence. The meeting then closed.

Prison Treatment of Drunken Women.

Among men, as is well known, drink leads to crime. Among women, however, drink itself is the main crime. Not much more than ten per cent. of the female prison population is accounted for by offences against the person or the property of others, the prisons being filled to repletion with chronic female drunkards, who are slaves to the vice, and are no sooner discharged from one short sentence than they return again as drunk as ever; and it becomes a very serious question indeed whether prisons are being put to their proper purpose when they are thus used as more or less permanent homes for chronic drunkards. Dr. Pitcairn, assistant surgeon to Holloway Prison, in a paper recently read by him on the prison treatment of inebriates, said that he could not remember to have met with more than ten or a dozen male drunkards whose convictions exceeded, or even reached, a score, but that the records of the police courts conclusively showed that "once a drunkard always a drunkard" was almost an axiom in the case of females. The worst of it is that committal to prison soon ceases to have any terrors for these women, or to have any effect whatever in checking their downward career. A prison should at least be a place to dread; but in reality the prisoner finds herself treated with kindness, is warmly clad, fed amply, if plainly, works to a considerably less degree than when at liberty, and sleeps amid good and sufficient bedding in a warmed and ventilated chamber. What is there deterrent in this, when a woman once has fallen so as not to feel ashamed? The matter is greatly aggravated by the fact that so many of these women are actually ill in consequence of their drinking habits when arrested, and thus they are perforce treated as invalids throughout their entire sentence of "hard labor." The prison thus becomes a hospital for drunkards supported at the public expense. Nothing could be more calculated to bring the law into contempt than such a use of our prison system. Much that has been said about the necessity of legislation for inebriates has been founded upon the terrible social evils which accompany the unpunished drunkenness of men; but an equally good case could be founded on the fact that the punishment of drunken women is turning our prisons into mere drink hospitals, and destroying the deterrent influence of imprisonment.—The Hospital.

SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. George Caverhill, Drummond Street, are among the Montrealers enjoying the lovely weather at Atlantic City.

* * *

Mr. James B. Allan has returned from his trip to England, and is welcomed back by his many friends.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Redpath, Ontario Avenue, gave a charming and instructive entertainment on Saturday afternoon to a number of her very young friends. A short and friendly talk was prepared and given to the little ones on "Child life in Japan," and some of the beautiful magic lantern slides belonging to Mrs. Ames were shown, and much appreciated by the youthful audience.

* * *

Mrs. Dobbin, The Sherbrooke, held the last of her monthly receptions for this season, on Saturday. These receptions have all been of a most brilliant and delightful nature, and the closing one was an exceptionally brilliant event. Mrs. Dobbin makes a charming hostess, and possesses the rare faculty of entertaining, making her guests feel that there is mutual pleasure at their being present. The hostess looked remarkably well in a handsome black and white tollette, with rare old lace and diamond ornaments. Her pretty rooms were tastefully decorated with red and white roses, and the guests, with their variety of charming tollettes, made a most effective tout ensemble.

Over a hundred guests were present, and a most delightful programme of vocal and instrumental music, dramatic readings and recitations, was listened to with much pleasure. Among those who contributed were Mr. Herbert Spencer and Miss Lotta Fetherston, violin, with piano accompaniment by Miss Russell. Miss Ella Fetherson's charming voice was heard to advantage in the popular English song, "Tatters." Mr. Tremaine and Mr. Stewart gave readings and recitations. Mr. Herbert Spencer also played his grand Jubilee March, which has not yet been published. Miss Turnbull gave a pianoforte selection with exquisite taste and feeling, and a splendid recitation was given by Miss Russell. Mr. Parker and Master Guy Dobbin rendered banjo and bandola selections.

The pretty tea-room, with its daintily laid table and charming decorations in pink and white was presided over by Mrs. Savage, assisted by Miss Kissie Dawson, Miss Ethel and Miss Mabel Montgomery, and Miss Teenie Ross. Mr. Ross Dobbin and Mr. Graham Dobbin were as usual most assiduous in their attentions.

Among the guests were Mrs. H. H. Austin, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Ambrosse, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Boulter and the Misses Boulter, Mrs. and Miss Binmore, Mrs. J. H. Brown, Mrs. Cassils, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Sills, Mrs. Frank Sills, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Logie, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Fisher (Eng.), Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. George Cooke, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Ella Nelson, Miss Liddell (Cornwall), Mrs. and the Misses Willett, Miss Tooke, Mrs. George D. Ross, Miss Ross, Mrs. J. S. Ross, Mrs. and Miss Dawson, Mrs. Brooks Young, Mrs. Turnbull, Miss Turnbull, Mrs. McShane, Miss McShane, Mrs. Egan (Port Hope), Mrs. Weir, Miss Mount, Miss Darra, Miss Farrell, Mrs. R. L. Gaunt, Mrs. Ingres, Miss Bury, Mrs. Caverhill, Miss Caverhill, Miss McIntyre, Mrs. Tytler, Mrs. Charles Williams (London, Eng.), Miss Shonfeld, Miss Battersby, Miss Gardner, Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Tremaine, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Stuart, Mr. I. de G. Stewart, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Parker, Mr. C. Ross, Mr. L. Graham, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. MacKenzie, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Scott.

The Allan SS. Buenos Ayrean from Philadelphia for Glasgow arrived out on Saturday afternoon, with her 400 cattle in good order.

BIRTHS

BOUILLON—At Paspebiac, P.Q., on the 1st April, the wife of E. A. Bouillon, of a daughter.

FOX—At Napanee Mills, Ont., on March 19, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Fox, a son.

HOWELL—At Napanee, Ont., on March 25, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Howell, a daughter.

AYLSWORTH—At Belleville, Ont., Tuesday, March 23, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. David Aylsworth, a son.

SMITH—At Spragge, Algoma District, Ont., on Thursday, April 1st, 1897, the wife of C. E. Smith, of a son.

HENDERSON—At 416 Huron Street, Toronto, March 31st, 1897, the wife of A. Henderson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ENGLAND-RITCHIE—On the 6th inst., at the Church of St. James the Apostle, by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, Frank Richardson England, M.D., to Octavia Grace, youngest daughter of the late Thomas W. Ritchie, Q.C. 81

HEGGARTY-BEGGS—At Deseronto, Ont., on March 23rd, 1897, by Rev. W. S. McTavish, B.D., Joseph Heggarty, to Miss Annie Beggs, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Beggs.

BAIRD-RUSH—At Kingston, Ont., February 24, 1897, by Rev. Thomas G. Smith, D.D., Mr. John E. Baird, of North Fredericksburg, to Miss Katie Marion Rush, second daughter of the late Arthur Rush, of Napanee.

WEBB-WIGGINS—At Springbrook, Ont., on March 24th, 1897, by Rev. B. Balfour, Mr. C. Webb, to Miss Mabel, daughter of the late George Wiggins.

DEATHS.

HAMILTON—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 1 Shuter Street, on Sunday, the 4th inst., William B. Hamilton, aged 83 years. Funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2.30 p.m.

LARKIN—On Tuesday, the 6th inst., Mary O'Reilly, aged 68 years, widow of the late William Larkin, and mother of Thomas, Robert and Michael. Funeral from her late residence, No. 712 St. Dominique Street, on Thursday, April 8th, at 8 a.m., to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Saratoga papers please copy. 81

HOGEBOON—At Earnesttown, Ont., on March 26, 1897, the infant daughter of Sylvester Hogeboon, aged 3 months.

McCONNELL—At Napanee Mills, Ont., on Saturday, March 27th, 1897, Lilly May, daughter of Mr. James McConnell, aged 15 years, 10 months and 11 days.

McPHERSON—At Napanee Mills, Ont., on Saturday, March 27th, 1897, Cecilia Ann, wife of Peter McPherson, aged 55 years.

CROSSITT—At Deseronto, Ont., March 27, 1897, Jane Louisa, relict of the late James Crossitt, aged 63 years.

MUNRO—At Tyendinaga Reserve, near Shannonville, Ont., on March 31, 1897, George Munro, aged 66 years.

FAUCHER DE SAINT MAURICE—On the 1st inst., at Quebec, Narcisse Henri Edouard Faucher de Saint Maurice, in his 53rd year.

HUNTER—On Saturday, the 3rd instant, at Quebec, Agnes Martha, eldest daughter of the late Thomas G. Hunter, in her 31st year.

SEWELL—On the 1st of April, 1897, Henry Hope Sewell, third son of the late James Arthur Sewell, M.D., aged 53 years.

GARDNER—On Saturday, April 3rd, at his nephew's residence, 93 Yorkville Avenue, Toronto, John Carey Gardner, aged 71 years.

JONES—At Brantford, Ont., on Saturday, April 3rd, A.D. 1897, William David Jones, barrister-at-law, fifth son of Stephen James Jones, County Court judge, and Margaret Jones, aged 36 years.

KYLE—At 111 John Street, Toronto, on Saturday morning, April 3rd, 1897, James Kyle, in his 83rd year, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

HICKINGBOTTOM—On Sunday, April 4th, at Toronto, George S., eldest son of Robert O. Hickingbottom, V.S., of Vancouver, B.C., in his 12th year.

SULLIVAN—Suddenly, at the residence of Mrs. Adamson, 30 Grosvenor Street, Toronto, on Saturday, April 3rd, John T. Sullivan, in his 36th year.

WRIGHT—On Monday, April 5th, at 257 Lyon Street, Ottawa, Howard, twin son of P. H. Wright, aged 9 months and 3 days. Funeral private.

GUEST—In this city, on the 4th instant, James Guest, merchant, aged 59 years. Funeral from 782 Dorchester Street, corner of Beaver Hall Hill, at 8.30 p.m., Tuesday, the 6th inst., to Bonaventure Depot.

McKENZIE—In this city, on the 5th inst., James E. McKenzie, aged 47 years of Her Majesty's Post Office. Funeral from No. 324 St. Andre Street, on Thursday, the 8th, at 7.45 a.m., to Dalhousie Station, and thence by train to Terrebonne, where the interment will take place. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

TABLE HINTS.

Wednesday, April 7th.

BREAKFAST.
Oranges.
Quaker oats, sugar and cream.
Mutton chops, grilled.
Creamed potatoes. Hot corn bread.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Oyster patties. Cucumber pickles.
Bread and butter. Apple jelly.
Cookies of 1812.
Chocolate.

DINNER.
Boiled fresh cod with sauce.
Boiled potatoes. Rice cakes.
Cheese salad. Crackers.
Silver pie.

Mutton Chops—Grilled—One and one-quarter pounds of chops. Cut the chops an inch thick, either from the loin or the best end of the neck; if from the latter, the bones must be shortened a little. Remove all superfluous fat, and season each chop by pressing in a mixture of salt and a half teaspoonful of pepper, and powered herbs, if you like them; then dip each chop in warmed butter or dripping, and broil on a gridiron over a clear fire from eight to ten minutes, according to thickness. During the process of cooking the chops require to be frequently turned in order that they may be done equally, and for this purpose use a pair of steak tongs. By inserting any sort of a sharp instrument into meat that is cooking we provide a ready means of escape for the juices which the meat contains, and thus being deprived of its best element it becomes dry and tasteless. When cooked, place each chop, just slightly overlapping its neighbor, upon a hot dish; pour over each a dessertspoonful of hot butter and a tablespoonful of hot catchup and serve immediately.

Creamed Potatoes—At this time of year one is apt to have a quantity of small-sized potatoes, and here is a good way in which to dispose of some of them: Take two dozen small potatoes, allow one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Moisten the cornstarch in a half cupful of the milk, place the rest of the milk on the fire, and when scalding hot add the cornstarch mixture. Cook until again scalding hot, set on the back of the fire and add the butter and salt. Have the potatoes, peeled perfectly with no speck of the thin skin to be seen, boiled until tender and drained and sprinkled with salt. Place these in the serving dish, pour over them the cream dressing, dust slightly with pepper and serve at once.

Hot Corn-Bread—One-half pint of buttermilk, one-half pint of sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of cornmeal, one teaspoonful of salt. Mix the buttermilk, sweet milk and soda together, and when the soda is thoroughly dissolved pour these over the beaten eggs. Add the cornmeal and beat well. Place the pan in which it is to be baked on the stove, with a heaping tablespoonful of lard in it. As soon as this is melted evenly and shaken upon the sides, pour in the batter, put into a quick oven and bake a delicate brown.

Oyster Patties—Make a crust of one cup of flour, one-half cup of lard, one-half cup of very cold water, one-half saltspoonful of salt. Mix lightly together, roll out and line small patty-pans with it. Take one-half pint of milk, a tablespoonful of flour, the same of butter. Dissolve the flour in a little of the milk, and add to the rest of the milk, which has first been heated. Let this become boiling hot, and then stir in a few gratings of nutmeg and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Lastly, add one-half pint of oysters, salt, and let it boil up once. Then put four oysters and some of the gravy into each patty-pan, cover with crust and bake in a quick oven.

Cookies of 1812—One pint of sugar, one teacup of butter, four eggs, two tablespoons of sweet milk, one-half teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of cream of tartar, one-half nutmeg, one teaspoon of vanilla, one pint of flour. Roll the sugar (granulated) until quite fine; add the butter and cream them. Stir in the milk gradually, and beat the eggs separately, and then put together and beat again. Add to the mixture, butter, sugar and milk, and lastly the flour and soda, which has been dissolved in a little warm water. After these have been well mixed add the nutmeg and vanilla. Beat all well together, and add enough flour to handle well in rolling and cutting out. Bake in a moderate oven a delicate brown. These keep well.

Boiled Fresh Cod—A good recipe for cod, salmon, shad or any other fresh fish. Let the fish remain in cold water slightly salted for an hour before it is time to cook it. Wrap it then in a clean towel that has been well covered with flour. Fasten the towel closely and put on to boil for an hour in salted water. Take it up and put on a heated platter and pour the sauce over it.

Fish Sauce—To one teacup of milk add one teacup of water; put it on the fire to scald, and when hot stir in a tablespoon of flour previously wet with cold water. Add two eggs well beaten, a half-teaspoonful of salt, a shake of pepper and a tablespoon of butter. Boil two eggs hard, take off the shells, slice and lay over the fish. Then pour over the sauce and serve.

Rice Cakes—Moisten a large coffee cup of cold boiled rice with enough sweet milk to make a smooth paste, add a tablespoonful of melted butter, a small half-teaspoonful of salt, an even teaspoonful of sugar and a well-beaten egg. Make into balls or cakes and fry in hot lard. These are good with hot meats also.

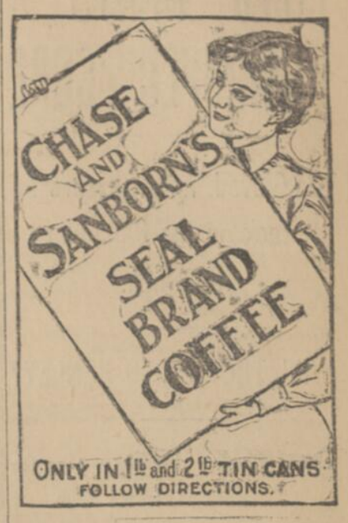
Cheese Salad—Odd bits of cheese to the amount of a pound, grated, one hard-boiled egg, one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, one of salt, one of white sugar, one of made mustard, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one of salad oil or melted butter. Rub the yolk of the egg to a paste with the oil or butter, adding in order the salt, pepper, sugar, mustard, and lastly the cheese. Work all well together before putting in the vinegar. These mixtures bear a marvellous resemblance in taste to a devilled crab, and make a very good impromptu relish to eat with crackers and butter. This is still better if you can add a cupful of cold minced chicken.

Silver Pie—Peel and grate one large white potato into a deep plate; add the juice and grated rind of one lemon, the beaten white of one egg, one teacupful of white sugar and one cup of cold water. Stir well together and pour into a nice undercrust and bake. When done have ready the beaten whites of two eggs well beaten, half a teacupful of white sugar, and a few drops of lemon, all thoroughly beaten. Put this mixture on the top of the pie evenly and return to the oven to stiffen a few moments. When sent to the table just cold lay a teaspoonful of jelly on the centre of each piece, to ornament, if you wish.

"A volume would not contain the stories told by expert jewellers of the misfortunes of pearls. Consisting almost entirely of carbonate of lime, they are easily damaged, and when once injured cannot be restored. Thrown into a fire, at an ordinary red heat, they are converted into a pinch of lime dust; accidentally touched with any corroding acid, they are affected precisely as a bit of marble or limestone would be under similar circumstances. They are easily cracked and broken, sometimes they lose their lustre through handling, while the acids contained in the perspiration of the skin have been known to affect them."

* * *

Heligoland was formerly the Gretna Green of Germany. Couples who wished to escape the customary formalities would go to Heligoland to get married by some obliging fisherman. Since Prussia owns the island this sort of thing has been stopped.



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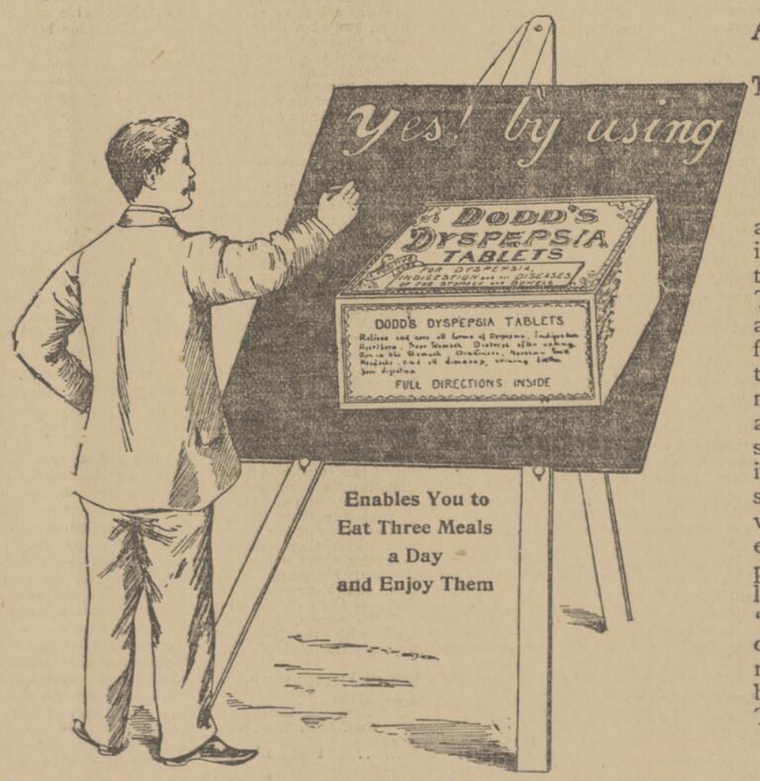

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Is the piece you will find missing from the end of the bar of ordinary common soap, with high names and fine wrappers, when you size them up with a bar of STRACHAN'S GILT EDGE SOAP. You will be surprised at the difference between 16 Gilt Edge ounces and 10 or 11 of the common size. Try it with the one-pound bar of

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Covernton's Fragrant Carbolic Tooth Wash.

CLEANSES & PRESERVES THE TEETH. HARDENS THE GUMS. SWEETENS THE BREATH.

Highly recommended by the leading dentists of the city.

Be Sure and Ask for Covernton's, as it has many imitations. For sale by all Druggists.

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Green Cut Bones. One price, 20 lbs. for 50c. M. HENRICHON, dealer in grain, 3643 Notre Dame St., St. Henri. P.O. Box 22.

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RETAIL: Stalls 24 & 25, St. Lawrence Market.

WHOLESALE: 18 St. Phillip Street.

PURELY PORK SAUSAGES and Thistle Brand HAMS and BACONS Are Standards of Excellen

Buy from Advertiser and mention Herald.

FIELD WANTS WINNIPEG'S GORE

Kid-Gloved Amateurism's Attack on the Canadian Oarsmen.

WILL THEY GO TO HENLEY?

The Annual Meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club Last Night.

SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

The Cornwalls Also Organize for the Coming Season.

Gossip From Turf and Track—Local and General Sporting News.

The London Field continues its comments on the admission of foreign crews to the Henley-on-Thames regatta. In its edition of March 20 it says:

"International Boat Racing at Henley—The Manitoba Free Press of February 20, states that the Winipeg crew which propose to compete at Henley have received an offer from a member of a firm of distillers to entertain them while at the above town; but we are also informed, on authority which we have no reason to doubt, that, so far from this offer being spontaneous, it was suggested from the other side. This looks very much like advertisement No. 2, apart from being of an eleemosynary nature, so far as the crew is concerned.

"It appears to us that the fact of getting up a public subscription to send men from Manitoba to England is of itself alone sufficient to disqualify the crew, even if the latter did not contain mechanics, lumbermen, or what not. It is a very different thing when the expenses of a crew are paid by that crew's own club; but to open a public subscription—as for sufferers from famine or plague—is surely a horse of quite another color, and of itself an absolute disablement.

"A correspondent in British North America informs us that there are plenty of genuine amateurs in Canada, and good sportsmen in the English sense of the word, and that, were a crew composed of such men to go over to Henley, no one would be more glad than he to see them successful, but that this affair is quite another thing altogether. He says: 'You are opening the door and letting doubtful competitors in, as far as I can see, partly from the sporting instinct of giving an opponent every chance, even a bit more than you will be willing to accept yourselves, and partly, perhaps, from a slight touch of Imperial Federation emotion; but you do not realize the kind of pack who are awaiting to crowd in. This crew, were they an English and not a Colonial crew, would certainly not be allowed to row at Henley. Would a club which was represented, as was the Winnipeg Rowing Club, by a professional mechanic, (in the Saratoga regatta, where C. J. was rowing in the present crew) be allowed to become affiliated to the A.R.A.?"

"The Manitoba Free Press, in its wrath at the expose, observes that 'not the least satisfactory feature which attaches itself to the princely offer of hospitality to the Winnipeg oarsmen is the well-deserved rebuke which its very expression bestows upon the Field—a journal that at one time stood high in the esteem of sportsmen the world over, but which latterly has shown signs of decadence and that peevish fault-finding invariably associated with senility. Its strictures on the Winnipeg crew, in which it allows itself, through the Little England spirit, prejudice or ignorance, or a combination of all three, to describe them as 'foreigners,' could not possibly have a better answer than the distillers' recognition of their status as British amateur sportsmen, though residents of a distant portion of the Empire.' We have made a careful search, but are quite unable to find the word 'foreigners' used in any remarks which we have felt it incumbent on us to offer in this matter.

"Meanwhile the Times of Wednesday last, March 17, contains the following Reuter's telegram, dated Winnipeg, March 15:

"'Owing to statements in the English sporting newspapers that the members of the Winnipeg crew are unable to conform to the rules of Henley Regatta, the crew will not visit England unless directly invited by the Henley Committee.'

"We have not forgotten that the St. John, N.B., crew, which competed at the Paris regatta of 1867, as amateurs, and subsequently rowed Renforth's crew for money, when he collapsed in the race and died, were lumbermen."

CAPTAIN GALT'S DEFENCE.

Winnipeg, Man., April 5.—G. F. Galt, captain of the Winnipeg Rowing Club, has written to the editor of the London Field, replying to that journal's strictures on the club's four-oared crew, in connection with their entry for the Stewards' Cup event at Henley.

In his letter Mr. Galt says: "The statement that a member of our crew worked in a lumber camp must be inspired by some one who, from unworthy motives, wishes to prejudice our men in the eyes of the regatta authorities. It is quite true Osborne, who rows No. 2, did spend a month or six weeks in a lumber camp, but it is a gross misrepresentation to convey the idea that he is in any sense a lumberman, artisan, or laborer. It is not uncommon for young men of good family in Canada to obtain situations for limited periods in lumber camps either for the benefit of a complete change, or it may be merely for the novelty of roughing it in the woods. Mr. Osborne informs me that some years ago he was not in good health, and was advised by his physician to try this experiment. Although he was employed as inspector, he probably did a certain amount of manual labor, but surely it is absurd to recall such an incident, and endeavor thereby to convey the impression that this young man is in any sense a lumberman or a laborer.

"It is quite true a subscription list has been opened for the purpose of defraying the expenses of our crew, but I do not think this fact has any bearing on the case; nor should it in any way effect the amateur standing of our representatives. Young men employed in offices cannot afford to travel thousands of miles at their own expense, and no crew from Canada is likely to undertake the trip unless some financial assistance is given.

"Should our men go to Henley they will do so entirely from a love of true amateur sport; they have no other object, and if the slightest intimation is given by the proper authorities that their presence at the regatta is not desired, or if they thought for a moment that a hearty welcome by their brother oarsmen did not await them in England they would at once give up all idea of taking any part in the regatta."

ROGERS AND GAUDAUR.

The Worcester Teelgram says: Rogers was seen at his home at Lake View last evening, and when shown Gaudaur's answer said: "I am surprised at the answer, as when Gaudaur and I talked over the probability of my challenging him for the championship sooner or later he said he wanted to row the race on Lake Quinsigamond. In asking him to row at Worcester I only complied with his wish, and realizing that $500 a side was not a large enough stake for a champion to row for I offered $100 for expenses, which would make his possible winnings in reality $600. Now he says he will not row me at Worcester for less than $1,000 a side, but that the sum of $500 each is large enough if I will go to his backyard at Orillia to row him. He sasy nothing of alowing me expenses. I have some rights to be considered in making a match as well as he, and will not go to Orillia to race him, for reasons. I will go to Toronto, which is within 90 miles of Orillia, and make the race for the same terms proposed in Worcester, he to allow me $100 for expenses. Or I will go half way to meet him and row on Silver Lake or any other lake in the central portion of New York under the same conditions, neither giving or taking expenses. In the event of his accepting either of these propositions the date named by him, May 24, though very early in the season, will be acceptable to me. Should either of the above propositions meet with his aproval, or should he reconsider his refusal to come to Worcester on the terms named, I shall expect him to send articles of agreement to me for my signature, and I will post $100 with the Toronto Globe as a forfeit to bind the match."

Concerning all of which the champion maintains his refusal to go peddling about for a $500 race. Neither at Toronto nor on any New York State lake, nor at any place but Orillia can Rogers have a race for $500 a side. He tells the Orillia News-Letter that "he thinks that in conceding Rogers his own distance and his own purse he is not unreasonable in asking him to be allowed to name the course. He will allow Rogers $100 for expenses. Of course if any other place is willing to give a purse he would not be unwilling to waive his right to name the course."

The News-Letter says: Orillians, however, intend donating a purse for the race, so that it is to the interest of the men to row here. It is intended to hang up $1,000, and one half of this amount has already been raised. Orillia can depend on the race for May 24.

DORVAL BOATING CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the Dorval Boating Club, S. H. Cass, was elected president, and A. J. Grant, secretary. The club's prospects for this season are particularly bright.

TURF AND TRACK.

WORK AT THE WOODBINE.

Toronto, April 5.—With roses at work on the Woodbine active training for the Ontario Jockey Club's meeting next month may be said to be now well under way. Upwards of fifty horses are quartered in the neighborhood of the track, while half as many more are located in and around the city receiving their gallops on the roads. The outlook was never so encouraging for a successful meeting here in point of numbers as well as quality, and the weather too will enable the trainers to give their charges a careful preparation, whereas in other years they have had to rush their horses, so that they never have been able to give as good an account of themselves as will be the case this season.

The rain of last night should help the track greatly. It is now in fairly good condition, thanks to Mr. George Brigga, whose efforts the past week have been increasing. The most forward-looking horses now at the Woodbine are Mr. J. P. Dawes' lot, which arrived from Montreal last week in charge of the veteran cross-country rider, Ben Pope. Though the trainer says they have done but little work, they are all light in flesh, and look as though they required but little lightening up to send them to the post. It is to be regretted that the stable crack, Red Pat, will hardly sport silk at the O. J. C. meeting this spring, owing to the accident to his knee at Morris Park last fall.

From appearances it would seem that Pope will be very lucky if he gets a clever jumper to the post this season, although a prominent veterinary surgeon gives it as his opinion that with careful training and time Red Pat will again perform between the flags. The new member of the stable is Defender, a good-looking brother to Banquet, which Mr. Dawes purchased in New York last fall. Play or Pay, who was seen here last fall, will this year try his luck with the hunters, having been qualified, it is alleged, last fall, while Royal George, who now looks "fit," will perform "through the field" in the open races. Sleepy Belle hardly looks as well as might be, having taken on little or no flesh, while Red Monk shows signs of a good winter, and should give a good account of himself this spring.

TURF NOTES.

Clarence McDowell will be judge and C. H. Pettingill starter at the Washington meeting.

Consternation is reported in the camp of the new Windsor Jockey Club over the limit set by Sir Oliver Mowat's bill.

The Wylie bill, which shuts off racing at Milwaukee and Ideal Park, has virtually passed the Wisconsin Legislature.

Jockey Songer, who was reported to have signed with John Huffman, is still riding at New Orleans with success, though Huffman is racing at Newport, Ky.

Lizzie Cavalier, the awkwardly-named filly that won the Butterflies Stakes at Newport, Ky., recently, is owned by W. A. McConnell, and is by Cavalier—Lizzie Flynn. Clara Van, second at the finish, is J. B. Respass' filly by Clarendon—Nellie Van.

The first race at New Orleans on Wednesday was preceded by an accident, which might have been serious, but was only comical. When Starter Fitzgerald touched off the machine to send away the field of seven one side of the barrier hung fire. Songer, on Little Tom, and Payton, on Trixie, were caught in the webbing, and the next moment were sitting in the mud and wondering what had happened.

LACROSSE.

SHAMROCKS ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held last night at the Young Irishmen's Hall, and the attendance was very large. The President, Mr. R. J. Cooke, occupied the chair.

After the usual routine business had been disposed of, Mr. George A Carpenter hon. secretary of the Club, read the following report of the operations during the year:

To the officers nd members of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club:

Gentlemen,—In conformity with the terms of the duties of my office I have the honor to present the following report of the workings of the Club during the term now expired. The Executive of the Club held thirtyone (31) regular and special meetings during the year, and the attendance was as follows: G. A. Carpenter, 30; E. Quinn, 29; T. Wall, 27; M. J. Polan, 26; W. Lunny, 26; M. Doheny, 25; C A. McDonnell, 24; W. H. Kearney, 24; J Penfold, 23; W. Stafford, 22; L. Z. Boudreau, 22; M. Ryan, 22; J. Tumity, 21; R. J. Cooke, 18.

One of the undesirable features of the operations during the season was the frequent changes in the office of captain of the team, no less than three members being called at different intervals to fill that position, Messrs. F. O'Reilly, W. J. McKenna and M. J. Polan, all of whom were well qualified to discharge their duty. It is, however, a source of danger to have recourse to such proceeding, and the executive and players of the future should endeavor to secure the services of a member of ample leisure, who, at the opening of the season, would assume the work and carry it on to its close. Turning to the actual work of the team, it is desirable at this juncture, on the eve of another season, to direct your attention to the fact that the players should endeavor to commence their preparations at an earlier stage, and settle down to practical methods, in order to reach a fitness to resist the strain imposed upon them in the first championship matches. Last year the team turned out to practice very regularly, but there was a lack of earnestness for a few weeks, and at a later stage the result was very apparent. It is of the utmost importance that effective and painstaking work should begin with the first practice. Your committee entered upon the active discharge of its duties determined to add another year to the championship record, but, unfortunately, circumstances occurred at different intervals which rendered it utterly impossible to attain that end.

The protest of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club in connection with the match on the 1st of July in Cornwall, and the severity of the decision rendered by the referee of the last match with the Capitals, were two sources of difficulty which your executive did not anticipate, and both of which proved disastrous in regard to the accomplishment of its desire to capture the championship trophy. It is unnecessary to here enter into a recital of the facts in connection with these untoward circumstances, or to refer to the manner in which the League finally disposed of them, as you are familiar with all the details, but it is timely to say that the trial of these cases before the Committee of Management of the League made it quite apparent that there is urgent need for a full revision of the constitution and by-laws of that important governing body.

Fifteen matches were played during the season, and your executive received invitations from many cities in the United States and Canada, which they were unable to accept. Among the number may be mentioned Boston, Pittsburg, Kingston, Halifax, N.S., and Vancouver, B.C.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club defaulted in the last match of the season, and your Executive arranged with the Tecumseh Lacrosse Club for the date fixed with the former.

RECORD 1896 CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES.

Teams.	—Goals— Won.	Lost.	—Games— Won.	Lost.
June 13—Capitals at Ottawa	..	1	1	7
Sept. 19—Capitals at S.A.A.A.	..	..	1	4
	..	2	2	11
June 20—Montreal at S.A.A.A.	..	..	6	2
August 8—Montreal at M.A.A.A.	1	..	5	3
	2	..	11	5
July 1—Cornwall protested at Cornwall	1	..	3	2
August 1—Cornwall at M.A.A.A	..	1	2	4
August 22—Cornwall at S.A.A.A.	1	..	4	1
	2	1	9	7
July 25—Toronto at S.A.A.A.	1	..	9	0
	5	3	31	23

EXHIBITION MATCHES.

Teams.	—Goals— Won.	Lost.	—Games— Won.	Lost.
May 23—Montreal at M. A. A. A. Grounds	Draw		5	5
May 25—Capitals at Ottawa	..	1	1	6
June 6—Capitals at S.A.A.A.	1	..	6	1
	1	1	8	7
August 15—Tecumseh at Toronto.	..	1	1	6
September 5—Tecumseh at S.A.A.	1	..	9	3
	1	1	10	9
August 17—Athletics at St. Catherines	..	1	1	3
September 17—Cornwall at S.A.A. Grds.	1	..	5	1
October 17—National at National Grounds	1	..	7	1
	4	3	36	26

Match played with Cornwall on July 1, a protest was entered against Kennedy on our team, and was sustained by the League, match being ordered to be played again on August 1, on the M.A.A.A. Grounds.

RECAPITULATION.

	—Games— Won.	Lost.	—Goals— Won.	Lost.
Championship matches	5	3	31	23
Exhibition	4	3	36	26
	9	6	67	49

During the month of June last, the President of the Association, Mr. Tobias Butler, having in view the greater efficiency of the senior team, donated a gold medal to be awarded to the player who attended the greater number of practices. At the close of the season Mr. M. J.Polan captain of the team, reported that Mr. R. S. Kelly was the successful player, and the medal was presented to him at the semi-annual meeting.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) G. A. CARPENTER. Hon. Sec.

Montreal, 5th April, 1897.

The report of the Treasurer was read, showing that the financial results were very satisfactory. The meeting then proceeded to discuss the amendments to the constitution and by-laws, and very wisely adopted several of the amendments, which will have the immediate effect of centralizing the work of the Senior Club and the Association in a manner which will be productive of very important results.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Honorary president, William Stafford, re-elected; president, John Hoobin; first vice-president, Ed. Quinn; second vice-president, T. O'Connell; hon. secretary, James McKenna; asst. hon. secretary, R. S. Kelly.

The installation followed, and each of the newly elected officers delivered speeches.

During the evening Mr. John Ross, of the Tecumseh Lacrosse Club, was introduced by the chairman and was warmly greeted. Mr. Ross delivered a neat speech, thanking the members for the kind reception accorded to him. He said he did not come to the meeting in any official capacity. He referred to the efforts of the Tecumsehs to awaken a new interest in the national game in the west, and said that the club had made an application for admission to the Senior League, and if it was not accepted it would simply mean that the Tecumsehs would cease to exist. He repeated his former statement that he was only present as an old lacrosse player, anxious to behold a strong teams in the lacrosse arena, and anything he said had no official sanction whatever.

CORNWALL REORGANIZES.

Cornwall Ont., April 5.—The annual meeting of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club, which was held in McDonald's Hall tonight, was one of the largest in point of attendance ever held here. About one hundred enthusiasts were present, and, judging by the number of prominent citizens who were on hand, it is evident that a determined effort will be made to bring the senior championship of the world to Cornwall this season.

Mr. D. Munroe, the retiring president, in his address, expressed regret that the players had not turned out earlier last season, as it was due to this fact, that the failure to win the championship was largely due. During the latter part of the season, when Cornwall men got into good condition, they defeated both the Capitals and the Shamrocks. He felt sure that the players were well aware of their mistake last year and that ti would not be repeated. The reports showed the finances of the club to be in a good condition.

Mr. Handyside Black, who has been treasurer of the club for a number of years, and Mr. Malcolm Macpherson, who has been secretary for a couple of seasons, were each presented with valuable gold rings, accompanied by addresses expressing the club's appreciation of their services. The rings are of solid gold, and very heavy, and have a couple of lacrosses and the initials "C.L.C.," raised on them. Inside is a suitable inscription:

The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. president, Lieut.-Col. R. R. McLennan, M.P.; hon. first vice-presidents, Frank Lally, J. D. Finlay, W. Somerville and S. Greenwood; hon. second vice-presidents, James Leitch, Q.C., J. G. Snetsinger, M.P., and William Mack, ex-M.L.A.; president, Alexander McDonald; first vice-president, Michael Henchey; second vice-president, Arthur Bates; third vice-president, Hugh Adams; secretary, Malcolm Macpherson; treasurer, Handyside Black. Committee of management, John Broderick, D. A. Starr, Alexander McCracken, D. Monroe, W. Gibbens, John E. MacPhee and C. W. Young. Auditors, John A. Liddell and John H. Cline. Several gentlemen present spoke enthusiastically of the club's prospects for this season, and expressed the opinion that in the latter part of last season Cornwall could beat any team in Canada on neutral grounds.

Cannes, April 5.—The large raters Ailsa and Britannia sailed a race to-day over a ten-mile triangular course, three times round, for a prize of 5,000 francs, the Britannia winning by a minute and a quarter. The weather was fine and the wind light, from the southeast.

THE WHEEL.

TRANSPORTATION OF WHEELS.

Mr. A. F. Webster, of Toronto, chairman of the Transportation Committee of the C.W.A., yesterday interviewed the General Passenger Agents of the C.P.R. and G.T.R. in reference to the transportation of wheels to and from the annual meet on July 1. Heretofore wheels have been carried free, but a fee is now levied on all bicycles on ordinary occasions and the roads have not yet signified their intention in regard to the coming meet. If the request for free transportation, submitted yesterday by Mr. Webster, is refused, it will strengthen the vote in favor of the proposition to be made at the Good Friday meeting in Toronto, to hold provincial or district meets on Juiy 1. The winners of these events to meet on Labor Day in some central city.

CYCLING NOTES.

The question of the hour—Where will the meet go?

The Perth and Portsmouth Clubs have assured Chatham of their support.

Kingston wheelmen are said to have a leaning towards Chatham for the C.W.A. meet.

Brantford is making up ground at a great rate in the struggle for the Dominion Day plum.

The Illinois wheelmen were unsuccessful in their endeavors to have a bicycle baggage bill passed.

There will be no troublesome racing question to bother the C.W.A. parliamentarians this year.

The scrap for the meet has assumed unlooked-for proportions, and now there is a prospect of a hot time at the C.W.A. convention.

The report comes from Minneapolis that Johnnie Johnson has rebelled against riding under Eck's management again this year, and that he has refused to sign a contract with the Spalding team.

The New Jersey Legislature has passed the bicycle baggage bill, which in every essential detail is similar to the Armstrong bill, which is the title of the act now in force in New York State. It provides that bicycles shall be carried as personal baggage on all railroads in the State when accompanied by their owners.

The gear case craze, which has struck several cities in the States, has not reached Toronto. The advantages of a chain protection of this sort are appreciated by the great majority of the riders, but they do not care to sacrifice the appearance of their wheels in order to insure an easier running mount and a clean chain.

Efforts are being made to arrange a series of match races between Coulter, the one-mile unpaced champion; Becker, the five-mile champion; and Hackenberger, the twenty-five-mile champion, to be held in Denver the latter part of June. It is proposed to have one race at one mile, another at two miles, and a third, if necessary, at five miles.

The Racing Board of the L.A.W. will be required to go on record for or against Sunday racing within a few days. Chairman Albert Mott has received an application from H. C. Fourton of New Orleans for a sanction for a race meet to be held at the Crescent City on Sunday, April 11th. Mr. Fourton states in his letter that the Sunday racing element of the Western States know of his action, and intimates that the move is in the nature of a test case. Chairman Mott says he will announce the decision of the board early next week.

The undersigned wants the public and Herald readers to remove his present stock to their homes before the first of May or after, viz., pictures, picture frames, fancy goods, books, stationery, wall-paper, baby carriages, express waggons and a large assortment of other goods for everybody, at cost, so as to make room for new goods. James McAran, 2090 Notre Dame, west of Chaboillez square.

For other Sporting see page 7.

A BIG RED NOSE

IS CAUSED BY CATARRH and COLD IN THE HEAD

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE CURES CATARRH

Notwithstanding what people may think or medical men say to the contrary, we say **Catarrh is Curable** if taken in time. **Every disease has a cure**; common sense says so. At first, Catarrh is simply a local ailment consisting of inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the nasal passage, the inflammation causing a pus or mucous substance to collect, which is either hacked up through the throat or discharged through the nostrils. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure conquers this inflammation, the discharge stops and the disease is soon cured.

DR. CHASE'S IMPROVED INHALER ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOX, FREE OF CHARGE. PRICE 25 CENTS.

NEVER NEGLECT A CASE OF CATARRH

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Easter Holidays

First-Class Return Tickets will be sold at

Single Fare.

On April 15th to 19th, good to return until April 20th, 1897.

TO STUDENTS AND TEACHERS of Schools and Colleges on surrender of standard form of school certificates, signed by Principal, at FIRST-CLASS FARE and ONE-THIRD, from March 27th to April 17th, good to return until April 27th, 1897.

CITY TICKET & TELEGRAPH OFFICE
129 St. James St., next to Post Office.

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, the 12th October, 1896, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway, from Bonaventure Street Depot	8.00	
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway, from Windsor Street Depot, except Saturday	19.45	
Leave Levis	14.30	
Arrive Riviere du Loup	17.50	
Arrive Trois Pistoles	18.50	
Arrive Rimouski	20.25	
Arrive Ste. Flavie	21.00	
Arrive Little Metis	21.23	
Arrive Campbellton	24.30	
Arrive Dalhousie	1.55	
Arrive Bathurst	2.36	
Arrive Newcastle	4.00	
Arrive Moncton	6.30	15.50
Arrive St. John	10.30	13.00
Arrive Halifax	13.30	22.15

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.

The Buffet Sleeping Car and other cars of express train leaving Montreal at 8.00 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax, via Levis, are lighted by electricity.

Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangement, etc., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 138 St. James Street, Montreal.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B. 8th October, 1896.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

Calling at Queenstown.

Lucania	Sat., April 10,	11.00 a.m.
Etruria	Sat., April 17,	3.00 p.m.
Campania	Sat., April 24,	noon.
Umbria	Sat., May 1,	3.00 p.m.
Lucania	Sat., May 8,	9.30 a.m.
Etruria	Sat., May 15,	2.00 p.m.
Campania	Sat., May 22,	10.00 a.m.
Umbria	Sat., May 29,	2.00 p.m.

EXTRA SAILING.

Servia ..... Tues., May 11, 1.00 p.m

The steamers of this line have for over fifty years an unequalled record for the safety and comfort of their passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin $60 and upwards. Second Cabin, $42.50 to $55, according to the season, steamer and accommodation.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts 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.

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

DOMINION LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

VIA LONDONDERRY.

Steamer.	From Portland.	From Halifax
Scotsman	Apr. 1, 1 p.m.	Apr. 3, 2 p.m
Labrador	Apr. 15, 1 p.m.	Apr. 17 2 p.m
Vancouver	Apr. 29, 1 p.m.	May 1, 2 p.m

SS. CANADA will sail from Boston 19th March, 23rd April and 28th May.

Rates of passage, Portland or Halifax to Londonderry or Liverpool.

First Cabin—$52.50 to $70 single; $100 to $130 return.

Second Cabin—$34.00 to $36.25 single; $66.75 to $69 return.

Steerage to Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Glasgow, Queenstown, Belfast, $22.50 to $23.50.

Midship saloons, electric lights, spacious promenade decks.

For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

DAVD TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament Street.

BEAVER LINE

Winter Service—Direct Sailings St. John, N.B., and Liverpool.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From St. John.
Sat. Mch. 20	SS. Assaye	Wed., April 7
Sat. Mch. 27	Lake Ontario	Wed., April 14

SUMMER SERVICE.

Montreal to Liverpool.

From Liverpool.	Steamers.	From Montreal.
Sat. April 17	Lake Superior	Wed. May 5
Sat. April 24	Lake Winnipeg	Wed. May 12
Sat. May 1	Lake Ontario	Wed. May 19
Sat. May 8	Lake Huron	Wed. May 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $47.50, $50.00 and $60.00. Return, $90.00 and $114.00, according to steamer.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34.00. Return, $66.75.

STEERAGE—To all points at lowest rates, including outfit.

Until further notice the steamers of this Line will call at Queenstown, during the summer season, for passengers, on the voyage from Liverpool only.

For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to

D. W. CAMPBELL, Mgr.
D. &. C. MACIVER, Hospital Street, Tower Buildings, Liverpool. Montreal.

JOHNSTON LINE,

Regular Sailings,

BOSTON to LONDON.

SS. Br. Empire	about April	5
SS. Br. Crown	about April	12
SS. Parkmore	about April	19
SS. Oriel	about April	25
SS. Barrowmore	about April	28

For rates of freight, through bills of lading and full information, apply to all railway agents; Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston; 218 La Salle Street, Chicago; 208 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, or to

WM. JOHNSTON & CO., Ltd., Board of Trade Building, Montreal

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Easter Holidays

RETURN TICKETS AT FIRST CLASS

SINGLE FARE

April 15th to 19th inclusive,

and will be valid for return, leaving destination not later than April 20th, 1897.

SCHOOL VACATIONS.

Students and teachers of schools and colleges, on surrender of standard certificate signed by principals, will be ticketed at First Class Single Fare and One-Third between stations in Canada, from March 27th to April 17th inclusive, valid to return leaving destination not later than April 27th, 1897.

EASTER EXCURSION

—TO—

New York and Return, $10.

Tickets good going April 15, 16 and 17th, and valid for return until night of April 26th.

TICKET OFFICES—143 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamships.

WINTER SERVICE.

Liverpool, Halifax and Portland Royal Mail Service—Calling at Moville.

From Liverpool	Steamships	From Portland	From Halifax
18 Mar	Parisian	8 Apr.	10 Apr
1 Apr	Mongolian	22 Apr.	24 Apr
15 Apr	Laurentian	1 May	(Noteall)

Steamers sail for Portland on arrival of Grand Trunk train, leaving Montreal at 11 p.m. Wednesday, and from Halifax on arrival of Intercolonial mail train leaving Montreal 8 a.m. Friday.

The Saloons and Staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music Rooms and Smoking Rooms on the promenade deck. The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES—Cabin: $52.50 and upwards, according to steamer, location of, and number of persons in room. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets except on the lowest rate.

Second Cabin—To Liverpool, London, or Londonderry, $34.00 Single; $66.75 Return.

Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage ..... $22.50 and $23.50

Cape Town, South Africa $66.50

Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York.)

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From New York.
26 Mar	State of Nebraska	11 Apr
13 Apr	Buenos Ayrean	21 Apr
16 Apr	Peruvian	4 May
30 Apr	State of Nebraska	14 May

Rates—1st Cabin, $45 to $60; return tickets, $90 to $110. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $35; Return tickets, $61.75.

The Steamships Mongolian and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.

The saloons are forward, Staterooms near the centre of the ships' promenade deck, the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

*Steamers marked thus do not carry passengers eastbound.

Glasgow and Portland Service.

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From Portland on or about
12 Mar	Scandinavian	30 Mar
23 Mar	Caspian	11 Apr

Glasgow and Boston Service.

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From Boston on or about
19 Mar	Hibernian	6 Apr
31 Mar	Siberian	19 Apr

And fortnightly thereafter.

Liverpool, Halifax, Philadelphia and St. John's Service.

From L'pool to St. John's and Halifax	Steamships	From Phila. on or about	From St John's on Glasgow
6 Mar.	Corean	29 Mar.	—
20 Mar.	Grecian	12 Apr.	—
3 Apr.	Assyrian	26 Apr.	—

And regularly thereafter.

The call at St. John's, Nfld., is suspended until further notice. For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

H. & A. ALLAN, 25 Common Street, Montreal.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

(Hansa Line)

The only direct line between Hamburg and Canada affording regular sailings.

WINTER SERVICE.

Fortnightly Hamburg to Boston.

SS. Arabia, from Hamburg ..... March 17
SS. Adria, from Hamburg ..... March 31

Prepaid tickets are issued for passage from Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and France via Hamburg and Antwerp at lowest rates of passage.

Importers of German goods will find it to their advantage by having their goods come by Hansa Line via Hamburg. Through bills of lading issued in connection with the Canadaian and American Railways to principal points in Canada.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES THOM, Manager, 3 St. John Street.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE

SS. CAPE BRETON	2500 tons capacity
SS. LOUISBURG	2450 tons capacity
SS. CACOUNA	2000 tons capacity
SS. BONAVISTA	1650 tons capacity
SS. COBAN	1350 tons capacity

The above A 1 Iron Steamships will run regularly throughout he season from

MONTREAL TO

Charlottetown, P.E.I., North Sydney, C.B., St. John's, Nfld.

FIRST SAILINGS.

SS. COBAN ..... About Thursday, May 6
SS. BONAVISTA ..... About Monday, May 10

To be followed by other sailings at regular intervals of about every 9 days. These vessels have comfortable cabin accommodation. For freight or passage apply to

Peake Bros. & Co., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Vooght Bros., North Sydney, C.B.;
Harvey & Co., St. John's, Nfld.; or to

KINGMAN, BROWN & CO., 14 Place Royale, Montreal.

International Navigation Co's Line

AMERICAN LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

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

I. cabin, $75 and upwards; II. cabin, $40 to $60.
Paris, Apr. 7, 10 a.m. | N. York, Apr. 21, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Apr. 14, 10 a.m. | Paris, Apr. 28, 10 a.m.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

I. cabin, $60 and upwards; II. cabin, $35 and upwards.

Noordland ..... Wednesday, April 7, noon.
Friesland ..... Wednesday, April 14, noon.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 6 Bowling Green, New York.

W. H. Henry, 143 St. James Street,
W. F. Egg, 129 St. James Street,
J. Y. Gilmour & Co., 351 St. Paul St.
D. Battersby, 178 James St. } Montreal.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.. Government Municipal and Other First-Class Bonds.

Suitable for Trust Estates, Banks, Insurance Companies and Permanent Investment, bought and sold by . . .

R. WILSON SMITH, Investment Broker, British Empire Building, 1724 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

First-class Investments always on hand.

STOCKS STRONG.

"Rails" Again the Feature in the Local Market.

CANADIAN PACIFIC AND ST. P.

Wall Street Market Very Dull but About Steady.

Canadian Securities in the London Market—The U. S. Treasury Statement.

Street Railway was the feature.

The general list was not troubled very much by the brokers this morning and business was almost entirely confined to Toronto and Montreal Street Railway and Gas.

In point of activity and strength Montreal Street Railway took the lead. The opening sale of the morning was at 232½, but almost immediately afterwards 50 shares sold at an advance of ¾. The following sale was at 232½, and a gradual advance set in until 234 was reached, 225 shares changing hands on that basis. The final sale of the morning was 25 shares at 233¾.

Total sales of Toronto Railway were 475 shares, 350 selling at 74 and the remainder at 74¼. Gas opend at 184¼, but eased off to 184, on which basis most of the business was done. A couple of small blocks of Cable changed hands, also $3,000 Halifax Train Bonds at 103¼.

The earnings of Duluth for the third week in March amounted to $26,756 against $37,601 the same week last year. From January 1, the earnings were $265,693, against $388,326. For the month of January, the net earnings were $14,422 against $39,181 for the corresponding month in 1896.

Montreal Street Railway earnings yesterday amounted to $3,399.24, a decrease compared with the same day last year of $116.39. It was Easter Monday last yaer.

Canadian Pacific was a shade better in London to-day, opening at 49½ and closing at 49¾, against 49½ the final figure last night.

There is no change in the local money market. Call loans 4 per cent.

The opening highest, lowest and closing prices on the local Stock Exchange to-day and the sales were as follows:

MORNING BOARD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
35	Cable	165½	165½	165½	165½
475	Toronto Ry..	74	74¼	74	74¼
400	Gas	184¼	184¼	184	184
700	Street Ry ..	232½	234	232½	233¾
$3000	Ha'lfax bds	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼

MONTREAL MONEY.

Call loans locally are easy at 4 per cent.

MONEY IN TORONTO.

The Toronto money market shows no change. Call loans 4 to 4½ per cent.

GRAND TRUNK.

Grand Trunk took 4,029 tons of freight out of Chicago last week.

THE COAL PRODUCTION.

If an informal agreement among the Presidents of the companies is observed the production of anthracite coal for April will be 2,500,000 tons.

LONDON NOT BUYING.

London houses did practically nothing in the Wall Street market to-day, business on the other side being so dull that the arbitrage brokers ceased cabling quotations soon after the opening.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

Delaware and Hudson was quite strong in Wall Street yesterday on covering by shorts. There were reports from the coal trade of further cuts in spite of the informal agreement reached last week, and coal dealers stated that Delaware and Hudson was offering large lots at 35 cents below schedule prices.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

The noon prices on the local stock exchange to-day were reported as follows by Charles Meredith & Co., St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal:

Description.	Apr. 6 Ask.	Apr. 6 Bid	Apr 5. Ask.	Apr 5. Bid
Canadian Pacific Railway....	49½	48½	49½	48½
Do do Land Bonds	....	....	....	....
D. S.S. A........	4	3	4	3
D. S.S. A. pfd........	10	5	10	5
Commercial Cable Co........	165⅝	165¼	166	165½
Bonds ex. Int........	96½	95	97½	96½
Montreal Telegraph Co., x d	166	165	166	165
Rich and Ont. Nav. Co	95	91	95	90½
Montreal Street Railway....	234	233¾	233	232½
Toronto Street Ry	74½	74	74	73¾
Halifax T. Co.,........	94	90	93	90
Do do Bonds....	106	102½	107	102
Montreal Gas Co., x d........	184	183¾	185	181½
Bell Telephone Co........	163	160½	162½	160
Royal Electric Co........	144½	140	144	143½
Bank of Montreal........	232	227	235	227
Ontario Bank........	85	82	85	82
Bank of British N. A.	....	108	....	108
Molsons Bank, ...	195	182½	199	180
Bank of Toronto........	232	228	232	229
Jacques Cartier	....	....	....	....
Merchants	173	170½	173	170½
Merchants' Bk. of Halifax....	175	167	175	167
Eastern Townships........	....	....	....	....
Quebec........	125	120	125	120
Nationale........	....	....	....	....
Union........	....	100	....	102
Commerce........	127½	124½	127½	125
Ville Marie........	100	72	100	72
Hochelaga, ex new stock....	131	129	131	129
Ottawa Bank........	....	....	....	....
Gas xd........	....	....	....	....
North West Land pfd	....	40	....	40
Champl and St. Law. Bonds..	....	....	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co.	125	120	125	122
Canada Colored Cotton Co....	....	....	....	....
Loan and Mortgage Bonds....	....	....	....	....
Merchants Mf'g Co........	....	....	....	....
Windsor H........	....	....	....	....
Dominion Cotton Co.	97½	96	100	85
Montreal Loan and Mort. Co..	80	75	80	77
Ottawa Street Ry........	....	....	....	....
Ottawa Electric Co........	....	....	....	....
Diamond Glass Co........	....	....	....	....

R. A. ROSS, E.E., CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Specifications, Plans, Estimates and Supervision of Steam and Electric Plants, Power Transmission, &c.

Special Machines Designed. Arbitration and Expert Work a Specialty.

......17 ST. JOHN ST.......

TELEPHONE 2572. Montreal

CANADA'S BANK CLEARINGS.

The clearings of Canadian banks continue to show a tendency toward improvement. For the month of March the clearings in five cities showed a gain of 7.2 per cent. over the corresponding month last year, while for the three months, the aggregate clearings are something like 2 per cent. behind 1896.

As will be seen in the attached table Montreal clearings for the quarter were $122,713,375, an increase over the same period last year, but a decrease compared with the two previous years. In Toronto the returns are just the reverse, clearings being smaller than last year, but larger than those of 1895, or 1894. Hamilton shows a straight string of decreases, while this year's Winnipeg returns were only exceeded by those of last year.

The comparative statement of Canadian bank clearings for the past month and the quarter is as follows:

	March. 1897.	March. 1896.	March. 1895.	Three months. 1897.	Three months. 1896.	Three months. 1895.
Montreal	40,654,620	36,643,450	42,464,699	122,713,375	121,430,466	128,634,486
Toronto	26,673,219	26,087,197	22,332,496	82,382,675	87,727,737	70,785,847
Winnipeg	4,289,596	4,286,623	2,929,148	13,150,428	13,316,404	9,717,579
Halifax	4,815,638	4,357,718	4,174,306	14,159,748	14,772,868	13,290,846
Hamilton	2,799,678	2,516,771	2,462,642	8,254,438	8,430,966	10,652,250
St. John, N.B.*	2,144,369	......	....	6,719,865	....	....
Total Canada.	79,232,751	73,891,759	74,363,291	240,660,664	245,678,441	233,081,008

*Not included in totals because comparisons are incomplete for four years. In March, of 1894, the clearings were 79,603,643.

CANADIAN PACIFIC AND ST. P.

May Be a Close Understanding Between the Two Roads.

The following telgram was received by Mr. G. D. Monk this morning from New York:—"In St. Paul very definite rumors are current to the effect that in a short time there will be quite a close understanding between Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Great Northern. The basis for this talk appears to be in the main surmise, although there is a certain amount of circumstantial evidence available. Rumors lately current to the effect that President Winter of oNrthern Pacific may be succeeded by Mr. Lamount receive only indirect denial from Mr. Winter, who is not willing to discuss the matter. The old rumors that President Van Horne of the aCnadian Pacific is likely to retire soon are again in circulation."

WALL STREET GOSSIP.

Interesting Paragraphs From the Big Financial Centre.

J. S. Bache & Co. telegraphed their local manager, C. D. Monk, as follows:

Potter supporting Sugar around 110.

London: The market for Americans closed featureless.

St. Paul has followed the example of N. W. and reduced its 10 mile commutation tickets 25 per cent.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 4th week March, decrease $34,260. Month March decrease $102,219.

Passenger agents of Western lines have completed their new agreement, and it has been submitted to the lawyers who will report to-morrow. It differs very little from the Western Passenger Association agreement, dissolved by the trans-Missouri decision.

Buying looks better than selling in Chicago Gas, but appearances are apt to be deceptive.

The market opened strong to sell on.

Southern Railway fourth week in March, increase $60,000.

The sentiment on the board before the opening of the market was very bearish.

General Electric shows a profit and loss deficit, January 1st, $12,895,448, a decrease of $1,210,396 for the year.

Texas Pacific fourth week in March, increase $17,747. Hocking Valley for month of March decrease $20,767.

W. J. Bryan will appear in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case before the Supreme Court.

WESTERN UNION.

A Director Talks About the Next W.U Dividend.

Mr. John T. Terry, one of the directors of Western Union says: "I don't think there is the remotest probability of a reduction in the Western Union dividend at the next meeting. We have just paid the April dividend and never since I have been connected with the company has the dividend for the remaining portion of the year not been earned. Our test office receipts for the past four weeks have shown increases of $17,000 or $18,000."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Co. port to-day's prices in New York at 12.30 by wire to their Montreal manager, C. D. Monk, 16 St. Sacrament Street.

Description.	April 6. Opening.	April 6. Noon
Am. Cotton Oil........	....	....
do. do. pref........	....	....
Am. Tobacco Co........	73¼	73
do. do. pref........	....	....
Am. Sugar Rfg. Co........	110⅜	109⅞
do. do. pref........	....	....
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co........	....	....
do. do. pref........	31	31
Atch., Top.,& S. Fe. all paid........	10⅜	10⅜
do. do. pref........	19⅜	19⅜
Balt. & Ohio........	....	....
Bay State Gas........	....	....
Can. Pac.	....	....
Canada So........	46¼	46¼
Ches. and Ohio........	16⅞	16⅞
C. B. & Q........	70⅝	70⅝
Chicago Gas........	78⅛	78⅛
C. & N. W........	104½	104
C. R. I & P........	62	62⅜
C. Mil. and St. Paul........	72⅜	72⅜
Cons. Gas. N.Y........	....	....
Cleveland C. C. and St. L.	....	....
D. L. and W. xd........	150½	150½
Del. and Hud........	103	103⅜
Denver & Rio G., pref........	....	....
Duluth, Sth. Sh. & Atl........	....	....
do. pref........	....	....
Gen. Elec........	....	....
Hocking Valley........	....	....
Jersey Central	77¼	77
Laclede Gas........	....	....
Lake Erie and Western........	....	....
do. pref........	....	....
Lake Shore........	165	165
Louis.and Nash........	45¼	45¼
Mahattan Elevated	....	....
Missouri Pac........	....	....
Mich. Cent........	....	....
Nat. Lead........	23¼	23¼
do. pref........	....	....
Nor. Am........	....	....
Nor. Pac........	12⅜	12⅜
do. pref........	35¼	35⅜
N.Y. Cent. & Hudson	99⅜	99⅜
N.Y. Lake Erie & West........	....	....
do. do. II. pref........	....	....
do. do. I. pref........	....	....
N.Y.O. & W........	13¼	13⅜
N.Y.C. and St. L........	....	....
N.Y. Sus. & W. pref........	....	....
Omaha Com........	58⅜	58⅜
Pac. Mail........	26¾	26⅜
Phil. & Reading........	20⅜	20⅜
Pullman........	....	....
Southern Railway Com........	....	....
do. do pref........	26	26
Standard Rope and Twine........	....	....
Tenn. Coal and Iron........	25¼	25¼
Texas Pac........	....	....
U.S. Leather, com........	....	....
U.S. Leather, pref	55¼	54⅜
U.S. Rubber, com........	....	....
U.S. Rubber, pref	63¼	63¼
Union Pac........	....	....
Wabash........	....	....
do pref........	12⅞	12⅞
Western Union Tel........	79⅜	79⅜
Wheeling and Lake Erie	....	....
do pref........	....	....

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

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

STOCKS.	April 6.	April 5.	Apr. 2.
Atchison........	....	....	....
Canadian Pacific........	49¾	49½	48¾
Grand Trunk 1st........	....	31½	32
do do 2nd........	....	....	....
Erie........	13⅜	13½	13¼
do 2nd........	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
Illinois Central,........	94¼	94½	94⅜
Louisville and Nashville	46⅞	47¼	47⅜
Lake Shore........	....	....	....
Northern Pacific pfd........	36⅜	....	36
New York Central x d..	102	102½	101½
Ontario and Weste n........	13⅜	14	13⅜
Reading, assess, pd	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜
St. Paul x d........	74½	75	75½
Union Pacific........	....	....	5¼
Wabash pfd........	13¼	14	13¼
Bank rate........	3	3	3
Consols........	....	....	....

A MONTREAL DEAL IN WHEAT.

Story That Local Operators Control 8,000,000 Bus.

A CHICAGO BROKER'S VIEWS

An Advance in Canadian Cattle in England.

Local Grain Market Fairly Firm, But Not Active—Quiet Trade at Bonsecours Market.

There have been quite persistent rumors of late that Montreal operators are preparing to make things "hum" in the Chicago wheat market.

According to the story which has been circulated, the aggregate wheat holdings of a local clique amount to about 8,000,000 bushels, and with this amount it is anticipated that they will make some of the "Windy City's" operators dance.

The reports of the deal have of course reached Chicago and several leading speculators have been interviewed on the matter.

The opinion of Robert Lindblow, who is well-known here, is worth recording. He says: "If the Montreal deal is so, and the operators take the wheat and pay for it, they will make a lot of money, but the chances are that they will not pay for it. There will be no corner in May wheat, but it will advance, if at all, on legitimate demand. I believe there will be a shortage before the new crop, and that is all there is to it. It is too early to bull it on crop damage."

This was election day in Chicago and the Board of Trade was closed.

Second cables on wheat this morning came ¼ higher.

Prime says: "We are no further advanced in spring seeding than we were 20 days ago."

Dornbusch asserts that instead of crop prospects in France being favorable they are the reverse and that there will be less seeded than two previous years.

Liverpool, April 6.—12.30 p.m.—Wheat, spot, quiet; demand poor, holders offer moderately. No. 1 California, 6s ½d to 6s 2d; No. 1 Northern red spring, 6s 2½d to 6s 4d; No. 2 red western winter, no stock. Corn, spot, quiet; demand poor. American mixed, new, 2s 6½d. Peas, Canadian, 4s 2d.

The principal changes during the last week in the visible supply of wheat were as follows. Three were decreases of 317,000 bushels at New York, 232,000 at falo, 205,000 at Minenapolis, 202,000 at Boston 193,000 at Chicago, 115,000 at Baltimore, 97,000 at Kansas City, 54,000 at Philadelphia, 47,000 at St. Louis 23,000 at Detroit; increase 1,029,000 at Duluth and 52,000 bushels at Toledo.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

The Feeling in Grain To-day was Quiet —Cheese Slow.

GRAIN.

There was not much activity in the local grain market to-day, but prices continue firm and are generally well maintained. The demand for oats at present is of a small jobbing character, with a little business on the basis of 23½c to 24c, here, and about 19c west, with sales of mixed, north and west at 17½c to 18c. There is not a great deal doing in peas at the present time, but values hold. The range locally seems to be about 48½c to 49c, and in the west a few sales have been made on the basis of 38c to 38½c north and west freights. In other lines there is not a great deal doing and on the whole the general range of values is about the same. We quote as follows:—Wheat, No. 1, hard, Fort William, 00c to 00c; wheat, No. 2 hard, nominal; peas per 60 lbs. in store 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2, white, in store, 23½c to 24c; oats, American, in bond, 00c to 00c; rye, No. 2, 39c to 40c; barley, feed, 30c to 32c; buckwheat, per bush., 32½c to 32½c.

FLOUR.

There was a moderate business put through in the flour market to-day, but it is by no means active. In fact as before stated, about the only encouraging feature is the better enquiry from the other side, which has resulted in considerable business. It is likely that from now on, any sales that may result will be made for shipment via. this port. Values remain about as follows:—Straight rollers, $3.90 to $4.20; straight rollers, bags, $1.90 to $2.00; superfine, $0.00 to $0.00; extra bags, $0.00 to $0.00; strong bakers', Manitoba, $4.25 to 4.50; spring patents, Manitoba, $4.50 to $4.80; winter wheat patents, $4.40 to $4.65; straight rollers, west freights, are quoted on the basis of about $3.60 and very little business has been put through. Middle freights the quotation is $3.70.

WHEAT.

There is not much doing in the wheat market at present, and the general situation seems to be more or less inactive. Regarding the wheat situation in Ontario the Toronto Mail and Empire says:—"Prices here are unchanged. Red wheat on the Northern is quoted at 74c, and white at 75c. On the G. T. R., west, red is quoted at 73c and white at 74c. No. 1 Manitoba hard, Midland, is quoted at 82c; No. 2 at 80c, and No. 3 at 77c; No. 1 hard, g.i.t., North Bay, is quoted at 89c; and track. Fort William, at 73c.

CORN.

There is still no change in the situation. The demand on the whole is very slow, and car lots of yellow remain unaltered

CATTLE ADVANCE.

Canadians Quoted Higher in the Foreign Markets.

The Local Situation is Strong—Cattle Freight Engagements.

There was a more encouraging tone to cable advices this week and prices show quite an appreciable advance. A cable to a shipper from Liverpool quoted best Canadian cattle firm at 11½c, and middling stock higher at 10½c to 11c. London cables were also firmer, noting an advance of about ½c to ½c per lb.

The local situation, in sympathy with foreign advices, shows a good deal of strength, although values are not materially changed. At the East End Abattoir yesterday a fair business was done, but there was not a clearance, as holders were pretty firm in their ideas. The following gives a fair idea of ruling prices:

	Per lb.
Cattle, choice	3½ to 4⅛
" good	3¼ to 3¾
" medium	3 to 3¼
" common	0 to 2½
Sheep	4 to 4½
Calves	$1 to $12
Lambs, spring	$2 to $6

The offerings at the market consisted of about 600 head of cattle, about 400 calves and only a few sheep and spring lambs. The latter, in fact, were scarce and in demand.

Live hogs at the Point St. Charles market sold on the basis of $5.25 to $5.40 per 100 lbs.

East Buffalo, N.Y., April 5.—Cattle closed steady. Forty-five of Canada stockers and feeders on sale. Notwithstanding the retroactive clause in the Tariff Bill, duty was enacted at the old rates, the local Customs officers not having official notice of the new duties. Most of the Canada feeders sold at $3.75 to $4, and stockers generally at $3.65. Hogs closed steady, with all sold, but the demand fully satisfied. Sheep and lambs closed steady. Feeders bought light to choice wool lambs at $5 to $5.75; choice heavy wethers sold at $4.90 to $5.10; fall-clipped lambs, good to choice, $5.50 to $5.75; clipped wethers, sheep, $4.35.

CATTLE FREIGHTS.

During the past week quite a little business was done in freights, and engagements are now pretty large. Liverpool space has been taken at 42s 6d to 45s, without insurance.

at 27c west. No new sales have been reported.

MEAL.

There is very little demand for meal at present, and values remain about the same. The range is as follows:—Rolled, per bag, $1.45 to $1.50; rolled, per barrel, $2.90 to $3.000; granulated, $2.90 to $3.00; granulated, per bag, $1.45 to $1.50; standard, per bag, $1.50.

FEED.

Bran is quoted at $12, and shorts at $13. In the West bran is quoted at $9 to $10 at the mills.

CHEESE.

The market goes along in pretty much the same groove. There is a small demand for fodders but it has not resulted in any important business so far. The idea seems to be about 10c to 10½c, with one or two small sales at the former figure. There is no change in the public cable, which still quotes 57s 6d for white and colored.

BUTTER.

There were no new developments in the butter market this morning, and trade on the whole was rather quiet. Fresh made creamery was quoted on the basis of 19½c to 20c, with business in small lots at a fraction more. A cable received to-day quoted finest United States butter in Liverpool at 90s and good at 55s.

EGGS.

The market is without any special change. There is only a fair demand and prices hold just about steady. New laid eggs were quoted in lots this morning at 9½c and 10c, for single cases. Receipts so far this week have been fairly large.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

There is no great demand for either sugar or syrup just at present, but there is a moderate business doing and prices hold about steady. Business in syrup is being done on the basis of 5c to 5½c per lb., in wood and sales of sugar have been made at 7c to 7½c.

PROVISIONS.

The market fails to show any appreciable improvement. There is a moderate demand for smoked meats, but pork and lard are quiet and values range about as follows: Heavy Canada short cut, mess, per bbl., $13.50; heavy Canada, long cut, mess, $12.50; extra plate beef, half bbls., 100 lbs., $4.25; extra plate beef, bbls., 200 lbs., $8; extra plate, tierces, 300 lbs., $12; hams, 9½c to 12c; bacon, 9c to 11c; compound lard, 5c to 6c; extra pure, 6½c to 7½c; finest kettle lard, 7½c to 8½c.

FLOUR FOR EXPORT.

A Brisk Demand Reported for Ontario Grades From the Other Side.

A leading flour merchant stated on 'Change to-day that quite a brisk demand has sprung up for Ontario winter wheat flour for export.

The business, he said, is being done direct with the mills in Ontario, and very good figures have been obtained.

Straight rollers in fact have sold up there at equal to $3.90 in Montreal.

The foreign demand keeps right on and additional business is purely prevented through want of sufficient freight space on the ocean steamers.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

How They Have Acted in the London Market Recently.

The latest issue of the London Canadian Gazette says: "As regards Canadian securities the features have been few, but the general tone has been steady and the previous prices have, with few exceptions, been continued. These exceptions include a reduction of as much as 3½ in Canadian Pacific shares, which brings the price down to 50, which is the lowest price reached since the worst part of 1895. This relapse is ascribed to continued sales on German account, apparently from an unfavorable reading of the report. But there has been some adverse criticism in this market. The Company's traffic statement to March 14th shows a decrease of $19,000, but the return compares with an increase of $71,000 last year. Grand Trunk securities have also been flat, and the preference guaranteed stocks show a decline ranging from ¼ to 1½ per cent. There is also a drop of 5 in Manitoba and North-Western first mortgage bonds, due, no doubt, to the recent decision of the Privy Council. Vancouver and British Columbia Exploration shares are ½ better, and Bell's Asbestos ½."

Wrapper Competition for every month of the year 1897

$1,625. GIVEN AWAY EACH MONTH. In Bicycles & Watches. FOR SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS.

For full particulars see advts. or apply to LEVER BROS., LTD. 23 SCOTT ST., TORONTO

AT "OLD BONSECOURS."

Business Was Not Very Brisk This Morning.

The Attendance of Both Farmers and Buyers Was Comparatively Small.

There was not much of a stir at Bonsecours Market this morning. The attendance of farmers was small owing to the bad roads, while the threatening weather no doubt kept a good many buyers at home.

On the square the crowd was comparatively small, and it was noticed that farmers' offerings consisted mainly of oats and potatoes. For the latter there was quite a good demand. The quality of the stock offered was excellent, and on real desirable bags farmers got 45c. Sales, however, were made at 40c, and even less, but of course the stock was somewhat poorer. In vegetables and fruit there was very little done, and poultry dealers also complained of slow business. A little better enquiry was noted for meats, while the fish market seemed over-supplied, even lower prices failing to induce much demand. If the weather is fine on Friday it is likely that things will be somewhat better. The following gives a fair idea of prices:—

Potatoes, per bag..	$0 40 to $0 45
Carrots, per basket...... ..	0 00 to 0 25
Lettuce, per dozen....	0 40 to 0 90
Beets, per basket..	0 20 to 0 40
Lemons, per dozen..	0 10 to 0 15
Apples, per barrel..	1 00 to 3 00
Oranges, per dozen..	0 08 to 0 20
Red head ducks, per pair ..	0 00 to 0 90
Canvas back ducks, per pair.	0 00 to 2 00
Prairie hens, white, per pair	0 00 to 1 25
Prairie hens, dark, per pair.	0 00 to 1 50
Wild geese, each....	0 45 to 0 50
Spring chickens, per pair....	0 60 to 0 65
Black duck, per pair..	0 75 to 0 85
Blue bill duck, per pair	0 50 to 0 55
Teal ducks, per pair..	0 40 to 0 45
Mallard ducks, per pair.. ..	0 80 to 0 85
Quails, per dozen..	2 40 to 2 50
Quails, drawn, per dozen...	1 60 to 1 65
Snowbirds, per dozen..	0 20 to 0 25
Chickens, large, per pair....	0 75 to 1 00
Chickens, small, per pair....	0 50 to 0 60
Fowls, per pair..	0 60 to 0 80
Ducks, per pair..	0 90 to 1 25
Pigeons, per dozen..	1 50 to 1 75
Squabs, per dozen..	2 00 to 2 25
Butter, dairy, per lb..	0 18 to 0 20
Eggs, new laid..	0 12 to 0 15
Cheese..	0 11 to 0 14
Maple sugar, per lb..	0 07 to 0 10
Maple syrup, per tin..	0 70 to 0 80
Beef, choice..	0 12 to 0 15
Beef, common..	0 08 to 0 10

THE RING.

CHOYNSKI AND CREEDON.

New York, April 5.—A match between heavy-weight pugilists was made on Saturday which should prove a notable ring event. Dan Creedon of Australia and Joe Choynski of California have agreed to fight twenty rounds at 162 pounds before the local club which offers the largest purse. Efforts to bring these men together have been made for the last three years, but Creedon did not care to go out of his class.

Choynski is rapidly recovering from a wrenched shoulder and said yesterday that he would begin training for the mill in a very short time. Creedon had a rather hard time to get down to 165 in his recent fight with Charley Strong, so that he will have to do an unusual amount of work to get to the stipulated weight. It is understood that the Broadway A.C. will make a big offer for the battle.

FOR THE 126 POUND CHAMPIONSHIP

New York, April 5.—A movement is on foot to arrange a number of glove contests to decide the 126-pound championship. As George Dixon, the champion feather weight, has announced his intention that he will not fight again over 122 pounds, there seems to be a general desire to see the question of supremacy settled among the various men he has met during the past winter who have weighed in the neighborhood of 126 pounds. Tommy White, the Chicago pugilist, is a particular advocate of this scheme. He says that if he defeats Eddie Curry at 126 pounds in their coming bout, he will be prepared to defend the title at that weight, and will make matches with Frank Earne, Jack Downey, Spike Sullivan, Billy O'Donnell, or any other man in that class. Martin Dowling, who is White's backer, says he will wager any amount on the side if Tommy gets on a "go."

CHESS

LASKER AND TSCHIGORIN.

New York, April 5.—Inasmuch as Lasker, who promised to send his letter of acceptance to the challenge issued by Tschigorin for a match of two games, to be played by telegraph on February 1, failed to do so, there is scarcely any chance that this match will be played in the near future. Lasker is said to have declared before leaving London for the Riviera that he could not play chess for the next six months. He also is reported to have said that he would not play another championship match for less than $5,000 a side. During his stay in England, Lasker played 152 games in simultaneous exhibitions in six days, at Hereford, Brighton, and Birmingham. He won 143 games, lost 2 and 7 were drawn.

ATHLETICS.

HIPPLE FOR ENGLAND.

New York, April 5.—Walter S. Hipple, of the New York Athletic Club, the crack half-miler who won the Interscholastic championship twice and since then has made Kilpatric, the interntional champion, extend himself to win, will sail for England in a short time and try his speed against British amateurs.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

CONTINUATION OF THE LIQUIDATION AUCTION SALE

OF ABOUT

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of Excellent Household Furniture, large assortment of Brussels and other Carpets, House Furnishings Etc.

The subscribers are instructed to sell without reserve, this immense stock of up-to-date furniture, we believe the largest and best assorted stock ever offered at auction in this city, and must be sold to wind up this estate—without reserve.

We have secured the two large stores lately occupied by Fee and Martin,

Nos. 357 & 359 St. James St.,

where this sale will be continued

Wednesday and Thursday, April 7th and 8th,

and will be continued until the whole stock is disposed of, comprising 50 Drawing Room and Parlor Suites, in Silk Brocatelle, Tapestry, Silk Damask, Mohair, and Silk Plush. Several of the above are Wire Back Sets. 50 Odd and Easy Chairs, 50 Bedroom Sets, in Oak, Walnut, Cherry, and Hard Woods. 60 Sideboards, in Oak, Walnut and other woods. China Closets, 50 Extension Dining Room Tables, and 50 Sets of Dining Chairs, 54 Fancy Tables, in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; Cheffoniers, Hall Racks, Wardrobe Beds, Mantel Beds, very fine Desks and Secretarys in great variety, both for office and house use. Wire Springs, Hair and other Mattresses, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Baby Carriages, etc., 200 Brussels and Tapestry Squares, Oil Cloths and Linoleums, House Furnishings, etc.

Sale each day at 10 and 2 o'clock.

RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

Goods now on view.

This sale is worthy the attention of intending purchasers. Storage free until May 1.

GREAT TRADE SALE

The Wholesale Dry Goods Stock of

Messrs. J. Y. Gilmour & Co.

of St. Paul Street,

is now being removed, and will be offered to the trade in lots, and without reserve, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 7th and 8th instant, at 10 a.m. each day.

$30,000 worth of Dry Goods

Comprising Tweeds, Serges, Meltons, Beavers, Dress Goods, Cashmeres, White and Grey Cottons, Checked Cottons, Linens, Prints, Underwear, Corsets, Top Shirts, Velveteens, Silks, Satins, Umbrellas, Ribbons, Farmers' Satins, Linings, Buttons, Canvas, Shawls, Lace, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Neckwear, etc., etc. All first-class goods for Spring and Summer Trade.

Marcotte Bros., Auctioneers.

Very Important Trade Sale

BY

BENNING & BARSALOU,

AUCTIONEERS,

At their Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 ST. PETER STREET, On Wednesday, the 7th, and Thursday, the 8th April,

A Bankrupt Stock of

DRY GOODS, &c,

Amounting to $28,000.00,

Consisting of Woollens, Linens, Cotton and Silk Goods—a good stock—such as is usually kept in a first-class wholesale establishment, all of recent purchase, well-assorted, and suitable to the Spring and Summer Trade.

Also 25 packages assorted Dry Goods, 22 cases assorted Canadian Manufactured Goods, 15 cases assorted Canadian Tweeds, 50 pieces assorted Dress Goods and Cashmeres, 20 pieces Madras Muslin, 25 dozen Flannel Shirts, 800 dozen Cotton Shirts, and Drawers, 0 dozen Soft and Hard Felt Hats, 50 pairs Lace Curtains, 50 pieces assorted Embroidery, 30 dozen Ladies' Blouses.

Also, a retail Stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of Suits, Coats and Vests, Pants, etc.

Also, a consignment of Boots and Shoes.

The whole of the above to be sold without reserve in lots to suit purchasers.

Sale each day at 10 o'clock a.m.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

Attractive Sale

Superior Household Furniture and Effects, Magnificent Heintzman Upright Piano (Prize Instrument), Crystal Gasaliers, B. P. Mantel Mirror, Handsome Plush Wire Back Drawing Room Furniture, etc.

The undersigned will sell by Auction at the residence, No. 103 STANLEY ST.

To-moroow, Wednesday Morning, 7th April.

All the Household Furniture in this large well-furnished house, including a costly Heintzman Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, in perfect order, a particularly powerful and sweet toned instrument; Crystal Gazaliers, Brussels Carpets, Olive Plush Wire Back Sofa, Wire Back Easy Chairs, both in Silk and Plush, Fancy Chairs, Gilt and Reed Chairs, Fancy and other Tables, Cabinet and Brackets, Good Portieres, Curtains and Poles, Water Colors and Engravings, Ornaments, Mantel Clock, B. P. Mirror, Walnut Sideboards, Dining Table and Chairs, Sitting Room Furniture, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Engravings, Brussels Hall and Stair Carpets, Hall Stand, Walnut and other Bedroom Furniture, Bedroom Carpets, contents of Servants' Room, Kitchen Sundries, Leader Stove, with hot water attachments, etc., etc.

Sale at 10 o'clock.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

Montreal Street Railway Company.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Street Railway Chambers, No. 574 Craig Street, at 12 o'clock noon, on

Wednesday, the Fourteenth Day of April Next,

for the purpose of authorizing an increase of the Capital Stock of the Company by issuing new shares.

By order of the Board.

MARTIN H. WATTS, Secretary pro tem.

Montreal, 29th March, 1897.

FOOTBALL.

THE E.C.F.A. MEETING.

A meeting of the Eastern Canadian Football Association will be held on Wednesday, April 7 at 8 p.m., at 262 St. Antoine Street.

LACROSSE.

CRESCENTS BEAT LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 5.—The lacrosse players of the Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated the Liverpool lacrosse team to-day by a score of 7 goals to 0.

QUEBEC FUNERALS.

Quebec, April 6.—(Special.)—The funeral of the late Faucher de St. Maurice, which took place yesterday morning in the basilica was largely attended, also that of the late Henry Hope Sewell, which took place in the English Cathedral.

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We have formed a connection with J. R. WILLARD & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 55 Broadway, N.Y., and 17 Board of Trade, Chicago, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Wheat, Corn and Provisions. We devote our whole attention to the American markets, and can give the fullest information and the quickest service. See our daily market letter on WHEAT.

Direct Wires to New York and Chicago

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne and the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10,

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

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

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

Caution — None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Cholorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London, Eng. Sold at 1s. 1½d.; 2s. 9d.

MERCHANTS' LUNCH ROOM

24 Hospital Street.

A Convenient Resort for Business Men.

Courteous Attendance.

F. UPTON, Proprietor.

Prop. The "Grove," Beaconsfield, Que.

We Only Keep

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Butter, Eggs and all that is to be found in a first-class Grocery and Liquor store. Everything satisfactory. Try us once.

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Belting.

YOU WANT IT. I SUPPLY IT

Phone 250.

D. K. McLAREN,

24 Victoria Square.

City News.

FIVE YEARS IN JAIL.

Nap. Souligre and F. Archambault were sentenced to five years this morning for house-breaking.

AFTER THE FIGHT.

Arrangements have been made for a special train to be run from Grandes Piles to Three Rivers for Quebec and Montreal on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, at the close of the election in Champlain County.

CORONER WILL INVESTIGATE.

The body of a new-born babe was found yesterday in the dumping ground on Papineau Avenue, on property owned by Ald. Brunet. Dr. Wyatt Johnston is making the autopsy, and the Coroner will investigate.

ADDRESS COMMITTEE MEETS.

The Jubilee Address Sub-Committee met in private session, the members in attendance being:—Messrs. Donald Macmaster, Principal Peterson and Rev. Dr. Barclay. The proposed jubilee address was considered and a final draft adopted, which will be submitted to a meeting of the full committee on Friday.

RECOMMENDED TO MERCY.

In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday afternoon, Pierre Beaudoin, the first to be tried of the twenty-three butchers who are accused of keeping abattoirs inside the limits of the municipality of De Lorimier, contrary to the health laws, was found guilty by the jury, who, however, recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL.

During the past month 141 patients were admitted to the Notre Dame Hospital, and 131 were discharged cured or improved. Five deaths were recorded during the month, and on the 1st of April there were 110 patients under treatment. The ambulances answered 39 calls. Outdoor patients to the number of 2,075 were treated in the different dispensaries, and 2,803 prescriptions were filled gratis.

MR. F. X. MOISAN SERIOUSLY ILL.

Mr. F. X. Moison, president of the Merchants' Telephone Company, was speaking with a customer in his office yesterday afternoon, when he suddenly fell unconscious. Dr. Mount, who was passing on the street was called in and ordered the patient to be conveyed to the Notre Dame Hospital. A priest was sent for and he gave the final absolution to Mr. Moisan. Upon enquiry this morning at the hospital it was learned that Mr. Moisan was suffering from cerebral hemorrhage, and was in a most critical state, but he may possibly recover.

THE DOW'S BREWERY TRAGEDY.

Coroner McMahon held an inquest this morning concerning the death of the men who were suffocated yesterday at Dow's brewery. Mr. Harry Abbott, Q.C., represented the Messrs. Dow. Among the witnesses examined was John McCabby, who himself narrowly escaped death. The testimony clearly demonstrated that the responsibility rested with the victims themselves, who did not take the necessary precautions before entering the fatal vat. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death by suffocation from carbonic acid gas, adding that Matthew Hennigan had lost his life in attempting to rescue his fellow-workmen, John Murphy and Williams.

THE LATE MR. DOHERTY.

The funeral of the late Mr. Thomas Doherty took place yesterday in St. Patrick's Church. Father Martin Callaghan, assisted by Fathers Lucier and Driscoll, officiated. There was a large attendance of friends. The chief mourners were:—Frank and Thomas Doherty, sons of the deceased; Patrick Doherty, brother; Messrs. J. A. and Patrick Mullin, uncles; Mr. William Kearney, brother-in-law; Messrs. William and Thomas Kearney and John P. Doherty, nephews; Messrs. P. James and Joseph McCrory, P. T. and J. J. Mullin, Joseph Smith and Mr. P. McGoldrick. Among those who paid their respects were: Mr. James McShane, Ald. Kinsella, Mr. Justice Curran, ex-Ald. Cunningham, F. B. McNamee, Robert Davis, R. W. Forester, R. J. Anderson, B. Tansey, Frank Langan, John Power, John Kane, Joseph Quinn, John Slattery, E. Elliott, M. Elliott, C. A. Macdonnell, James Cochrane, T. J. Quinlan, R. Wall, John Moore, William Stafford, Peter Kearney, P. McGovern, P. McGuigan, J. White, John Kearney, M. Fitzgibbon, W. J. McKenna and William Kearney.

RAILWAY RUMBLINGS.

Mr. Frank Sandy has been appointed Grand Trunk agent in Peterborough, to succeed Mr. William Hayden, who is being transferred to Waubeshene.

The new G.T.R. car shops at London are about completed, and the tracks in side the yards are being laid. The big 150-horse-power engine has arrived from Goldie and McCulloch's factory in Galt. It has a thirteen-foot fly-wheel. There is a probability that the location of the present East End station will be shifted, the building being jumped across the track to the opposite side from where it now stands.

The London News says:—The local Grand Trunk trainmen are much exercised over the action of Mechanical Superintendent Robb in suspending seven employes. A month or so ago an order was received insisting that the coal in all tenders be shovelled forward at the end of each trip before the tender is refilled. At the round house on Sunday Mr. Robb found two tenders that had not been filled as ordered. He forthwith suspended the two firemen, four coal-heavers and the turner. The coal has been a bone of contention ever since it went into force, and it may yet lead to trouble throughout the system. At the end of a tiresome trip a fireman generally feels much averse to handling a couple of tons of coal extra.

Mr. J. W. Harkom, master mechanic of the G.T.R., who is being transferred from Toronto to Montreal, will bring with him his chief clerk, Mr. J. Lawson, and his stenographer. There will probably be a slight rearrangement of the Toronto staff when Mr. Robb takes charge.

AUCTIONEERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS

RAE & DONNELLY—Sale of Household Furniture, Wednesday and Thursday, April 7 and 8, 359 St. James Street.

FRASER BROS.—Sale of Household Furniture, Wednesday, April 7, 103 Stanley Street.

BENNING & BARSALOU—Trade sale of Dry Goods, Wednesday and Thursday, April 7 and 8, 88 St. Peter Street.

MARCOTTE BROS.—Trade sale of Dry Goods, Wednesday and Thursday, April 7 and 8, St. Paul Street.

For particulars, see advertisements in another column.

Money Saved

By selecting your next suit from our fine assortment of importations now in stock. We are prepared to supply your every need in our line at shortest notice, giving positively the finest material and workmanship at surprisingly reasonable rates. It costs you absolutely nothing to examine our goods, which will convince you of their merits. Our style and fit are faultless, quality unsurpassed, and prices always at the lowest ebb.

Cilford & Ferris,
15 Phillips Square

SUING LA MINERVE.

action against La Minerve. He claim $150 damages for an alleged libel, through Mr. L. A. W. Proulx, has entered an his attorney, Mr. L. A. Lefebvre.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

The trial of Olivier Poitras, of L'Epiphanie, accused of arson, was commenced this morning in the Court of Queen's Bench.

THE RIVER AT HOCHELAGA.

Crossing on the ice at Hochelaga has been pronounced dangerous and parties making the trip over, do so now at serious risk. Large open patches of water are visible, although where the ice holds, it appears quite thick.

POSTAL RATES.

The rate of postage on printed forms for exchange quotations filled in by means of a multiplying process is 1 cent per 2 oz. Letter or parcel post rate, however, applies in the case of such forms having the blanks filled in by hand or typewriting machine.

ANOTHER COMMISSION.

Mr. Wilfrid Mercier has been appointed commissioner by the Laurier Government to hold an investigation into certain charges preferred against J. L. Daoust, superintendent of the canal, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and William Crevier, collector of canal dues.

A SACRED CANTATA.

On Monday next the sacred cantata of the "Crucifixion," by Sir John Stainer, will be given in St. George's Church by the choir, under the direction of Mr. P. J. Hisley, organist. The soloists will be Messrs. G. A. Irwin, J. Johnson, H. Kees and C. Hillman.

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETY.

At a public meeting of Scandinavian residents of Montreal, held on Saturday evening it was resolved to take the very important step of organizing a Scandinavian National Society. At previous meetings the matter had been thoroughly discussed and recently a committee appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws. A large number of Swedes, Norwegians, Danes and Swedish speaking Finlanders at once gave in their names as members of this, the first Scandinavian National Society of Montreal, having for its sole aim and object the desire to look after the interest of Scandinavians in the city and Province. Judging from the interest evinced at this first meeting the membership promises to be large and much good accomplished. The following officers were elected:—President, Emanuel Ohlen; 1st vice-president, J. E. Christoffersen; 2nd vice-president, A. Engelstedt; 3rd vice-president, A. Larssen; rec.-secretary, E. Reino; cor.-secretary, C. Zetterman; treasurer, A. G. Collin; librarian, J. A. Janson; marshall, P. Dahle; auditors, M. Larsson and H. Lundquist.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete up-to-date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors, which is specially prepared for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, head office, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained: 55,368—S. Ferguson, Cobourg, Ont., stove-pipe damper; 55,393—O. M. Gould, Montreal, brakes; 55,395—J. E. A. Walker, Walkerton, Ont., street car fenders; 55,407—H. W. Dorken, Montreal, skates; 55,415—F. Green, Hull, P.Q., electric thermostats; 55,417—T. G. Bell, Ottawa, Ont., infold safety locks; 55,445—A. B. Jardine & Co., Hespeler, Ont., tire upsetting machine; 55,431—F. L. Pickering, Brantford, Ont., waxing board for sad irons; 55,441—R. Brien and A. Maynard, Montreal, refrigerators; 55,455—C. H. Molyneaux, Halifax, N.S., sharpening device; 55,457—H. T. Scholey, Centerville, N.B.; vegetable harvester; 55,458—Chas. Field, Apple River, N.S., soap presses; 55,462—James T. Henderson, Niagara Falls, Ont., partitions; 55,464—E. R. G. Watson, Goderich, Ont., washing machine; 55,469—J. J. Teetzel, St. Thomas, Ont., air reservoirs.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following sums: Officers of Molsons Bank, $175; officers Bank of Montreal, $80; officers Bank of British North America, $64; employes G.T.R., Local Freight Department, per Mr. J. M. Riddell, $18.25; employes Skelton Bros., $16.50; R. D. McGibbon, $15; R. Cowans, Thomas Liggett, J. McLean, (Crescent street), colected by Mrs. Cundill, for Children's Ward, Alex. Walker, Henry Lyman, James Ferrier, W. T. Costigan & Co., J. Harold Magor, D. A. McCaskill John Torrance, $12 each; Millechamp, Coyle & Co., Witham Shoe Company, Hermann H. Wolff & Co., McClary Manufacturing Co., Alex. Peden, Cunningham & Lemessurier, George Creak, Charles F. Skelton, Mrs. Wheatly, Wiliam Mackenzie, $10 each; Webster Bros. and Parkes, B. E. McGale, N. Pickard, H. Abbott, C. E. Colson, Norman Atkinson, Harrison Watson (England), Eric Mann, C. E. Gault, Boyd & Co., W. Ewing & Co., $5 each; Wm. Beatty, (St. Lambert), $3; W. S. Cotton, Moulton & Co., $1 each.

THE ILLUMINATIONS COMMITTEE.

Col. Stevenson presided over the meeting of the Illuminations Committee, there being also present:—Mr. Reed, Col. Strathy, Col. Burland and the Mayor.

After some desultory conversation as to the amount that might be expected to be placed at the disposal of the committee, it was decided that the citizens be asked to as far as possible illuminate their houses and places of business.

It was also decided to ask for designs and estimates for the general illumination of Victoria, Place d'Armes, Dominion, Viger and St. Louis squares, and for the display of suitable emblems in all the other city squares. The estimates and designs are also to include a large set piece for the top of the Mountain to be placed near the look-out, and a general illumination of the mountain top, with fireworks and of the roads through the park. The Park will be kept open for general admission until late in the evening, so that all citizens may have an opportunity to see the display.

The Mayor, Col. Strathy and Col. Burland were appointed a special committee to wait upon the Street Railway Company, and ask them to co-operate in decorating the principal lines of travel and their cars. The committee also transacted some routine business.

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If in doubt as to the choice of your spring and summer clothes, come in and look over our stock, and let us help you decide. We have all the latest styles in suitings, and can guarantee to fit you like a glove. Our specialty for this week is a worsted trouser worth $6.50, but will run them off at $5 per pair. We cordially invite inspection of our goods. M. J. Adler, merchant tailor, 2320 St. Catherine street.

Capital Prize.

A collection of the value of $2,000 has been won by Mr. J. A. Godcharles, 128 Atwater Avenue, St. Henri, at the distribution of the 31st March of the Society of Arts of Canada, 1666 Notre Dame.

CRITICIZE THE C.P.R.

Western Members Discuss the B.C.S. Ry. Charter.

WANT ACT DISALLOWED.

Government Should Build the Crow's Nest Pass Line.

Private Members' Day in the Ottawa House—Tupper and the Franchise Act.

Ottawa, April 6.—To-day was the first private members' day this session, and was taken up with the discussion of such an important topic as the charter of the British Columbia Southern Railway. The matter caem up on an address praying for the disallowance by the Governor-General-in-Council of the last act passed by the British Columbia Legislature, extending the former grants of enormous amounts of public wealth and extraordinary privileges to that railway.

The debate was inaugurated by Mr. Wm. W. B. McInnes, the young member for Vancouver, who made an able speech in support of his motion. He moved for an address asking disallowance on the ground "That in the opinion of the House the grants and privileges extended are unwarranted and grossly extravagant, they are made without the interests of the public being properly safe-guarded, and include rights the alienation of which from the control of the people will retard the development of the country, and prevent a general enjoyment of its advantages and also because the said Act, if continued in force, would create such a monoploy in land, coal, and transportation, as would prove dangerous to the development and prosperity of the Province and to the interest of Canada generally."

DISALLOWANCE WANTED.

In opening he referred to a general wish among the people of British Columbia for disallowance. The members for Victoria (Messrs. Earle and Prior), the local Government, land monopolists, and all on whom the C.P.R. had done its work would say this, was not so, but the Liberal members from British Columbia correctly represented the feeling of the people in the matter. The charter Mr. McInnes claimed, was obtained only to be hawked about and sold to whoever would pay the highest price for it, and was so used. The charter created an enormous monopoly in land, giving 20,000 acres per mile, or about 6,500,000 acres in all, situated in the centre of the Kootenay mining district. Figures were quoted to show the inexhaustible stores of minerals and coal lying in the lands which would go to the railway, whose charter now belongs to the C.P.R. In 1891 Professor Selwyn, after a hurried examination, estimated that there were 144 square miles of coal lands, containing over seven billions of tons. Other reports had been made on the district, the latest being a C.P.R. report, placing the deposit at 39,790,000,000 tons. At one cent a ton this was worth $397,900,000, about as much as the national debt, but if it was worth a cent it worth a dollar a ton. Interesting figures were also given in regard to other minerals. But to Mr. McInnes the great privileges which this company enjoyed in the way of coal lands was as nothing to the fact that they had sold out their charter to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The C.P.R. was a monopoly, which had now secured another monopoly. The western Province was handed over to the tender mercies of the C.P.R., whose past history showed it to be a monster of corruption, extortion, tyranny and greed.

CROW'S NEST PASS.

If the C.P.R. now got control of the Crow's Nest Pass there would be absolutely no relief in the future for the people of British Columbia. There are four passes through the mountains—Pine Pass and Yellowhead Pass, both alienated in other charters; the Kicking Horse Pass, occupied by the C.P.R. and the Crow's Nest Pass. With the latter the company would own the whole concern.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD BUILD.

Mr. McInnes strongly urged the building of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway by the Government for the advantage of the people there. He argued that the building of the road was a national undertaking, just as the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was. He advocated the building of the road right through to the coast, the district between Rossland and the coast being the richest part of the country. In doing so the last pass in the mountains would be retained in the interests of Canada. The promoters of the charter and the men who were hawking around petitions for its sale were characterized as men not likely to be connected with sound financial schemes.

CRITICIZED THE GLOBE.

Then Mr. McInnes turned his attention to the attitude of the Globe, which was not at all to his mind. When the Globe ought to have stood by the people its attitude became one of cant and deception. It was merely doing as its masters, the C. P. R., dictated to it.

COL. PRIOR DEFENDS.

Mr. Prior (Victoria, B.C.), began by stating that he was one of those to whom the original charter was given, and that neither he nor any of his colleagues under that charter had anything to be ashamed of. He argued that Parliament had no right to interfere with the charter, and called on the Liberals to respect Provincial rights. As he did not think any of Mr. McInnes' statements needed refutation, he did not prolong his remarks.

Mr. Bostock (Yale and Cariboo), spoke as the member for the district through which any projected railway would pass. In the interests of the country and of the smelting industry he urged the necessity of the line, but at the same time he considered the general interests of the Province demanded that all its rights should be carefully considered.

Mr. Davin spoke in favor of the building of the road by the Government, and backed up the representations made by Mr. McInnes.

A CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTY.

Mr. Morrison (New Westminster), pointed out the constitutional grounds on which he felt diffidence in asking the House to disallow the act, and went on to show grounds why the people of British Columbia wanted the charter cancelled He could not ignore the overtures made against the act, as on all sides in his constituency the evidences of dissatisfaction were plain. However, the people, while feeling strongly against monopolies, were not blind to the Government's position.

Dr. Sproule, (East Grey), took strong ground against the act. He scored the C.P.R., and stated that if they did the same with the new road as they had done in the rest of the west there was ample justification for the Government moving slowly before giving the company power to extend a monopoly already proved to be injurious to the country.

Mr. Frank Oliver (Alberta), joined the other speakers on the Government benches in upholding the principle of Provincial rights, but he was emphatic in defence of the rights of the people. He said the language of those who went before him, strong as it was, did not sufficiently express the feelings of the people. Disallowance was asked for by those who were in favor of building railways and developing the country, not those against it.

Rev. G. R. Maxwell (Burrad Inlet), supported the contentions of the mover of the motion.

HON. MR. DAVIES.

Hon. L. H. Davies touched briefly on the circumstances under which Parliament might disallow an act. Parliament must be satisfied that great interests were at stake, and no matter how improvident an act might be it did not call for any interference on the part of the Federal Government unless vital Dominion interests were involved. The Government would take the facts laid before it into sympathetic consideration, and meanwhile the debate could be adjourned. He made a motion to this effect which was carried.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

Before adjournment Sir Charles Tupper wanted to know if the Government had taken his advice re dropping the franchise bill and bringing down the tariff, which was of vital consequence to commercial men.

Hon. Mr. Davies, who was leading the House at the moment, sympathized with the desire for the announcement of the tariff policy but failed to see the signs of suffering visible to Sir Charles. In introducing a policy of this kind the Government wished to proceed with prudence and caution, but would at an early date be able to lay its policy before the country. Meanwhile the House would be asked to take up the franchise measure.

STAGE AND PLATFORM.

Plunkett Greene Before a Large Audience at the Windsor.

Francais Has a Capital Attraction and the Royal Makes a Good Change—A Play in Hebrew.

The Windsor Hall was crowded last night with a most fashionable and representative audience, the profesisons turning out very strongly. The coincidence on the programme was the two names Green, although the singers were of different nationality, sex and style, and not related to each other.

Mr. Plunket Greene is, as is probably well known, one of the most prominent of the English school of oratorio singers, taking rank with Mr. Watkin Mills. His name usually figures among the personnel of all the great musical festivals. He has come here fresh from an exceptionally busy winter season, and has to cut short his visit in order to return early in June to prticipate in them usical events of the Jubilee celbrations. Mr. Plunket Greene as was evident last evening has a style of his own. It may be described as partaking of the best features of the dramatic and the lyrical schools. The former lends it force and the latter poetry, whilst in ddition the artist is temperamentally warm and entirely in ernest over his art, for hes ings with much true color in a manly and touching style of emotion, and puts his whole soul into his work. The nervous trembling of his hands more then once showed, last evening how great a strain his interpretations put on his poetic nature full of ardour of his volatile race. His voice is a baritone, not of great range or solidity, but sufficient in power peculiarly sweet in tone and wrm in its expressive qualities. The interpretation he gave of Schuberts "Erlkoing" was really magnificent and has never been surpassed here. It was original, without outraging tradition, and vivid without exaggeration. In Clay's beautiful "Sands O Dee" he was also admirable and when he concluded with four Irish numbers, the native fund of humor and pathos broke out and he was applauded to the echo. It ws also noticeable in Mr. Greene's numbers, the perfect enunciation which is part of the English school, and further the versatility with which he sang in English, German, Italian and French. Each with good accent, and accomplished the spirit of the national selection of old melodies, one of the best among which was "Scots Wha' Hae."

Mrs. Van Der Ver Green, the contralto, is well-known here and the beauty of her voice hardly needs to be repeated. It was somewhat regrettable that he numbers were nearly all sad or plaintive in character. She agve a fine rendering of "Loch Lomond" and received a generous share of applause. A tendency to exaggerate the sentiment was noticeble and also to prolong sounds on consonants which has a bad effect. Among her numbers was "Thou art like a Flower" by Oscar Meyer, which was composed for her, a harmony song and all too short. Mr. Rudolph Von Scarpa, the pianist, though indisposed gave a poetic reading of the Raff suite and a careful one of the Liszt Rhapsodie, No. 14. He also played all the accompaniments in a very able manner and it was no easy task.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The Hoop of Gold, (the wedding ring), which is the play selected for presentation this week by the Francais stock company is of a decidedly melodramatic order, yet here and there it shows touches of a master play writer. The situations are well drawn, some of them decidedly over drawn, but they are such as may be forgiven and allowed among the author's licenses. Whatever its faults may be it is a play that has always been popular and its reception at both performances yesterday was hearty in the extreme.

The company once more proved its remarkable versatility. Mr. King's work is worthy of praise, but this week the villain has an extra good innings and this means success for Mr. Gaden; he certainly has the centre of the stage. Mr. Byrne and Mr. Woodall handled their parts admirably and a clever bit of character work was done by Mr. Probert. Miss Macauly played the heroine fairly well. Little Miss Callahan is as pretty and clever as usual and Miss Norman proves her value by a complete change in her style of character.

The vaudeville bill is headed by Miss Forence Bindley, who sang, danced nd played her way, musically, into the hearts of everybody. She is a merry little artist and frequent recalls testified to the hit she made. Miss Anne Ott sings nicely and Koppe is a good club swinger. Paula and Dika are French duettists who sing.

THE ROYAL.

The romantic melodrama, Coon Hollow which is showing at the Royal this week is a very strong attraction in so far as its particular style of realism is concerned and while vividly sensational and exciting throughout is wholesome, decidedly so in fact. When compred with the many attractions seen at this house during the past winter. It is replete with startling climaxes and tragic situaions. The company interpreting the play is a fairly good and well-balanced one but hardly rises above medeocrity although at times individual members show flashes of pronounced talent. A feature of the performance is a colored plantation band, a quartette and several very clever colored dancers.

A PLAY IN HEBREW.

A comedy drama in Hebrew, entitled The 5th Commandment, by J. Lateiner, was produced at the Monument National last evening before a good-sized audience. The different parts were well performed and th Hbrews of the city, who seldom here a play in their own language, thoroughly enjoyed it. Following was the cast of characters.

Abraham Weis, merchant, Mr. B. Young; Bloome, Abrahams daughter, Mme. Herman; Berman, Bloome's love, Mr. Mitnick; Shmaie, a Cantor, H. Herman; Fale, Shmaie's wife, Mme Edelberg; Marie, Shmaie's Son, the doctor, Mr. Solotarewsky; Baris, penitentiary convict, Rosenthal; Sander, a servant, P. Rabinovitch; Drunkard, J. Miller.

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THE GAS MEETING.

Mr. Hugh Paton Elected to Fill the Vacancy on the Board Caused by Mr. R. Benny's Death.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Gas Company was held in the company's office Place d'Armes Square, this afternoon, the president, Mr. H. S. Holt, occupying the chair. The directors present were: Messrs. Hugh McLennan, vice-president; Henry Joseph, Robert Mackay, Hugh Mackenzie, John Crawford, and C. R. Hosmer, and among the shareholders who attended were: Messrs. Jesse Joseph, James Wilson, Rudolph Forget, M. Hutchison, F. J. Judah, W. E. Cheese, A. Kingman, A. Patterson, A. J. Dawes, and A. R. Wilson.

Mr. J. R. Wilson took exception to the method of keeping the accounts, but Mr. Holt explained that they were kept, and had been for 40 years the same as the large gas companies in England, and the Great Northwestern Railway.

It being understood that in future the profit and loss account will be published in the annual statement. Mr. Wilson withdrew his motion to that effect.

Mr. Jesse Joseph objected to the system of sending out monthly accounts. The president explained that the public was better satisfied with the present method.

Mr. James Wilson wanted quarterly instead of half-yearly dividends if accounts were to be collected monthly. Mr. John Crawford supported Mr. Wilson's contention. The president explained that it would be inexpedient to do so and the matter dropped.

Mr. Jesse Joseph moved, seconded by Mr. Alexander Clerk, that the number of directors in 1898 be reduced to seven and that as soon as they go to Parliament for charter, amendments they make application to reduce the number to five. The motion was not carried.

Messrs. M. Hutchison and Louis Armstrong were apopinted scrutineers and reported that Messrs. J. P. Davies, Henry Joseph, John Crawford, and Hugh Paton were elcted directors for the ensuing two years. The latter gentleman fills the vacancy created by the death of the late Robert Bening. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. H. S. Holt was re-elected president and Mr. Hugh McLennan, vice-president.

STUDENTS OF PHARMACY.

A List of the Successful Candidates at the Recent Sessional Examinations.

The closing sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy were held last week, and the following are the results, the names of the successful candidates in the combined examinations being given in their order of merit:—

Botany—Miss A. A. Prevost (prize), E. H. Lawson, Norman Holden, James Franckum, F. J. Lemaitre.

Junior Materia Medica—George H. Voss (prize), R. H. D. Benn, F. W. Horner, Norman Holden, F. J. Lemaistre, O. H. Tansey, Alfred J. Bedard, L. E. B. Browne, C. F. Covernton, Allan T. Christie, H. W. Patterson.

Senior Materia Medica—Henri St. George (prize)' A. E. Clement, J. G. A. Filion, Louis Fortin, V. F. Forgues, Henri Genereux, Arthur Arcand.

Junior Chemistry—Gustave Richard (prize), Hercules Guerin, J. A. Goyer, Henri St. Georges, Louis Fortin, Miss A. A. Prevost, J. N. Farley.

Senior Chemistry—George A. Voss (prize), W. F. Roach, E. H. Lawson.

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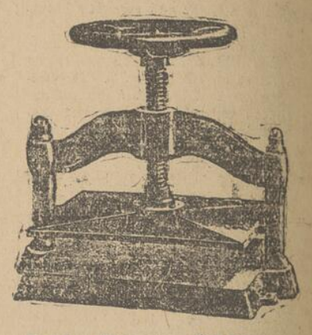

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