

8 a.m., 40; 1 p.m., 52; 6 p.m., 50; Maximum, 52; Minimum, 35; Mean, 44. By standard barometer, 8 a.m., 29.92; 1 p.m., 29.96; 6 p.m., 29.97.

THE CITY.

2
formed Within
ears.

Architecturally it is the Best Example of the Best of the Prospects.

Montreal has long been recognized as the most beautiful situated and handsomely built city in the Dominion, but only of late years has it become apparent that among American cities of similar population it greatly excels in the matter of general architectural appearance and the character of individual structures. Particularly during the last five or six years this satisfactory improvement made itself evident, as the metamorphosis of streets under the widening and paving processes has been followed by the buildings thereafter erected. One has only to recall such streets as St. James and Notre Dame of the past and compare them with the present handsomely built up business thoroughfares to recognize this fact, or to contrast Sherbrooke street and Dorchester street as they now appear with recollections of them a few years ago to realize the same thing with regard to residential construction.

In the commercial centers of the city, where it has become imperative to have the great financial institutions and offices in close contiguity, this object has been attained by the erection of lofty buildings, with their many stories and elevator equipment, after the fashion of New York and Chicago, and we have now such edifices as the Temple, Standard, Imperial, New York, Life, and Sun Life buildings, to take the place of what were very inadequate and nondescript edifices; and in like manner the increase of general business has brought into existence a very large number of modern class warehouses, with their generous proportions and ornate design, to succeed the old-time hawker style of building with its narrow windows and shallow stories.

The greatest improvement is also noticeable in the newer residences, for although the city has long taken pride in her mountain side mansions, it is only recently that the main residential districts have been beautified by the appearance of such stately structures as the Stephen, Smith, Drummond and McIntyre abodes and the numerous graceful terraces that replace the featureless dwellings of earlier days.

One great advantage Montreal has always possessed for with the mass of its buildings entirely constructed, or at least faced with the magnificent limestone in which the island abounds, it has presented a character of brightness and solidity which built cities necessarily lack; so that while it is satisfactory that this character of solidity has been well sustained, the most gratifying feature of recent construction has been the development of the ornate art and graceful architectural style.

With the progress and improvement making the construction of commercial and residential buildings, the churches, charitable and educational institutions, have fully kept pace, as may be fairly shown by pointing to such examples as the following: St. Peter's, the magnificent Roman Catholic Cathedral, modeled after the original at Rome, the Church of the Sacred Heart on Ontario street, and St. Vincent de Paul on St. Catherine street, conspicuous by its lofty steeple St. James' Methodist church, a magnificent specimen in Gothic style, built of Credit Valley and sandstone; Grace Church, Point St. Charles, built of bright limestone, and a gem of its style. The spacious new colleges and the Redpath museum enhancing the magnificence of McGill's varied array; the new high school, Renaissance style, built of pressed brick and stone, probably the largest school in the Dominion; the imposing Y. M. C. A. building on Dominion square; and, lastly, the Royal Victoria hospital, situated on the mountain slope, and probably the most suitable and costly structure of its kind in America.

While it is hoped that this retrospective glance at work accomplished may prove of interest, it is probable that a more inviting subject will be found in an outline of Montreal's prospective building which it is proposed to give, together with details of such noteworthy construction as the new Board of Trade building, the new college of physics and applied science, particular commercial structures, and several fine residences, together with some allusion to a number of villas and country houses to be built along the Lake St. Louis shore this summer. The material for this subject will be gathered from notes already kindly supplied by leading architects, and it is trusted further to be supplemented.

A SARATOGA MIRACLE

FURTHER INVESTIGATED BY AN EXPRESS REPORTER.

The Facts Already Stated Fully Confirmed—Interviews With Leading Physicians Who Treated Quant—The Most Marvelous Case in the History of Medical Science.

A few weeks ago an article appeared in this paper copied from the Albany, N. Y., Journal, giving the particulars of one of the most remarkable cures of the 19th century. The article was under the heading "A Saratoga County Miracle," and excited such widespread comment that another Albany paper, the Express—detailed a reporter to make a thorough investigation of the statements appearing in the Journal's article. The facts as elicited by the Express reporter are given in the following article, which appeared in the paper on April 16th, and makes one of the most interesting stories ever related.

A few weeks ago there was published in The Albany Evening Journal the story of a most remarkable—indeed, so remarkable, as to well justify the term "miraculous"—cure of a severe case of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis; simply by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, and in compliance with instructions, an Express reporter has been devoting some time in a critical investigation of the real facts of the case.

The story of the wonderful cure of Charles A. Quant, of Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., as first told in The Journal, has been copied into hundreds of papers, and has created such a sensation throughout the entire country that it was deemed a duty due all the people and especially the thousands of similarly afflicted, that the statements of the case as made in The Albany Journal should, if true, be verified; or, if false, exposed as an imposition upon public credulity.

The result of the Express reporter's investigations authorizes him in saying that the story of Charles A. Quant's cure of locomotor ataxia by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, a popular remedy prepared and put up by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Morrisville, N. Y., and Brockton, Massachusetts, is true, and that all the statements are not only justified but verified by the fuller development of the further facts of the case.

Perhaps the readers of the Express are not all of them fully familiar with the details of a man who after weeks and months of treatment by the most skillful doctors in

two of the best hospitals in the state of New York—the Roosevelt hospital in New York city, and St. Peter's hospital in Albany—was dismissed from each as incurable and, because the case was deemed incurable, the man was denied admission into several others to which application was made in his behalf. The story as told by Mr. Quant himself and published in the Albany Journal, is as follows:

"My name is Charles A. Quant. I am 37 years old. I was born in the village of Galway, and excepting while travelling on business and a little while in Amsterdam, have spent my whole life here. Up to about eight years ago I had never been sick and was then in perfect health. I was six feet tall, weighed 180 pounds and was very strong. For 12 years I was travelling salesman for a piano and organ company, and had to travel at least six months of the year. I had a very irregular and irregularly in country houses to freeze any ordinary man to death, or at least give him the rheumatism. About eight years ago I began to feel distress in my stomach, and consulted several doctors about it. They all said it was dyspepsia, and for dyspepsia I was treated by various doctors in different places, and took all the patent medicines I could hear of that claimed to be a cure for dyspepsia. But I continued to grow gradually worse for four years. Then I began to notice my legs and feet getting weak and my step unsteady, and then I staggered when I walked. Having received no benefit from the use of patent medicines, and feeling that I was constantly growing worse, I then, upon advice, began the use of electric belts, pads and all the many different kinds of electric appliances I could hear of, and spent hundreds of dollars for them, but they did me no good. (Here Mr. Quant showed the Journal reporter an electric suit of underwear, for which he paid \$124). In the fall of 1888 the doctors advised a change of climate, so I went to Atlanta, Ga., and acted as agent for the Estey Organ Company. While there I took a thorough electric treatment, but it only seemed to aggravate my disease, and the only relief I could get from the sharp distressing pains was to take morphine. The pain was so intense at times that it seemed as though I could not stand it, and I almost longed for death as the only certain relief. In September of 1888 my legs gave out entirely and my left foot, upon which I was leaning, was so weak and double sight and was so weak that I could not walk. My whole nervous system that I had to give up business. Then I returned to New York and went to the Roosevelt hospital, where for four months I was treated by specialists and they pronounced my case locomotor ataxia, and incurable. After I had been under treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for four months, they told me they had done all they could for me. Then I went to the New York hospital on Fifteenth street, where, upon examination, they said I was incurable and would not take me in. At the Presbyterian hospital they examined me and told me the same thing. In March, 1890, I was taken to St. Peter's hospital in Albany, where Prof. H. H. Hun frantically wrote my case was hopeless; that he could do nothing for me, and that I had better take my leave home and save my money. But I wanted to make a trial of Prof. Hun's famous skill and I remained under his treatment for nine weeks, but secured no benefit. All this time I had been growing weaker and weaker, and I had become paralyzed from my waist down and had partly lost control of my hands. The pain was terrible; my legs felt as though they were freezing and my stomach would not retain food, and I fell away to 120 pounds. In the Albany hospital they put 17 big burns on my back one day with red iron and after a few days they put 14 more burns on and treated me with electricity. I got worse rather than better; lost control of my bowels and water and upon advice of doctor, who said there was no hope for me, I was brought home, where it was thought that death would soon come to relieve me of my sufferings. Last September, while in this helpless and suffering condition, a friend of mine in Hamilton, Ont., called my attention to the statement of one John Marshall, whose case had been similar to my own, and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In this case Mr. Marshall, who is a prominent member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, had, after four years of constant treatment by the most eminent Canadian physicians, been pronounced incurable, and paid the \$1,000 total disability claim allowed by the order in such cases. Some months after Mr. Marshall began a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking some 15 boxes was fully restored to health. I thought I would try them, and my wife sent for two boxes of the pills, and I took them according to the directions on the wrapper of each box. For the first few days the cold baths were pretty severe, as I was so very weak, but I continued to follow instructions as to taking the pills and the treatment, and I was able to use up the two boxes of the pills I began to feel beneficial results from them. My pains were not so bad. I felt warmer; my head felt better; my food began to relish and agree with me; I could straighten up; the feeling began to come back into my limbs; I began to be able to get about; my crutches; my eye came back again as good as ever, and now, after the use of eight boxes of the pills, at a cost of only \$4.00, see! I can walk the help of a cane only, walk all about the house and yard, can saw wood, and on pleasant days I walk down town. My stomach trouble is gone; I have gained 10 pounds; I feel like a new man, and when the spring opens I expect to be able to renew my organ and piano agency. I cannot speak in too high terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as I know they saved my life after all the doctors had given me up as incurable."

Such is the wonderful story which the Express reporter has succeeded in securing verification in all its details from the hospital records where Mr. Quant was treated and from the doctors who had the case in hand and who pronounced him incurable. Let it be remembered that all this hospital treatment was two and three years ago, while his cure, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, has been effected since last September, 1891. So it is beyond a doubt evidence that his recovery is wholly due to the use of these famous pills, which have been found to have made such remarkable cures in this and other cases.

Mr. Quant placed in the hands of the reporter his card of admission to Roosevelt hospital, which is here reproduced in further confirmation of his statement.

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.
OUT-PATIENT.
No. 14037. Admitted Sept. 16, 89.
Chas. A. Quant.
Age 37. Birthplace Galway, N.Y.
Civil Condition Married.
Residence 17 Park Road, New York.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
(OVER)

To verify Mr. Quant's statement our reporter a few days ago, (March 31st 1892) called on Dr. Allan Starr at his office No. 22 West Twenty-eighth St., New York city. Dr. Starr is house physician of the Roosevelt hospital, situated corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth street. In reply to inquiry he said he remembered the case of Mr. Quant very well and treated him some, but that he was chiefly treated under the more special care of Dr. Ware. He said he regarded this case, as he did all cases of locomotor ataxia as incurable. In reply to our reporter might get a copy of the history of the case of Mr. Quant from the hospital record he very courteously gave him a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Dr. M. A. Starr, 22 West Forty-eighth street, office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., New York,

March 31st, 1892. Dear Dr. Vought: If you have any record of a locomotor ataxia by name of Quant, who says he came to the clinic 3 or 4 years ago, No. 14,037, of the O. D. Dept., Roosevelt sent to me from Ware, will you let the bearer know. If you have no record send him to Roosevelt Hospital. Very truly, Y. S. Marcell, Hoboken, N. J.

By means of this letter access to the records was permitted and a transcript of the history of Mr. Quant's case made from them as follows:

"No. 14,037. Admitted September 16th, 1889, Charles A. Quant, aged 34 years, born U. S. Married. Hoboken, N. J.
"History of the case: Dyspepsia for past four or five years. About 14 months partial loss of power and numbness in lower extremities. Girdling sensation about abdomen. (November 29th, 1889, not improved, external strabismus of left eye symmetrical, distention of left eye symmetrical distention of the left eye. Some difficulty in passing water at times; no headache but some dizziness; alternate diarrhoea and constipation; partial prostrata past two weeks in left eye.

"Ord. R. E. Bi per and Soda."
These are the marked symptoms of a severe case of locomotor ataxia. "And Dr. Starr said a case with such marked symptoms could not be cured, and Quant who was receiving treatment in the out-patient department, was given up as incurable."

"There never was a case recorded in the world," said Dr. Starr. And then said: "Dr. Ware can tell you more about the case, as Quant was under his more personal treatment. I am surprised he said 'that the man is alive, as I thought he must be dead long ago.'"

Our reporter found Dr. Edward Ware at his office, No. 162 West Twenty-third street, New York. He said: "I have very distinct recollections of the Quant case. It was a very pronounced case. I treated him about eight months. This was in the early summer of 1890. I cured him in a month, and thought him dead before now. Imagine my surprise when I received a letter from him about two weeks ago telling me that he was alive, was getting well and expected soon to be fully recovered."

"What do you think, Doctor?" was the question of our reporter. "That is more than I know. Quant says he has been taking some sort of pills, and that they have cured him. At all events, I am glad the poor fellow is getting well, for he was a bad case and he was a great sufferer."

Dr. Theodore R. Tuttle, of 319 West Eighty-third street, to whom our reporter is indebted for assisting courtesies, said of locomotor ataxia: "I have had several cases of this disease in the course of my practice. I will not say that it is incurable, but I am not sure of a cure to get well; but I will say it is not deemed curable by any remedies known to the medical profession."

After this successful and confirmatory investigation in New York, our reporter, Saturday, April 2nd, 1892, visited St. Peter's hospital in Albany, corner of Albany and Ferry streets. He had a courteous reception by Sister Mary Philomena, the sister superior of St. Peter's hospital, and when told the object of his visit, said she remembered the case of poor Mr. Quant very distinctly. Said she: "It was a very distressing case and ended in a very sad result. Poor fellow, he couldn't be cured, and had to go home in a terrible condition of helplessness and suffering. The house physician, on consulting the records of St. Peter's hospital, said he found only that Charles A. Quant entered the hospital March 14th, 1890, was treated by Dr. Henry Hun, assisted by Dr. Van Derveer, who was then, 1890, at the head of the hospital, and that his case being deemed not possible to cure, he left the hospital and was taken to his home, as he supposed, to die."

Such is the full history of this most remarkable case of successful recovery from a heretofore supposed incurable disease, and after all the doctors had given him up, by the simple use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Truly it is an interesting story of a man who has been cured of a dreadful disease by the simple use of this popular remedy.

A further investigation revealed the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an infallible specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiarities females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature.

On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario, and Montreal, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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Lies open on the desk as flat as a sheet of paper. Call in and examine it. It is just what you want.

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Duhamel, Marceau & Merrill,
BARRISTERS, ETC.,
1709-Notre Dame Street-1709
Royal Insurance Building, Opp. Infirmary.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

ENGINEER wanted for a large planing mill; fireman, machine tender, delivery driver, porters, packers, at 2109 St. Catherine street.

FREE! FREE! FREE!—20 Girls can get employment at wages ranging from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per week by calling at the Ladies Rooms, 5 Place d'Armes square.

MANAGER for a ten year established real estate business. Must be an expert operator. Gentleness of address and responsible. Address: W. A. S. Herald office.

SITUATION—Wanted by a bright, pleasing young English girl, a good plain cook, and a washer and ironer. Address S. J. Remington, 21 Bonsecours street.

SITUATION—A reliable watchman, has been on the police force as superintendent, in the old country. Address John, Herald office.

WANTED—A situation by a young lady of prepossessing address, agreeable in manner, and willing to follow instructions. Wages secondary consideration. Address Miss Rachel, Herald office.

WANTED—By a good old country coachman, a position in Montreal as gardener and coachman. A good, careful horseman. Peter J. Herald, Herald office.

\$10 TO \$12 per week—Office cashier and manager wanted. Married man preferred. Will receive ample consideration for services as assistant. 5 Place d'Armes.

500 RAILWAY LABORERS, \$2.25 per day, 25¢ per hour, 25¢ or board \$2.75. Ship Mondays and Fridays all summer from the Dominion Agency, 21 Bonsecours street. S. E. \$800 W. L. L. purchase an interest in a staple business, and fast paying manufacturing business. Position of trust at a fair salary thrown in. Inquiry received at headquarters, 5 Place d'Armes square.

\$1000 WANTED—A live, practical hustler to take charge of a profitable real estate business. No experience needed. Apply to business headquarters, 5 Place d'Armes square.

1000 Men wanted at once, ship Wednesday and Monday next from Headquarters, 21 Bonsecours street. S. J. Remington.

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GIRLS—100 Girls wanted; wages from \$3 to \$5 per week; no expense to obtain situation. Western Ontario, good salary and expenses. Send reference to M. J. O'Leary & Co., 21 Bonsecours street, Ottawa.

NO COST to obtain farmers, grocers, stablemen, porters, cooks, coachmen or laborers at S. Remington's Dominion Agency, 15 Bonsecours street.

MR. GEO. A. MALETTE, No. 171 St. Catherine street, is ready to place those salesmen who called Monday places will be ready May 1st.

SEA SIDE RESORT—Headquarters, 2109 St. Catherine street, Montreal, Quebec.

SHOP timekeeper able to make out pay sheets, also an assistant bookkeeper. Experience not necessary. Address Chas. Hamilton, 5 Place d'Armes.

WANTED—A man of our education and past personal address to fill a somewhat responsible position which will pay about \$50 a month. 5 Place d'Armes.

WANTED, Bartenders, Hotel Cooks, Steno-graphers, Bookkeepers, Engineers, Stationers, Coachmen, and all classes of Male and Female Help, to call 5 Place d'Armes.

WANTED, English, French, Scotch, Irish, and all nationalities to know who employment can be found. Apply 5 Place d'Armes.

WANTED—A railroad foreman and 500 good men, the G. V. and the M. & O., and other works near city. Particulars at 2109 St. Catherine street.

WANTED—20 goods girls for Portland, Me.; wages \$3 to \$4 per week; a good cook for Kingston, N. B. Call early at 2109 St. Catherine street.

YOUNG LADY wanted as assistant in message parlour; one that is competent to take charge of a parlour. Address S. J. Remington, 21 Bonsecours street.

WANTED, the following positions or trust to read the following terms: We have now 1000 and 10 Canadian offices. Membership at one good for all. Read:

CLASS A—Cashiers, Travelling Salesmen, Bookkeepers, Managers, Clerks, Accountants, Trainers, Drivers, Watchmen, etc. Application Fee \$5.

CLASS B—Trainers, Assistant Bookkeepers, Collectors, Type-writers, Bar-tenders, Salesmen, Engineers, Clerks, etc. Application Fee \$5.

CLASS C—All classes mechanical help, Porters, Packers, Waiters, Cooks, Drivers, Teamsters, Butchers, Coachmen, Carvers, Farmers, Florists, etc. Application Fee \$2.

CLASS D—Lumbermen, Laborers, Farmers, Cash Messengers, and Bell Boys. Application Fee \$1. Transportation advanced if reliable and competent parties.

CLASS A—Cashiers, Bookkeepers, Travelling Commission Agents, Operators, Managing Housekeepers, etc. Application Fee \$5.

CLASS B—Clerks, Assistants, Cashiers, Sales-ladies, Trained Nurses, Copyists and Book-keepers. Application Fee, \$3.

CLASS C—Dress-makers, Milliners, Compositors, Head Clerks, H. Chamberlains, Linenroom women, etc. \$2.

CLASS D—Factory Help, Landladies, Chambermaids and Tailor-maids, etc. \$1.

Domestic servants furnished places free.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT FREE CHARGED. Membership Cards good for full office and advertising facilities: 1 month, \$1; 3 months, \$2; 6 months, \$4; 1 year, \$6. Servants until suited within the limit.

No deviation from these rules. Offices open evenings for the accommodation of those desiring during Business Hours, 5 Place d'Armes square.

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\$300 CASH will secure 1 interest in a well established business; a married man preferred. Apply 5 Place d'Armes.

\$1000 to \$2000 will bring you a splendid return. Apply 5 Place d'Armes.

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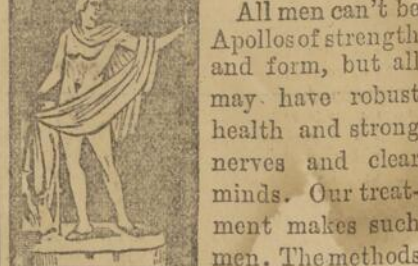
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are our own exclusively, and where anything is left to build upon, the

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ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated, publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted as much that it had been sworn to—Times, July 10, 1894.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—The Right Hon. Earl Russell, communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davidson that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne—See Lancet, December 31, 1884.

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absolutely cures the most obstinate cases when all other treatments have failed ever to relieve. They do not like other preparations, interfere with food, or interfere with the constitution. Of all chemists, grocers, etc., in 7-b. boxes or tins. Wholesale depot, 21 Wilson street, London, E.C.

To avoid worthless and injurious substitutes ask for Tidman's.

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SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 30. THE NEW HERALD.

THE HERALD makes its appearance this morning in a new dress of type, and printed from a perfecting stereotyping press.

When the present management of THE HERALD took possession some two months ago, the desirability of extensive alterations in the mechanical appliances of the office soon became apparent. The question of type was one easily solved, and an order was given Messrs. Miller and Richard's Toronto agency for a complete new dress of that company's admirable type.

But the press problem was a more difficult one. The rotary press which had printed THE HERALD for some years back, and which had originally cost \$25,000, was still in running order. But the tendency of modern newspapers is toward large circulations, which are only possible by the aid of web perfecting stereotype presses. The circulations of Montreal morning newspapers had not yet made such machinery necessary, and to put in a press of the latest design would be a wide departure from the traditions of Montreal morning journalism. The new management of THE HERALD, however, had sufficient faith in their enterprise to justify the innovation. As a result, THE HERALD is now printed on a new web perfecting press, specially built for it by the Goss Printing Press company of Chicago, and is the first Montreal morning newspaper to be so equipped.

During the past two months the improvement in THE HERALD has been accompanied by a steady growth in patronage, both as respects circulation and advertising. This encourages the belief that with the present adequate mechanical facilities and other projected improvements, THE HERALD will shortly resume the position it once held as the leading journal of the first city of Canada.

It will strive to merit the degree of public approval implied in this, by being above all things a newspaper.

It will be accurate and exhaustive in its daily record of current events. Special attention will be paid to financial and commercial matters, with the view of making THE HERALD the recognized authority on those subjects. The affairs of the city will also receive full attention.

THE HERALD will be a clean newspaper, avoiding that spurious sensationalism which fastens on the crimes and weaknesses of humanity, and exaggerates their importance. THE HERALD will be a journal for the fireside, and will interest all members of the family.

Politically THE HERALD will be an Independent Liberal newspaper. To the best of its ability it will be an exponent of the principles of Liberalism laid down by those stainless leaders, Lafontaine, Holton, Dorian, and Mackenzie. It will stand for purity in public life; for the widest freedom in trade; for a broad patriotism based on confidence in the resources of our country. It will be subservient to no clique; it will be used to promote no personal ends. It will endeavor to be a thoroughly Canadian journal, making the welfare of the whole Dominion its first and chief consideration.

To extend its circulation and influence to the widest possible limits, THE HERALD, with this issue, makes its price two cents per number.

THE HERALD asks simply for fair consideration. It will strenuously endeavor to justify the cordial and hearty support of the people, and is confident that it will meet with a reward consistent with its merits.

Toronto is doing very well. Its representation in the Legislature is now two Liberals and one Conservative.

THE DRAIN UPON OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.

The rush to the south is already in full swing, and a clergyman, writing of the exodus from the Maritime Provinces, says that the steamers are crowded with young people. That is one of the features of the trouble. Canada loses the best portions of her population. The emigrants who flock to the States in search of fortune are usually the young energetic and enterprising classes of her people. If the stream of immigration prevents the full measure of the depletion from appearing in the census-taking it cannot be for one moment argued that the immigrants are equivalent value for the emigrants. Canada loses young people educated in the principles of freedom and constitutional government, educated very generally to the point of being fit to take up immediately some trade or profession, and receives in return the raw material of the lowest class of citizenship. Thews and sinews they may possess, but in all else that make up a desirable citizen for a new country they are deplorably deficient. The bulk of the grown-up portion will have to pass away, and the babes present and in future will have to take their place before we can begin to compare them number for number with the class we are losing.

A good deal of the cause of the loss is the oppression of our protective system, a protection that protects not the workman but the produce of his labor. By drawing the ambitious portion of the population to the great cities they are induced to learn certain branches of trade which, when once acquired, places them in the position of being able to command a larger return for their labor in the country to the south. Among the professional classes nearly the same influence is at work. The cost of education has been lowered, and the natural ambition of many is towards the study of a profession rather than some more laborious occupation. When the college and professional course is over the young student comes forth into a world where he finds every avenue to success in his chosen study already terribly overcrowded, and it is not too much to say that the young professional man, without fortune or influential friends, has not one chance in a thousand of success.

From all these influences the professional and trading classes, and the upper ranks of mechanics and artisans increase out of all proportion with the increase of the general population, and the only hope for those crowded out is to migrate to fields where the constant growth of an agricultural, manufacturing or mining population is continually making new openings for their skill and industry. If the drain of the exodus could be stopped, and the immigrants who land on our shores could be retained, the increase in population would be so rapid that our young men would find the inducements to emigration considerably lessened.

We have attempted to force the growth of the country by legislation that has enhanced the cost of living, lessened the volume of trade, raised the price of every comfort or luxury, and even of trade and farming tools and implements, and instead of a success all our efforts have ended in failure. Let us now retrace our steps a little, and, instead of legislating against commerce, try what giving every man his fair and natural opportunity unhindered by any false and elusive theory of an exorbitant tariff taxation will do. It is a question far more for the farming class than the dwellers in cities, at least in its present stage. Of the bright young fellows who turn their faces to the south, it will be found that by far the larger number leave their parents and relatives behind them in the farm houses; and not in the cities. But the exodus of the rising manhood of the state cannot be viewed without alarm. Babes and grey-beards count each as one in the census returns, but it is the intervening ages that make up the strength of a nation.

A FALSE STATEMENT.

The Canadian associated press in its despatches last night had this: "WINSOR, Ont., April 29.—Elgin Myers, one of the leading barristers of Orangeville, Ont., has written J. M. White, late editor and proprietor of the Essex Review, offering to publicly engage in a propaganda of political union views. Mr. Myers says that one of the needs of the hour is a provincial organ, and declares that there is no doubt that a large circulation could be secured in every part of the province if such a paper was established. The late purchasers of THE MONTREAL HERALD, he said, stated that they were seriously considering the advisability of coming out flat footed for political union. A letter he published some time ago, Mr. Myers says, has brought congratulations and sympathy from people of all shades of politics and sects of religion."

Mr. Myers' statement respecting THE HERALD is false in every particular. The purchase of back numbers of THE Dominion Illustrated by the Department of Agriculture was perhaps not a "job" of the first magnitude, but in the essentials of iniquity was quite on a par with the larger scandals that have afflicted the country. The pecuniary amount involved is not so large, but the principles are the same. The man who gets something for nothing always lays himself open to suspicion. Back numbers of a journal of this class are nothing but waste paper, and to obtain them we must assume either that the purchasers are a little touched in the upper story, or that the bargain carries with it some other consideration that could not be well specified in the Government blue books. Prince Bismarck had a reptile fund with which to subsidize the press. In Canada payments may be made under the cloak of advertisements, printing contracts, or purchases of back numbers.

And Welland, too. It looks as though the action was reacting.

THE GAZETTE was witty enough a few days ago to say that Mr. Bigelow's initials being "N. G." were very appropriate. This particular joke does not improve with age.

LIBERALS were elected in Toronto and Welland yesterday, and THE HERALD comes out in a new dress to-day. Evidently the world does move.

WELLAND is very foolish in its day and generation. If it had elected a Government supporter it might have had a bridge built across the canal or a post office erected. How West Northumberland, North Victoria, East Simcoe, Monck, West Huron, and other Ontario constituencies must despise it for its old-fashioned ideas of standing true to its beliefs!

WHILE SUPPORTING the Provincial Government in all legitimate economies we do not believe in chicanery, and wish to call attention to what we think a legitimate case of hardship. In the public accounts of the province for 1890 we find under the head of salaries for license commissioners the following payments. Montreal, MM. Desnoyers, Dugas and Montigny, \$250 each; Quebec, M. Chaveau, \$250; Murray, \$249.90. There is nothing to show that M. Murray's services were less than those of his colleagues. Why then this invidious distinction?

WHILE THE LIBERAL leadership at Quebec is not definitely settled, opinion points to the Hon. Mr. Marchand, ex-Speaker, as the man for the post. Of Mr. Marchand's capabilities there can be no two words, and his political honesty is already proven. Should he be good enough to accept the nomination all earnest Liberals will be ready to give him a loyal support, and, while supporting him as leader, their endeavor will be to promote him from the position of leader of the Opposition to that of Premier of the Cabinet.

ENTRE NOUS.

Away back in the early sixties, when he was sent to watch the French at Beyrout, Lord Dufferin saw his way to bribing some Turkish officials, who, from corrupt motives, were playing the game into the hands of the French. Instead of risking the delay which an application to the London Foreign office red-tapeism would involve, he asked a friend who was going to Marseilles to kindly telegraph, upon arrival there, a message to the steward of one of his Irish Estates. "As you see," said the diplomatist, it is an order to sell the timber—I love old trees. But I am in a fever lest I should not bring my mission to a happy issue, and that can only be done by finding at once the money I need. Even if I could make them understand in London that I can use it advantageously here, they would not send it in time."

The trees were sold. Lord Dufferin got the money, and the French shortly after cleared out of the Syria. Whether he ever again used his private means to further his diplomatic missions I do not know. We all remember how he was again too much for "La Belle France" when Viceroy of India. How he learned, unexpectedly, at Calcutta, that King Theobald had secretly agreed to a French protectorate over his Dominions. Without waiting for instructions he at once sent a British army to take Theobald prisoner and place Burma under the sway of Queen Victoria. The blow was rapidly and successfully struck. Her Majesty, who, although just and generous in her dealings towards other powers, is withal a good deal of a "Jingo," was delighted, and never signed with more pleasure any patent of nobility than that which raised Lord Dufferin to the Marquissate of Dufferin and Ava.

I think the majority of people will agree with me that the ways of some religious enthusiasts are peculiar in the extreme, but the doings of a certain "Folk of the Godly Rest," in Russia, beats the records of Buddhist hermits in India. The members of this sect, peasants of Bessarabia, are in the habit of digging a grave—or, rather, they call it—in their earth floors or gardens, where they retire and are covered over with a wooden lid. Thus delightfully situated they are accompanied by a savage dog to frighten away visitors. After a few days' seclusion, they contend that they see visions of saints and devils—it matters not which, apparently—and are happy. If some of our noisy religious friends nearer home would practice their religion in a similar manner what a relief it would be to the community.

Here is a new use for the phonograph—respectfully submitted in all humility to Mr. Edison. Supposing it were brought into use in a music shop, the proprietor, upon receiving any new batch of songs, has them at once sung into a phonograph by a few good vocalists. They are all numbered. When his fair customer calls all he has to do is to turn on the number she wishes to try, or rather to hear. It would be a decided boon to the long suffering shop-keeper, who, after trying over forty times, is frequently asked by his fair customer, "if this is all he has," and whether he "allows the usual 'discount,'" and eventually makes a profit of a little over a cent for his time and trouble.

Visitors at Ottawa at the present time—during the session—see some funny things. One is the appearance at the bar of the Commons of "The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod" with a message from the Senate. There is a "knock at the door," somebody says "come in," and there enters a dapper little man with knee-breeches, black silk stockings and shoes, and a stick in his hand. He comes forward and makes a bow—then another—and a third—delivers his message and backs out again, bowing three times as he goes.

During this performance he experiences some little unpleasantness. One honorable member shouts between bows "A little bit lower, Kimber; another, 'Just a trifle more, Kimber, if you please,' another, 'Yes, that's better,' when amid a perfect bombardment of 'now go,' 'call again,' and 'try and do better next time,' etc., the little man disappears through the green baize door. However, it is a harmless amusement, gives the members something to laugh at, and costs the country in the neighborhood of \$1200 a year.

Another interesting thing is the "Supreme Court." I do not mean to say a word against the majority or the dignity of the court; but the grotesque appearance of the judges upon their elevated perch is striking. They are dressed in a wig, a red cloth, a rabbit-skin, a little horse-hair, and, I think, a big cap. I know, of course, the stock argument in favor of their disguises—the majesty of the law must be maintained.

But, why, I wonder, does the law—like the African chieftain in his top-boots and paper collar and—nothing else—only care to be majestic by its clothing?

A plainly dressed policeman captures a criminal, a plainly dressed justice of the peace sends him to trial, and a plainly dressed hangman finishes him. Wouldn't it be better to divide these "properties" of the "Supreme Court" judges amongst these three officers of the law whom I have mentioned. Let the policeman—so much exposed to the weather—have the rabbit-skin.

The Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, and other English generals, have been severely criticised the English army. Following so closely upon General Herbert's recent severe criticism of our Canadian forces, it is interesting to Canadians. Adjutant-General Sir Evelyn Wood declared that fifty per cent. of the men encamped at Aldershot were unfit for camp duties, and that they could not do a day's active exercise. General Herbert says that in the Canadian army there is not a battalion which possesses boots fit to stand the pressure of a few day's march.

This unfortunate state of things in the English army is unquestionably due to three causes; first, the short service system; second, the taking away of the regimental numbers, and third, the wretched pay; to say nothing of the excessive and unnecessary drill. The deplorable condition that the boots of the Canadian army are described to be in is attributable to the fact that the men are obliged to furnish their own boots, the Government declining to go any further than the breeches.

The fact is, that except in countries like Germany or Russia, where the existence of the reigning power or the Government depends upon having a standing army, and where "the neighbors" are ready to jump at one another's throats upon any convenient pretext, the idea of having an army, and that other idea about the "pomp and panoply" of war, and all that sort of thing, is rapidly getting out of date. No one wants to go to war now-a-days. The world's public too deeply appreciate the blessings of peace. A war of commercial competition, if you like, but no glittering uniforms, no brilliant charges, no thundering guns and exploding bombs, if you please.

A small force in every country, in addition to the police of every town and city, like, for instance, "The Royal Irish Constabulary," are necessary for the maintenance of law and order, but this is all. Great men have been soldiers, and in its day the army was a noble profession, but in this Democratic age, the glory of "following the drum" have departed, and if I had a son starting out in the world, I should be very sorry to see him devoting his days to putting on and taking off a grand uniform for the purpose of drilling a lot of equally gaudily dressed fellow-beings up and down a barrack yard.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Waterloo Advertiser: The race for the vacant Senatorship promises to be a grand free for all, as the bills say. There are several aspirants in the field already and the competition promises to be keen and spirited while it lasts. Hon. G. B. Baker is playing the role of lofty indifference, but nevertheless he is believed to be looking after his fences. Judge Foster is looming up as a senatorial possibility and his candidature has the active support of the Ives crowd. The judge himself is one of the most successful lawyers in this country and is not allowing the grass to grow under his feet. Mr. Richard White, managing editor of the Montreal Gazette, is also distinctly in the running, and has influence enough as a political boss, with a powerful newspaper organ at his elbow, to place no little pressure on the Government. Mr. Charles Thibault is not a candidate, but he could no doubt be prevailed upon to accept the appointment, were it necessary to do so in order to keep peace in the party.

N. Y. Piano Co.

NO HOUSE

In the piano trade can surpass this leading company either in the excellence of their instruments, the reasonableness of their prices or the liberality of their terms. In connection with this factory which is now located in Montreal, and is under the management of competent and responsible men, turning out three pianos a week, they do a large repairing business; and those who wish to have their pianos properly repaired or repolished should apply at once to them. They have a large number of square, grand and upright pianos, which they rent by the month or quarter, with the option of purchase on liberal terms. Their own pianos, the material of which is brought in from New York, and built, regulated and tuned on the premises by practical piano-makers, are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion for power, purity and evenness of tone, or the general excellence of their construction. Many of our leading citizens are supplying themselves with these beautiful pianos, which are sold at a small advance on manufacturer's cost. This house employs no canvassers. As a rule, good pianos are sold that way. N. Y. Piano Co. are also agents for New York Weber, Decker & Son, Vose, Hale, etc. Intending purchasers should apply to 228 St. James street.

N. Y. Piano Co.

Wm. J. Farquharson, Merchant Tailor.

Choice Selection of Scotch and English Suitings Always in Hand.

135 St. Peter St. MONTREAL.

A New Venture.

We think the best way to advertise a new store is to sell at low prices.

to draw the Crowd. This we intend to do for one month to see how it goes.

REMEMBER Boots and Shoes at unheard of Prices for one month.

B. D. Johnson & Son, 1855 Notre Dame St.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osmond, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other harmful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kitchener, Conway, Ar.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

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"BUFFALO" STOVES - AND - RANGES.



This Cut Represents OUR

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A FIRST-CLASS Medium Priced Range.

We have also a large variety of Stoves and Ranges at lowest prices. A FULL LINE OF



ALWAYS ON HAND. Stove Repairing a Speciality.

H. R. IVES & CO.

A New Cure for Grippe.



Our Sole Bottlers—C. Robillard & Co., 27 St. Andre Street.

THE GRAND NEW SWIMMING BATH

--TURKISH BATH INSTITUTE-- NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Large, Convenient. Luxurious. Water Uniform Temperature of 80 degrees Summer and Winter.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

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MANUFACTURERS, 536 to 542 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

Call and Examine our New and Complete Stock of

Gas and Electric

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PORTABLES, GLOBES, Etc., Etc.

We have these goods in all the latest patterns and designs, at unusually low prices.

WANTED—A man to go to the country for summer months to take charge of horses and attend to garden. If married and wife good cook can be employed also. Address A. B. C. Herald office.

WANTED—A good general servant to go to country for summer months; good wages. Address Country, HERALD office.

F. REDDAWAY & CO., 57 St. Francois Xavier MONTREAL.

AMUSEMENTS

Academy of Music.

HENRY THOMAS, Lessee & Manager. MATINEE TO-DAY. IN AID OF THE ACTORS' FUND, New York. Under the distinguished patronage of Lady Stanley of Preston. Tended by Mr. Henry Thomas and Mrs. Nell Warner, supported by many local favorites in

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HENRY THOMAS, Lessee & Manager. One Week, Commencing Monday, May 2nd. Matinee Saturday. The Natural Irish Comedian and Singer, TONY FARRELL. In His Charming Picture of Irish Life, "MY COLLEEN."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HENRY THOMAS, Lessee & Manager. By special permission of R. Dwyer, Esq., "FOUR PERFORMANCES OF GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S OPERA, 'THE YEOMAN OF THE GUARD'—OR—'The Merryman and His Maid' On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evening, and Saturday Matinee, commencing May 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th."

MONTREAL AMATEUR OPERATIC CLUB.

Chorus of 50-Full Orchestra. G. COUTURE. Plan opens at Nordheimer's on Monday, May 2nd. Usual prices.

Sparrow and Jacobs.

—THEATRE ROYAL— Every afternoon and evening week commencing Monday, April 25. Webster and Brady's Scenic Masterpieces. THE BIG MARINE SPECTACLE.

"THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA"

Storz Dramatic Company, Beautiful Scenery. Marvelous Wild sub-Marine Scenes. A positive stage novelty, etc. Prices of admission 10, 20 and 30 cents, reserved seats extra. Plan at theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. Week following—S. Woods.

Queen's Theatre

—SIGNOR VEGARAS— First Grand Opera Concert with his Pupils. Thursday, May 5, 1892. Second act from Der Freischutz, scenes from

Scenes from Il Trovatore. Grand chorus of 30 pupils and orchestra. Prices 15, 25 and 50; gallery 25c.

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL.

Every Afternoon and Evening Week commencing Monday, May 2nd. N. S. WOOD

ORPHANS OF NEW YORK

Special Scenery, Mechanical Effects and a superb company. Prices of admission 10, 20 and 30 cents, reserved seats 10 extra. Plan at theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. Coming—MUSICAL LANDING.

Q. S. UEN THEATRE.

4-Grand Performances—4 Three Nights and Wednesday Matinee—commencing MONDAY, MAY 2. The Merry Millionaire Monarchs of Minstrel.

Primrose - and - West

BIG MINSTREL. BIGGER, BETTER, FUNNIER THAN EVER. \$25,000 expended on Scenery and Costumes. The Grandest and most expensive Minstrel Organization in the world. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1. Matinee prices 10c. Seats now on sale at Sheppard's and us Y. Piano Co.

Art Association of Montreal

Phillip's Square. SPRING EXHIBITION. OPEN DAILY from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and 10 p.m. A special price of \$3.00 will be awarded to the purchaser obtaining the greatest number of votes.

The : New : Cyclorama

Open Every Day and Evening. Custer's Last Fight.

—OR THE— BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN

This famous battle took place on June 25th, 1876, and resulted in the total annihilation of the forces under General Custer's personal command by the Sioux. In connection with the Cyclorama is a Grand Collection of Indian Curios.

WANTED.

A LOT OF GROUND with an area of from TWENTY to THIRTY THOUSANDS FEET within the following limits: Atwater-avenue West. Drummond-street East. Dorchester-street South. Sherbrooke-street North. corner lot preferred.

Applicants to state Lowest Price. Giving number of feet fronting on street. Address at once to P. O. Box 1457.

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED. BY EDWIN COX & CO., 114 St. Francois Xavier St.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders of the

MONTREAL UNION ABATTOIR COMPANY will be held at their office at the City of Montreal, on the eleventh day of May next, at 10 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of sanctioning the resolution of the Directors of this Company, relative to entering into an agreement with the Canadian International Stockyards and Abattoir Company (limited), of New Jersey, with a view to extending the operations of this Company, and for the purpose of approving any agreement relative thereto as may be deemed in the interests of this Company.

—

STEAMSHIPS.

Proposed Sailings, Subject to Change.

	Liverpool, Halifax and Portland Sea	
From	From	
Lpool	Steamships	Portland
7 April	"Mongolian"	28 Apr

*Steamship Mongolian will carry ca
only cabin passengers to Liverpool.

Rates of Passage.

Cabin to Liverpool, \$40 and \$45, acco
accommodation; children 2 to 12 ye
fare; under 2 years, free.

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal
Service, Calling at London

accommodation; children 2 to 12 years fare; under 2 years, free.

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Service, Calling at London

From Liverpool	Steamships.	From Montreal
April 21	Sardinian.....	May 7
" 28	*Numidian.....	" 14
May 5	Parisian.....	" 21
May 19	France.....	" 28

May	19	*Mongolian	June 1
May	26	Sardinian	" 11
June	2	*Numidian	" 18
"	9	Parisian	" 25
"	16	Circassian	July 2
"	23	*Mongolian	" 9
"	30	Sardinian	" 16
July	7	*Numidian	" 23
"	14	Parisian	" 30

Aug 28	*Mongolian.....	13
Aug 11	*Sardinian.....	20
" 13	*Numidian.....	" 27
" 25	Parisian.....	Sept 3
	Circassian.....	" 10

And regularly thereafter.

* Steamships Mongolian and Numidian only carry cabin passengers, or steerage.

Steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight on day of sailing; passengers to embark at Montreal can do so, with charge, after 8 o'clock the preceding evening. Steamers sail from Quebec at 9 a.m. Rates of first cabin passage, Summer 1892, to Londonderry or Liverpool from

By Steamship Parisian, \$60, \$70 and \$110, \$130 and \$150 return. By steamship or Circassian, \$50, \$55 and \$95, \$105 and \$115 return. By Steamship or Numidian, \$45 and \$50 single, \$100 return. Children 2 to 12 years, under 2 years free. Second cabin and at low rates.

Send for pamphlet of information.

Glasgow, Londonderry and
York Service.

Late State Line of Steamers
From new Pier, foot of W 21st St., N.
Glasgow. Steamships. New
April 1... State of Nebraska a 21 Ap
" 8... Siberian

" 15....	State of California...	5	Ma
" 22....	*Corcan.....	12	
" 29....	State of Nevada.....	19	
May 6....	*Pomeranian.....	25	

And weekly thereafter.

Steamers with a * will not carry
from New York.

NOTE: Steamers will in future

new Allan Line pier at foot of W. New York.

Rates of passage from New York to Glasgow or Londonderry upwards. Second cabin, or Intermediate steerage at lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. Halifax and Baltimore, Md.

00 "	Liverpool	From	Balti
twerp	more via	Queens-	more
	St. John's	town.	via
	& Ha'fax		Ha'fax
			to
			Lerp'
	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Nova Scotian
	22	22	Ma

May 10 May 11 Caspian. " " 24 25 Nova Scotia Jun

"The Carthaginian will not carry from Baltimore, and only cabin from Halifax and St. John's.

Glasgow, Galway and Philadelphia Service.

From Glasgow

to Philadelphia. Steamships Philadelphia
April 1. *Nestorian
" 15. *Manitoban
" 29. *Hibernian
May 13. *Nestorian

And fortnightly thereafter, *Via
voyages from Glasgow. These steam-
ers carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

Glasgow, Londonderry Gal
Boston Service.

From Glasgow to Boston	Steamships	F
April 7.....	Scandinavian.....	
21.....	Prussian.....	

These steamers do not carry passengers
voyage to Europe.
For freight, passage or other
apply to any authorized agent of the
H. & A. ALLAN
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5th inst. From
 will leave Portland. Steamer
 7 p.m. May 4, Wed. Labrador
 Tuesday, From
 daily at Liverpool
 Apr 23, Sat. Oregon
 days three " 29 Fri. Toronto
 and machine at
 10 p.m. Rates of passage from Montreal

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 Texas from Montreal about M
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 For tickets and every informati
 any agent of the Company or to
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 General

Quebec Steamship
BERMUDA and WEST
ROYAL MAIL LINE

Quebec Steamship Co. OF THE
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For BERMUDA—
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H. H. DATE, Manager
CRAIG-Street, Mo
The object of the Key Indemnity is to facilitate the recovery of lost keys. And as it secures as far as possible the loss of little or

Basin for Tuesday, Wednesday, Brown's p.m., until Friday

Superior Court

The plaintiff has to-day instituted in separation as to property from the defendant.

PREFONTAINE & S
Attorneys for
Montreal, 8th April, 1892.

PAUL PRYS TALK.

Result of the Favourite Theatre Contest.

A Column of the Latest Stage News With Opinions on Plays and Performances to Correspondents—See Past, etc., etc.

The contest is over, and undoubtedly the result is a surprise. Tuesday night the vote showed a difference between the leader and the Lycium of over 700; at 10 last night the poll stood, and a great score there was less than 11,056 votes for the Lycium. They came in by the five hundreds.

I will give you a synopsis of the vote.

1176 envelopes through the mail containing votes for the theatres, the Queen's and Academy leading.

194 packages delivered at the office, 80 packages delivered at the office containing from 75 to 200 votes.

It was in the latter that the Lycium received its majority.

During the counting of the ballots the Lycium office was besieged with people, and when the result was known the reporters and editors got a chance to work.

The visitors said good-night and expressed their approval of the way in which the contest was conducted.

Here is the total vote:

Lycium..... 11,056
Queen's..... 5,957
Academy..... 3,562
Globe..... 2,562

There were 13 doubtful ballots and 90 unmarked.

An idea of the immense business which one man can superintend may be had from the statement that Manager Charles Frohman, of New York, has 15 companies on tour and 300 artists playing in them.

It takes 40 business representatives to handle these companies, and three bookkeepers, one auditor to handle the business representatives. Nineteen dramatists are writing plays for him, and gross weekly royalties paid out to them foot up \$11,000.

"It'll be all right soon," Dick Carroll used to say. Surely he was thinking of the application of the words to his own private affairs, instead of the "Queen's Mate."

It was some time ago that he quarrelled with his wife, Annie Bland Sutherland, and the quarrel led to a divorce. A few weeks ago they discovered that they still loved each other. It's all right now—they were married on Thursday morning.

Florence St. John has sufficiently overcome her prejudice against America to become the offer of a large salary from the Casino. Miss Singin, made a decidedly good impression in this country, and will be welcomed back.

Last Monday was the fortieth anniversary of the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the dramatization of which has made more money than any other play ever produced.

A well-known manager told me yesterday that he made \$11,000 in one season with this play, and then dropped the entire lump in the production of a new and quite original play.

J. B. Polk, the comedian, thinks he has found gold in a new place in California, and has left the stage to dig it out. He's the same old Polk; ever on the lookout for a good speculation. Guess we shall have Polk in a gold mine drama next season, and he will bring the original scenery.

I attended the performance given by Mrs. Bertram's pupils and friends on Tuesday evening. Had those amateurs been "made up" a little better and placed upon a good stage with appropriate scenery, the performance would have been on a par with many professional ones.

There is some talk of the stage and of Miss Bertram adopting the stage, and I must say that her talent is such that she would surely be successful. There is room for a few good "character" ladies, and with a little drilling, Miss Bertram would make a mark.

Etelka Gerster recently emerged from oblivion to give two concerts in Berlin. The magnitude of her name was sufficient to draw large crowds, but the glory of her voice having departed many were put to good sleep by the exhibition. It is all very well to praise the singers of to-day, but one can get a thought or two to-day's singers of the past. Alboni, the contralto is one of them. To be sure she lives yet and sings at private gatherings, and they say that at a recent concert in Paris she sang as well as ever.

But they always say that of singers whose talents have been taken by the way, said in November, 1888: "This evening we went to hear 'Il Giramento.' I trembled all the time before Alboni's appearance—she was my ideal voice; there is a ravishing exuberance in it, yet I felt to-night that it was a false and a false passion. But how the melody gushes from her throat! If she only had fire one would have inclined to fall on one's knees before her."

It is said in London that the Kendals' share of the profits of the three American tours reach a total of \$500,000. Yes! and not one cent of the half million good American dollars will ever come back.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Smith & Johnson, Chicago—The Nelson Combination is not coming to the Royal Theatre. No. "Paul Jones" will not be seen here.

H. B. J.—Your poetry is good, but it should have been finished.

Seiler—"The Old Homestead" is not coming this season.

Tar-tar-tar—The words can be had in Kelly's Songster.

Montreal—It was Josie Rooney who first sang "I Want a Situation," in Montreal, next Digby Bell in "Tar and Tartar."

Solomon never sang it here.

Folly—Nothing has as yet been arranged regarding "Daisy" company. No. "The Foresters" is not considered a success in this country.

Manum writes as follows: There is a statement made in Saturday's HERALD saying that the "Athens" is about to be given at Stratford-on-Avon for the first time in England for a quarter of a century. This is not correct. I saw it played in 1873 or 1874 at Manchester at the Prince's Theatre.

Somebody sends me a letter of which the following is an extract:

"...And right here I wish to say a word which will perhaps be of interest to you. The voting contest for the most popular theatre is being watched with more than ordinary interest by people who you would least expect to take an interest in such a matter, and the general verdict I find is that 'Paul Pry' of this year is not a fair one to the Lycium, but that it is a notorious fact that the Lycium has its preference and its prejudices, in what can be termed a fair case, for in this contest, certainly not a fair one."

The writer is signed "Miss Fairplay" and prints it. No wonder that an anonymous writer gives "this" publication his name like a man? He has no right to make a charge such as this without having sufficient ground upon which to base his accusation. His

closing words are an insult, and had they been said to my face instead of being written under a name of phantasm, he would have had a very different charge to lay.

I made a mistake in an answer to a correspondent last week. Louise Beaudet is a Canadian, and was born in Lethbridge county. Her early musical education was the result of church work. The success with which Miss Beaudet has met is due to hard work and she is entitled to all the praise which has been given her.

The entertainment at the Academy on Thursday night, in aid of the "Actors' Fair Fund" was not very well patronized. Taking it all round it was a fair performance, but why it was lengthened out to over three hours, is hard to say. To-morrow afternoon (Saturday), a matinee will be given, and those who attend will be thoroughly entertained now that the program has been well planned.

Chris' Graves, ever popular with the professors, has just added to his picture collection two very large frames containing dozens of prominent theatre people. The faces recall many enjoyable performances in Montreal theatres.

George W. Lederer is organizing a stock company for the production of legitimate farces for which Ellen Dug, Harry Davenport, E. L. Kavenport, Louis Mann and J. L. Ottomayer have already been secured. The organization will appear at Stockwell's New Theatre, San Francisco, September 26, 1892, in a new farce by Mrs. Pucheco, another of "Fence" Four other whims plays will also be brought out. This is the company which will open Lederer's New Royal Theatre in New York City.

The coming performance of "The Yeoman of the Guard" at the Academy of Music is surely going to be a great success. The rehearsals give promise of a really first class entertainment and the interest shown by those who are taking part insures crowded houses.

Digby Bell has a double interest in the success of the production which is to be produced at Palmer's theatre on May 2. Bell is not only the star, but he is also a half-interest owner in the enterprise. He is said to have a very funny part.

Peggy Pryde is to retire from the variety stage. Her last performance, which she turned her inclination towards comedy, and a play will be at once written for her. Judging from her performance here she ought to make a big success.

PAUL PRY.

MR. MCCORMICK'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Warrants for His Arrest Are in the Hands of the High Constable.

Mr. Duncan McCormick, barrister of this city, senior partner in the legal firm of McCormick, Duglos and Murchison, with offices at 182 St. James street, is missing. A warrant for his arrest on two charges is in the hands of High Constable Bissonnette on a criminal charge.

The largely expressed anxiety at his disappearance by clients who had property or funds in his hands, took substantial form when since proceedings were instituted against him. The first to move in the matter was Mr. Aaron Moore, of Lacolle, who is a creditor to the extent of \$2,555. Judge Quinn granted him a petition asking that a meeting of Mr. McCormick's creditors be called and a provisional guardian appointed.

In accordance with the order, Mr. John Hyde has been appointed provisional guardian. While the action has been taken by Mr. Moore, some members of the Bagge estate, it is alleged, have taken an attachment before judgment for an indebtedness of \$1200. Among other parties interested, it is said, is the Merchants Bank of Halifax, but only to the extent of \$500.

The latest rumor concerning the disappearance of the missing lawyer is that he is en route for China via British Columbia.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON'S PORTRAIT.

Presented to McGill University Last Evening.

In the presence of a brilliant gathering of ladies and distinguished citizens in the Peter Redpath Museum, McGill University, last evening, the portrait of the principal, Sir William Dawson, painted by Mr. Wyatt Eaton, a Canadian artist, was presented to the University. Owing to the great pressure on the columns of The Herald this morning, a full report of the interesting proceedings is with regret unavoidably withheld.

TURKISH BATH IMPROVEMENTS.

The addition of a swimming bath, 50 feet by 30, to the Turkish Bath, at St. Monique street, completes that institution's equipment. Their opening took place on Monday, and already the increase in attendance shows that the step is duly appreciated. The bath occupies the spot formerly used as a basement. Its enclosure and its walls are white marble, as are the walls and floor of the room. The water is always of a uniform temperature of 80 degrees, summer and winter, and graded from 24 to 64, while that of the atmosphere is 10 degrees higher. Opening out of this room is a smaller one known as the shower bath, and into which one must enter and subject himself to a shower of cold, temperate or warm water before being permitted to enter the bath. From the bath an entrance leads to the Turkish bath, where one undergoes one and one-half hours' treatment, mingling with a variety of temperature so varied in their extremes.

BOGUS PIANOS.

Editor Herald: Sir—Some auctioneers do the public and themselves an injustice in advertising bogus pianos under the name of Weber. There are two such pinhead advertisers to be sold in this city. One of them is described as a "magnificent Weber," cost \$450. If it were a genuine Weber it would cost more than \$450 originally, and if bogus, it is not worth \$200, and the purchaser would be justified in returning it. There are very few genuine Weber pianos sold at auction—only one last year, and so far only one this year. Last year the Weber had been used eight years, and brought within \$25 of its original cost. The one sold this year brought the same price the owner paid for it five years ago. So other pianos show a record what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, indigestion, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

Irreproachable and at gift guaranteed in our dressmaking department, which is under the charge of a competent French dressmaker at "La Ville de Montreal."

Gibbons' toothache gum, price 15 cents, all druggists.

FLED TO CHICAGO.

Mr. Gosselin Believed to be in That City.

He Left a Letter for His Wife Telling her to Write When he Got Settled—Ald. Prefontaine Defends Himself at the Council Meeting Against the Charge of Persecuting Mr. Gosselin.

The theory that Mr. Gosselin had committed suicide through the trouble and annoyance he has experienced of late, is now altogether upset. Mrs. Gosselin has received a letter from her husband stating that he has left Montreal, presumably for good. He enclosed with the letter \$100 for household expenses for the present, saying that when he got located, he would write further. He also told his wife where to find his keys and everything of value that he possessed. From what can be learned it would appear that Mr. Gosselin took the midnight train on Tuesday last for the Grand Trunk depot, for the West his destination probably being Chicago.

There is a rumor that Mr. Gosselin may be back in the city within the next two or three days and resume his old position.

ALD. PREFONTAINE'S DEFENCE.

He Defends His Action in the Gosselin Case.

Before the ordinary business of the council commenced yesterday, the Mayor referred to the absence of Mr. Gosselin, and said that under the circumstances it would be necessary to appoint an acting City Clerk, pending a permanent appointment being made.

Ald. Rolland at once proposed, and Ald. Clendinning seconded, that "in the absence of the assistant City Clerk, Mr. Rene Banast be appointed acting City Clerk, pro tem."

Ald. Prefontaine asked permission to make an explanation in regard to the disappearance of Mr. Gosselin. He read the paragraph which appeared in *The Witness*, and which stated that he had been the cause of all the "bother." The article also enumerated a number of civic appointments which he (Ald. Prefontaine) had been instrumental in making, and in other ways reflected upon his conduct and position as an alderman. He then referred to the city charter, in which it was provided that no civic employee had power to vote at a civic election, and he stated that they had no right to make statements about aldermen in their official capacity.

"He has also promised that nothing of this kind shall occur again," Continuing, Ald. Prefontaine said, "All that I have done in my official capacity as alderman, I have done in the public interest. He then repeated the substance of the interview which appeared in the columns of *The Herald* yesterday about the visits Mr. Gosselin had paid him on Tuesday and Wednesday last.

"If he had followed my advice, what has now happened would never have happened, and I hope, before Tuesday next Mr. Gosselin will be able to back in his old place, but that all depends upon himself. Mr. Gosselin and I have always been the best of friends ever since I was a boy of 11 years of age, and at school where he was my tutor. I have acted as a public man in my capacity as alderman."

Ald. Gauthier wished to call attention to a statement in *The Witness* of Thursday last attributing some remarks to him respecting the printing contract. He denied that he had made those remarks, but said they were made by a civic official, and the reporter must have misheard him.

The Mayor regretted the disappearance of Mr. Gosselin, and said: "I was always in his favor, and why he has gone now I cannot understand. 'If any alderman had any power over Mr. Gosselin and caused his disappearance,' said the Mayor, 'that man is unworthy to be an alderman. I wish the public to know this, and I hope the press will take a note of it.'"

Ald. McBride proposed that the acting City Clerk be instructed to advertise for applications for the vacant city clerkship.

Ald. Clendinning said: "I think we should wait a little; this appointment is equal to a judgeship."

Ald. McBride—"I object to the way judges are made."

The Mayor—"You belong to that party who makes them." (Loud laughter.)

The matter then dropped.

FOURTH OF THE SERIES.

Hugh Vallance Talks to the Stationary Engineers' Association.

A very interesting lecture was delivered Thursday evening under the auspices of the Montreal Stationary Engineers' Association, in the Mechanic's Hall, by Hugh Vallance. The subject was Steam Boilers and their Construction. The lecturer gave a short description of the various metals used in boiler construction, the process of manufacture of steel plate; the different structures of the various parts of the boiler, and the strength and proportion of riveted joints, the stays, tubes, grate and heating surfaces were also discussed at length. Drawings of setting of boilers were exhibited and the blackboard was used to the whole evening. The lecturer handled his subject in such an able manner as to frequently evoke applause from the large audience present. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Vallance.

CITY AMUSEMENTS.

A Few Lines About the Attractions for Next Week.

"Orphans of New York" a play which has been very highly spoken of by the Press of the States, will be presented at the Royal next week, and when Mr. Wood (an old favorite here, by the way) appears in his role he will be welcomed by the city.

Next week, Tony Farrell, the most natural Irish comedian now on the road, will open a week's engagement at the Academy of Music on Monday next in his great Irish play "My Colleen."

Primrose and West, the kings of modern minstrelsy, open a three days engagement at the Queen's Theatre on Monday next with a special matinee on Wednesday afternoon.

The Symphony Orchestra Concerts.

Montrealers need not have the slightest misgiving as to the concert by this organization. The name of Damrosch in connection with any musical event is a guarantee of excellence. The programs of this orchestra are to present here will afford our concert-goers a treat that none should miss the opportunity of hearing.

THE WATER RATES.

The City Council Deal With the Question, but do not Settle It.

A special meeting of the City Council was held yesterday afternoon to discuss the water rates question. After three hours wrangling the matter was left in about the position as it was twelve months ago, when the rate was fixed at \$2.00 per annum. Several amendments were proposed and strenuously fought out, but the motion eventually passed by a vote of 19 to 5.

Change in Suburban Trains.

All suburban trains now running to Longueuil will be discontinued after Monday, 2nd May, and will only run to St. Lawrence. The 11:20 p.m. train for Toronto will be cancelled.

BREVITIES.

The Montreal Garrison Artillery and the 65th Battalion had a full turn out last night.

The four cases against the managers of the "Peoples Lottery" have been again postponed until Wednesday, May 4.

Before Judge Desnoyers yesterday, Mr. Chevalier, of Longue Pointe, was sentenced to a fine of \$50 and costs for keeping liquor in his unlicensed place.

The lot belonging to Mrs. Gamble, at the corner of Busby Lane and LaFour-street, has been valued at \$2 and \$2.25 per foot by the respective assessors.

Notwithstanding the absence of Archbishop Fabre, the usual monthly reception will be held at the Episcopal Palace to-morrow evening.

A lot of land belonging to the Western hospital, and fronting on Quillier-street, has been valued at \$1 per foot by the assessors, both of the proprietor and the city.

Pierre Metivier and Michael Enright, two men who had been in custody, were examined by Dr. Bouchard, declared insane, and both were sent to Longue Pointe asylum.

The applications which were sent in yesterday asking for the position of Deputy Harbor Master, made vacant by the death of the late Captain Louis St. Louis, will be considered at the next meeting of the Board on Tuesday next.

The proceedings in certain annual expropriations in the East End have been brought to a standstill, owing to the absence of Mr. Duncan McCormick. Another commissioner will have to be appointed in his place.

Last Friday Constant Aillerie, 303 St. Ambrose street, fell from a street car, and was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital, where he died on Thursday. An inquest was held at 10 o'clock, and a verdict of "accidental death," imputing blame to nobody.

A special collection will be made at High Mass in the Church of Notre-Dame on Sunday by the Rev. Father Tesmerie, Superior-General of the Order of the Holy Sacrament. The proceeds will be devoted to the consecration of the new church of the order on Mount Royal avenue.

The Great North Western Telegraph company had somewhat of a surprise yesterday morning in the shape of an unexpected visit from the newly elected president of that company, Mr. Dwight. This was his first visit since his election as president.

The following ecclesiastical appointments have been made through His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal: To be vicar of St. Jean Baptiste, Rev. A. A. Naval; to be vicar of the Sacred Heart, Rev. L. Durocher; to be vicar at St. Louis, Rev. J. Quenel, and to be vicar at Valleyfield, Rev. A. Lippe.

The Y. M. C. Association, finding that there are many deceptions perpetrated upon the unsuspecting public by professional beggars, have issued a request to all merchants to get the names and addresses of those who call on them; thus enabling the association to find out whether or not they are impostors.

The members of the Montreal Real Estate Exchange will hold their annual general meeting on Monday, May 11, at 3 o'clock p.m. The election of officers and directors for the ensuing year will take place and general business transacted.

Boards Should be Supplied With Keys.

Judgment was rendered by Judge Tait yesterday awarding plaintiff \$107 in the case of R. Palmer vs. Patterson. It was an action taken by a boarder, claiming the value of a watch and other articles stolen from his room. His ground was that the proprietor of the establishment was responsible, as he had neglected to provide him with keys either to lock the door of his room or the doors of the house.

BRITISH-ISRAEL ASSOCIATION.

Its Members Believe the British are the Lost Tribes of Israel.

A meeting of those favorable to the formation of a British-Israel association was held in the parlour of the Y.M.C.A. last Thursday evening.

The object of the association was to promote the study of Bible prophecy on the lines of the British being identical with the "Lost Tribes of Israel."

Much enthusiasm was shown by those present in the undertaking, and the prospects for the new association were very encouraging.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. Alfred Barcham, rector of St. Mary's, Hochelaga, 204 St. Mary's street.

Vice-presidents—Rev. Commander L. G. A. Roberts, R.N.; Rev. James Billington, M.A.; Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M.A.; William Craig.

Sec.-treasurer—R. Perry, 120 Mount Royal Avenue.

Council—Herbert Walton, Dr. Chas. Brewster, Wm. Drysdale, C. A. Humphreys, Chas. W. Ross, H. H. Burton, J. W. Beal, together with the officers.

It is the intention of the association to hold monthly meetings and give public lectures on this very interesting subject.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

To Memorialize Mr. Chapleau on the P. D. Dots Matter.

There were very few members present at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and the only business of any importance they transacted was the passing of a resolution of thanks to J. W. Bain, M. P. for his efforts in securing for the chamber the privilege of receiving all documents issued by the Federal Government pertaining to business of the various Boards of Trade of Canada.

Another letter was read from Mr. Geoffrion, Q.C. in reference to the loss of diamonds incurred by P. D. Dots & Co., some time ago. He showed the members that there was no reason for their customers' officer, as that official is a Jew.

He suggested the advisability of writing the Hon. J. A. Chapleau asking him to try and secure a rebate of the duty paid. It was decided to have a letter sent that gentleman requesting him to do his utmost to comply with the request.

The further business was the discussion of a resolution passed by the Montreal Board of Trade in relation to the protection of lumbermen, etc.; and manufacturers of lumber, pulp, etc. A letter was read from Mr. Little, referring to this resolution and asking the Chamber of Commerce to do all in their power to help to protect our forests.

LT. COL. HENSHAW WILL RESIGN.

Important Changes Soon to Take Place in Military Matters.

Montreal citizens, who are interested in military matters, will be surprised and sorry to hear that the popular commander, of the Victoria Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Henshaw intends to sever his connection with that regiment. He will resign his command after the next annual inspection. It is expected that his successor in the command will be Major Starke, a well known member of the corps, while another old "military hand," Major Radiger is to be appointed paymaster of the corps. These promotions will of course necessitate other changes in the ranks of the regiment, and Captain Sims and Busted will be appointed majors.

The HERALD has also been informed that promotions are in store for Captains Finlayson and Howard of the Garrison Artillery. It is expected that they will be appointed majors in that battalion.

Purchase your First Communion costumes and requisites at "La Ville de Montreal."

IN FIELDS OF ICE.

The Experience of Two Steamships on the Banks.

A Dominion Liner in Port—The Voyage of the Steamship Texas—Steel Rails Arrive From Maryport on the Netherholm—Business Rushing on the Wharves—Notes From the Harbor, River and Sea.

The first Dominion line steamship to arrive this season is in port. The Texas, Captain Hunter commanding, docked at the company's wharf at 5.15 o'clock. The Texas, which brings a full general cargo from Bristol, was expected earlier in the day, but below the city she was detained by fog. Captain Hunter, the courteous commander of the Texas, and the other officers, were delighted to be in Montreal again.

The Texas was accompanied, however, to the wharf to welcome their arrival, including Mr. Scanlan, wharf manager for Messrs. Torrance. The following particulars of the voyage were gleaned by the HERALD reporter. After leaving Bristol more than ordinary fine weather for the season of the year was experienced, but there was no incident worthy of note until the Grand Banks were reached. Off the banks the ship was detained fourteen hours by fog, and a veritable "world of ice" was passed through, bergs and bergs, and miles of field ice being encountered, as many as forty of the former being caught in a day. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Texas was accompanied by a brigantine Eriana was passed 25 miles east of Bird Rocks. Quebec was reached at 10.30 o'clock Thursday morning, and after landing some cargo the ship proceeded for Montreal at 1 p.m. the same day. Thursday night, owing to fog on the river, the Texas was detained at 10 o'clock, and a delay of ten minutes as soon as the fog lifted yesterday.

The Miramichi's First Trip.

The staunch steel wheel steamer Miramichi, of the Atlantic Gulf Steamship Company, Captain Baquet, arrived in port on her first trip of the season at 8.15 o'clock yesterday morning. The Miramichi looks as trim and taught as paint and the riggar's art can make her. Captain Baquet cordially received THE HERALD man.

The Miramichi carried winter cargoes to Quebec and an hour after her arrival a large gang of men were busily engaged loading her with general cargo for Pictou, N.S., and intermediate ports, for which she will sail at noon to-day.

First Cargo of Rails.

The steamship Netherholm, from Maryport, Eng., with a cargo of steel rails for the Grand Trunk railway, consigned to the C. P. R., arrived in port at 8 o'clock Thursday night and docked at the wharf at Hochelaga. Captain Markham, of the Netherholm reports a fair passage. Considerable ice was encountered east of the Newfoundland banks, but no ice this side of them. Considerable thick and foggy weather was experienced.

The water in the river is rising. Yesterday the depth of water in the ship channel was 39 feet.

The schooner Marie Elmine, the first sailing vessel that arrived in port this season, has been chartered to load general cargo for Newfoundland ports.

The Dominion Line steamship Oregon, Liverpool, April 23, with 31 saloon passengers, 81 intermediate, and 4000 stowage passengers, will arrive in port to-morrow evening or Monday.

The R. & O. N. company's steamer Montreal, which has during the winter been undergoing repairs, will have her trial trip to-day.

Manager Chabot, of the R. & O. N. company, and several of the directors returned from Chester, Pa., yesterday, after witnessing the launch of the new steamer, the Columbian, which is expected to be ready for service by the first of June.

Grain freights are still easy. To Liverpool and Glasgow they are 2s 3d; London, 2s 9d, and Bristol, 3s 3d. A charter is required of the steamship Glanswyth, optional, sugar from Cuba to Montreal, at 12c. A Norwegian bark has been chartered from Barlad to Montreal, with molasses, at \$3.75 per 100 gallons.

The total number of inland craft that have arrived in the harbor since the opening of navigation is 31, a decrease of 25 on the same time last year, when the total number was 56.

The steamship Charrington, after loading a quantity of phosphate at the H. H. wharf, where she had removed to from the Dominion line, again shifted her berth last evening, going down to Long wharf to complete loading with lumber.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Movements